



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

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RANK - 316

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
MOCK - 2, PAPER II
TEST - 10**

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.

your understanding is good but you need to write a lot more in each question. Need to cover more points/direction. Also in IR questions, need to provide more factual examples & data in Comparative Politics ques. don't be vague & generic.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name SARA ASHRAF

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

ES SCORE

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Various version of Neo-realism
- (b) Hans Morgenthau's Realist Principles
- (c) Explain the forms and method of National power
- (d) Features of political parties of third world countries
- (e) Problems with a state-centric approach in IR

(a) Realist School is the most hegemonic School in International Relations (IR). It is also a "meta-ideology" - divided among several ideology.

One such version is Neo-Realism. However, it is divided among different points of perspective.

K. Waltz representing 'Defensive Realism' in his "Theory of Great Power Politics" suggest nations should acquire power only for deterrence. Unlimited

Remarks

First provide
common definition
Neo-Realism

acquisition of power may result in heightened 'Security Dilemma' and a cause for war. eg. India's NPA.

On the contrary, Mearsheimer belongs to "Offensive Realism", suggesting

"Power Maximisation" approach in contrast to "Security Maximisation" of K. Waltz. Mearsheimer suggests power is the way to maintain hegemony.

eg. USA's expenditure on military is affected by Mearsheimer.

While Subaltern Realism presented by Md. Ayaz give "Insecurity Dilemma" for 3rd world.

(b) "Whatever may be the ultimate end, power is always the immediate end" — Morgenthau

Remarks

So offensive realism is not on the side of absolute power but on the side of relative power. It is also included in the list of realism.

Morgenthau is "father of Political Realism" in International Politics (IP).
He gives 6 Principles of Realism.

(i) Human Nature and Nature of the State are same - 'animus dominandi'
Power hungry animals.

(ii) National Interest ^(NI) is the supreme interest of the nations.

(iii) Nature of NI is fixed and permanent. NI is unreversal but dynamic at the same time.

(iv) IR is an autonomous and independent area of study.

(v) National Security drives the actions of states.

(vi) There is no place of Ethics in IR.
Hence, we see influence of Hobbes.

Kautilya and Sun Tzu in Morgenthau's

Remarks

Some of the Principles are correct but not accurate, to all the principles.

4

cc) "Whatever may be the ultimate end, power is always the immediate end" — Morgenthau.

Power is the central concept in International Politics (IP). Denoting ability of states to block coercion and coerce other states to act as per their wish. Different forms & methods of National Power are—

i) Hard Power: relying on methodology of carrot (economic aid) and stick (sanctions & war). It builds its hegemony with its militaristic might like US.

ii) Soft Power: use values and ideology, culture to generate consent in their favour. Eg. India using Yoga, Bollywood.

Remarks

(6) elaborate elaborate fully or briefly power

(iii) Smart Power: Skillful balancing of hard & soft power. eg. USA - Pop Culture alongwith diplomatic activities.

(iv) Sharp Power: using authoritarian methodology rely on propaganda to fight ex: China.

(v) Fast Power: technologically sophisticated and is Fast, Agile and Adaptive - like India post-Galwan incident.

(d) Riggs define 3rd world countries as "prismatic societies" - containing elements of both - Western and Indigenous.

Similarly, political parties in the 3rd world contain "paradoxical" features of both Modern and Indigenous.

Remarks

⇒ Possessing Western features, they are organised on Command-style Bureaucratic hierarchical structure. However, lacking intra-party democracy.

⇒ Possessing Indigenous elements, these parties are formed along Charismatic Personalities like Modi (BJP) and Nehru (INC). Some are even Dynastic politics like INC.

These parties also vulnerable ^{to fall} with demise of their leaders like AIADMK after Karunanidhi. However, these are mostly restricted to Regional parties.

According to Elitist Theory like Robert Dahl political parties in 3rd world are 'closed power loops' where power flows

Remarks

exists among elites. Hence, political parties of 3rd world have 'sub genres'

4

Needs to include lot more points specially on agenda relationship with other pol. actors decision making

(c) "Political state begins and ends with the state" — Garner
Since IR is a sub-discipline under political science, it is equally obsessed with states. Especially, the Realist theory is IR taking state-centric approach. However, it has certain defects —

i) Feminist school of IR suggest state-centric approach has sidelined human security in IR and only concerned with state security.

ii) Liberal school find fault with state-centric approach as it doesn't present reality of post-Westphalian order.

Keohane & Nye suggest we have Complex Interdependence where states do not remain sole actors in IR. Non-state actors like Terrorists, MNCs, Civil Society have assumed equal significance.

iii) Social Constructivists like Nine Tannenwald suggest state-centric approach has led to defining Anarchy in a certain way. & Arms Race.

iv) Subaltern Realism suggest states don't suffer from security Dilemma rather insecurity Dilemma (threats from within).

v) Functionalists like Karl Deutsch find fault with state-centric as it has not been able to secure peace & stability.

Remarks

5

2. Answer the following questions:

- What is meant by the notion of "security dilemma"? Do the Realists suggest any mechanism to escape or mitigate the security dilemma? (200 Words) (15)
- Discuss Gender Justice as a global concern. (200 Words) (15)
- Define Multi polarity. Multi-polar distributions of power result in a more stable world. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

(a) ~~Secur~~

"State of relations between states is like a jungle where strength of lion prevails" - Kantilya

Realist notions of inter-state relations is a "state of war". "Security Dilemma" is Realist assumption of defining relations between states.

Security Dilemma arises as anarchy prevails in the international politics. And there is no overarching authority above states to set them straight.

Remarks

In presence of anarchy, 'Survival' becomes the sole aim of state.

Survival is threatened when other states start acquiring power. Hence leading to 'Security Dilemma'.

Realist suggest the conception of 'Balance of Power' to mitigate this dilemma. Achieved through 2 ways -

(i) Self-Help through arms race and building arms stockpile. As seen with respect to India-Pakistan today - involved in nuclear arms race. Internal Balancing

(ii) External Balancing, through alliances and quasi-alliances with like-minded countries. Eg QUAD today is led by US, Australia, Japan & India against rising Chinese threat.

Remarks

Hence, 'Security Dilemma' and 'Balance of Power' are still relevant for today.

Plahrase on how both defensive & offensive acts of

on nation eventually create security

Dilemma for the other

Need to elaborate on

the ability

B.P

b) "It is not just absence of women at the decision-making table, but it is the absence of women's perspective in human security and global concern"
— Cynthia Enloe

Gender Justice as a global concern has been highlighted first by UN-commissioned Report on women which led to setting up of UN-women. India also set up NCH in response.

UN's Bill of Rights - UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR all contain gender justice as a concern. It is limited not just to equal civil & political rights to women.

like countries granting Universal Adult Franchise. But gender justice has evolved.

To also include women's perspective in areas of Foreign Policy. Ann J.

Tickner gives 6 assumption against Morgenthau's 6 assumptions. She suggests women's rights are not only important at times of war but also times of peace.

6+1 (8)

Recent concerns are use of women by non-state actors, feminization of migrations (as seen in Europe), rape & prostitution (US's sex slaves) (Yazidi women).

Sweden has adopted for Feminist Foreign Policy whereas, Beijing Platform for Action

Remarks acknowledge need to address gender justice.

Wade Analysis

Need to provide factual examples about the dismal state of gender justice

8+1s enumerates the initiatives being taken at global level

to address

c) The current world order is in a state of flux. Defined by v. loose Bipolar Model led by US & China (applying Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory).

The v. loose Bipolar Model coupled by USA's "Destructive Isolationism" creating political vacuum, given way to multipolarity.

Multi-polarity suggests there are multiple "poles" of power in the geo-centric global politics. Presented not just by state actors but also non-state actors.

Rise of BRICS countries and the

Remarks

Emerging 7' (E7) have defined Multipolar World Order today. Broken the Unipolar world order led by USA post-Cold war.

→ Geo-politically, these countries have come to occupy significance given as Engines of Economic Growth - like China & India.

Demographic Dividend in these countries have also led to their geo-economic and political significance.

→ Geo-strategically, these countries are nuclear powers and come to engage in Nuclear Commerce. Proliferation of

Technology and Intellectual Property
defining their strategic importance.
located at important choke-points

Indonesia — Malacca Strait,

Turkey — Dardanelles,

Kenya — Bab-al-Mandeb

Iran — Strait of Hormuz

heightened their geo-strategic significance.

A.T. Mahan suggested countries holding
important choke-points are major threat
to US hegemony.

However, there is a debate over
favorability of multi-polarity. Realist

K. Waltz giving "Polarity of Power Thesis"

suggests Multipolar Order is worst as

more chances of war and heightened advantages
security dilemma.
identifying the various advantages
over a bipolar or unipolar world
associated with multipolarity
age

Remarks

Vague Content

You need to theoretically
multi polarity

elaborate on the
associated with

On the other hand, Liberal scholars [Keshene & Nye] suggest multipolarity is unavoidable and also feasible today. "Complex Interdependence".

Resulting in a stable world order as done by NAM during cold war. Checked on powers of both super powers. Similarly, today alliances like BRICS, RIC, IBSA & ASEAN have come to "poles of stability" amid rising tension between USA & China.

Ensuring Balance of Power is maintained and Rival Powers do not fall is a "Thucydides trap". Multipolarity has come to be of importance in today's global order to secure stability.

13. Answer the following questions:

- What are the vital features of political sociology approach of international relations? Discuss with views of eminent scholars. (200 Words) (15)
- Examine the relevance of NAM in contemporary world order. (200 Words) (15)
- In what sense have the political parties of the third world have developed a distinct identity and methodology of their own. Describe with examples. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Political sociology approach is a sub-discipline in Comparative Politics (CP). CP is itself as old as Political Science. Aristotle "father of Political Science" is also "father of Comparative Politics".

When Aristotle studied 158 constitutions dividing them into General/Normal & Perverse, he used Political Sociology in International Relations (IR).

Another feature being it examines issues at interface of politics and sociology (society). According to

Remarks

Marxian Approach to understand relations between nations, one needs to look at the Basic Structure which is Capitalism.

Applied by J. Wallerstein in his "World Systems Theory (WST).

Wallerstein calls IR as territorial division of labour with Core, Semi-peripheries and peripheries.

Similarly, society becomes another crucial feature. As per "Sociological Liberalism", to reduce "trust deficit" and "security Dilemma" between nations, we need to go for visa liberation and more exchange of people.

Hence, political sociology offers a solution amid deglobalisation trends of

Remarks

34

today esp post-covid.

Vague & generic content

Simply enumerate the nature, features, domain & character of this approach

Also talk about how it is unique from both Political Science & Sociology

(b) "NAM is the biggest peace movement in history" - J. Gandhi

There was always a question mark over relevance of NAM. Even during the cold war, C. R. K. G. R. K. called it "a futile attempt" ^{WHY?}

Nevertheless, NAM 2.0 is suggested as suitable for contemporary world order which is a mix of multi-polarity and v. loose Bipolar Model led by US & China.

→ Geo-political significance of NAM today is balancing the threat posed by US & China & offers a way out of bandwagoning with either of the two. Lets countries of Global South to exercise "Strategic Autonomy"

Remarks

most of the NAM members are already deep into the process of New India

Autonomy. Also including "geo-politically isolated" Iran & North Korea offering them a chance at integration.

→ Geo-Economic Relevance of NAM

is seeking New International Economic Order (NIEO) and reforms at WTO and implementation of Doha Development Agenda.

Realist scholar T.V. Paul suggested NAM is a "soft balancing mechanism" by countries of the 3rd world.

6 → Geo-strategically Relevance of NAM is in ensuring Free, Open and Inclusive Indo-Pacific & deterring growing militarisation of sea by China. It is also helpful in seeking UNSC reforms and boosting multilateralism impeded by USA.

Remarks "Destructive Isolationism". Hence, NAM is very much relevant with

Content lacking

Go through

links for more

where NAM can be relevant

(c) Political Parties consist of persons coming together for working in the National Interest - Edmund Burke

F. W. Riggs called third world societies as "prismatic societies", where text and context differ. Possessing paradoxical features of both ~~both~~ Western and indigenous world.

Similarly, political parties of the Third world have developed a "sui generis" model of ~~their~~ own.

A Distinct identity:

Political parties in 3rd world are called "Catch-all parties" by Othoron Kirchheimer - meaning

Remarks

No role for ideology. And formed as umbrella parties. In the context of India "Rajiv Kothari" has called INC as "Rainbow coalition".

On the other hand, Pradeep Chibber argues ideology do matter to political parties of the east. But the definition of identity ideology is different. Here, they are more concerned with "statism".

Another distinct identity being parties adopting distinct nomenclature ^{ex. AIADMK} and differences in organization, like Branch (associated with liberal parties like INC), Caucus (with right-wing

Remarks

parties like BSP) and cell (of communist parties like CPI(M)).

These political parties are exception to any western or indigenous model.

As Durverger gives relationship between party system and electoral system.

Indian multiparty system is a simple majoritarian model is an exception.

A distinct methodology:

The political parties of the Third World lack intra-party democracy despite functioning within an overall democratic set-up. eg. elections within INC have not taken place since 1967. Yashwantrao Chavan calls it "deinstitutionalisation of party system."

Remarks

similarly, there is no transparency with respect to party's finances.

Good analysis but need to add more arguments on the linkage after pol. action like govt opposition, P.C.

Organized on Western Model of strict Bureaucratic-type hierarchy and Centralised Command eg. Provincial INC/BSP < National INC/BSP.

Parties are organised around Charismatic leaders like Modi (BSP) and some even die with the passing away of their leaders as Karamanidis (AIADMK).

However, such trends are restricted to Regional parties.

Also Comment on their support base & agenda

"Oversized coalitions" are another unique methodology. Such as Palshikan called

NDA (2014, 2019) "surplus Coalition" despite BJP with absolute majority, it went for a coalition.

Remarks

(8)

Hence, political parties of the

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Non-Governmental Institutions of Foreign Policy Development
- Role of Indian diaspora in country's Gulf policy.
- NO FIRST USE debate.
- Look West Policy of India.
- China-India-US Triangle and Changing Balance of Power

(a) Foreign Policy Development has now not remained restricted to States & Govt. But also influenced by non-Governmental institutions.

As Liberal School by Keohane & Nye suggest Complex Interdependence has led to rise of non-state actors with equal significance. These are -

Media and Social Media have led New Diplomacy. Leaders of state and diaspora engaging through social media platforms. eg. Impact of Twitter during Arab Spring

Remarks

with more on the role of media in Indian context

Similarly, role of Social Media & Conventional Media in garnering public support for anti-China sentiments post-Galwan.

Likewise role of MNCs in foreign policy. ex. Issue over Master Card & Visa Card impacted US-India relations and retraction of USA's GSP from India.

Role of NGOs like Green Peace and Amnesty International are equally significant. ex India-West relations.

Hence, these have emerged as non-govt institutions of foreign policy development.

(b) The largest Indian diaspora reside in Gulf countries - 70 million. It is also source of high remittances every year \$90 bn. Hence, role

Content lacking
→ you need
to specially elaborate on the role played
- Think India
- Reasoning
- Civil Society
- Friendship sources

Remarks

of Indian diaspora in Country's Gulf policy is eminent.

Sumit Ganguly in his "foreign Policy of India: Since 1947" suggest diaspora has been biggest determinant in our Gulf policy.

Balanced and close relations with KSA, UAE alongside Qatar are done by adopting hedging strategy and strategic autonomy.

Kerala - UAE connect are integral to Hay Diplomacy while, concessional rates to India and favorable position are rooted in Diaspora goodwill.

Also deepening economic relations eg - launching Rupee in UAE, KSA and UAE

declaring Hindi as an official court language

Remarks

reflect the ties as influence of

"Diaspora Diplomacy"

by diaspora measures Indian - making to

4

c) "Nuclear Weapons represent the most diabolical use of science"

- Gandhiji

India's Nuclear Doctrine contains a
affirm to 'No First Use' posture -
suggesting it is only for
deterrence and India is not involved
in an Arms Race. According to
P.K. Chari "it reflects not a strategic
option but reflect India's civilizational
ethos of peace & ahimsa."

However, there is much debate
around NFU. Bharat Karnad suggests
it is "morally wrong" and puts our
population at risk. Also, there is
question of India's credibility to

3

Remarks

and much
need to include

of more scholar
highly

is the debate

with Pakistan

factual

clear

survive a ^{1st} 2nd strike and "initiate a 2nd strike. Hence, change to FV.

But Shiv Shankar Menon in his "Choice"

suggest it may destabilise peace in South Asia. Also send provocative signals to China.

Hence, India as a responsible nuclear power must stick with NFV also since it is aspiring for a seat at UNSC. But keep building and strengthening its Credible Minimum Deterrence.

(d) "Choppy Waters" of West Asia

pose a foreign policy challenge for India. With opposing poles of power like Iran-KSA, Israel-Saudi.

Remarks

Israel - Iran. However, India's
look west policy is a much
success.

India has been able to de-hyponate
its ties with Israel-Palestine without
irking its Gulf partners. Also, none
of the non-state actors from West
Asia have attacked India - a
geo-strategic win for India.

Further, countries of West Asia have
stopped looking at India with
prism of Pakistan - a geo-political
win for us.

However, S. Jaishankar suggests we
need to match look west with
Act East.

Remarks

Need a more
let to the major
of this policy
what initiatives
taken by govt
for same

(c). The current world order is in a state of flux. Balance of Power has shifted from Unipolarity to Multipolarity, amid a very loose Bipolar Model led by USA and China.

The Changing Balance of Power^(BOP) has ensured India to exercise its 'Strategic Autonomy'. Also, India is not looked at as 'Swing State'. According to S. Jaishankar, 'India is no more a Balancing Power but a leading Power' and its foreign policy must reflect the same.

The changing BOP has brought centre

of Gravity of Global Politics to Indo-Pacific and India positions in it as central.

The US-China-India Triangle had led India to go for 'hedging strategy' and engaging with superpowers without irking the other.

India with USA at QUAD, Malabar Exercise & RIMPAC while engaging with China at SCO, BRICS, RIC, NDB & AIIB - present a perfect ix of Pragmatism with Principles.

Hence as suggested by Realist School India is balancing the triangle with Balance of Power mechanism and 'soft

Remarks

Balancing Mechanism!

2 + 1

4

Is this strategy going to work in the long run?

Analyse how China's rise

has upset the BOP

in Asia

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate India's Indo-Pacific Strategy. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss COVID19 and the shifting dynamics of labour migration in the Gulf. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Highlight the challenges posed by China's Rise in Asia. Also discuss few potential strategic options for India. (250 Words) (20)

ca) The current world order is in a flux. Marked by rise of Multipolarity amid a very loose Bipolar Model led by us & China. The centre of Gravity of Global Politics has shifted to the Indo-Pacific.

India's Indo-Pacific strategy is factored by all above factors. Balancing rise of Chinese belligerence and increasing footprints of in Indo-Pacific - Gwadar, Djibouti, Hambantota. India has adopted Internal as well external mechanisms

Remarks

of Balance of Power (BOP)

Internal mechanism of Self-Help, India is going for Active Role and built its "Nuclear Triad" (completed with Airant). Also acquiring overseas bases at Dugan, Changi, Ehabahan & Trinamalee.

Following External BOP, India is building alliance and quasi-alliances with major powers - QUAD, SCO, NOR & AIIB. Also maintaining Multilateralism accepting "ASEAN Centrality" (ANEA).

India's Indo-Pacific strategy is a perfect example of strategic Autonomy and "hedging strategy". As S. Jaichenker asserted "India is no more a Balancing Power but a Leading Power" and its Remarks foreign policy should suggest the same.

while China forms a major over- the policy but it is not the only objective

- ADD
- HADR
- SCOC
- Security
- Monitory
- Security
- Blue Navy
- Diplomacy

(b) COVID-19 has had disproportionate impact on all sectors of the economy as well as sections of the population.

Also impacting shifting dynamics of labour migration by the Gulf where India enjoys huge diaspora (70 million) and source of remittance (\$ 90 bn). However, COVID-19 is going to impact it.

First, by rescue and evacuation and of Indian expats conducted under Vande Bharat Mission, huge diaspora has been brought back. Creating vacuum of labor in the Gulf.

This is heightened by the restrictive visas due to persistent Covid threat. As suggested by Realist scholar K. Waltz "nations cooperate on the sole premise of National Interest". Covid-19 has to conflictual interests of Nations.

Demands of self-reliance and rising protectionism around the world can further impact labor dynamics in the region. Giving boost to programmes like 'Nitaqat' (of KSA) and employment preference for local labor. Covid has also impacted competition for local resources and reduced oil gas sale from Gulf due to lockdowns, will see preference to

Remarks

by local youth for jobs. Hence, India's 'Comparative Advantage' is

This uses the content to be elaborated

Need to elaborate on the oil crisis related issue

9

c) The current world order is is a state of flux more so with the rise of China impacting majorly Asia.

For Xi Jinping "seasons change and time waits for no one" hinting at Rise of China and decline of USA. He has further promised a Sino-Centric world order by 2050 (100 yrs of Communist Party win).

China rise in Asia is driven by "Middle Kingdom Syndrome", aimed

at destruction of regional powers—India, Japan, South Korea and Vietnam.

Napoleon had predicted "when China comes out of its slumber, it will

astrop. astonish the world."

China with its Cheque-Book
diplomacy has "perfected the art
of buying elites in smaller nations"
C.S.D. Muni). Like Oli (Nepal),
Yamen (Maldives) and Pakistan.

Countries in Asia and Africa are
particularly trapped by its
"charm offensives". Hence posing
geo-political challenges. PM Oli made
a remark "Nepal is not land-locked
but India-locked" riding on the
back of the dragon.

China's Peripheral Democracy in Asia
has brought rigidity to the already
South Asian hard borders of South Asia. Also

Don't just
elaborate
what
China is
doing

Also
explain
how it

is
detrimantal
to
India's
global
regional

South Asian
interests

Remarks

affecting ASEAN where Laos and Cambodia are backed by China.

Geo-strategically, it is growing militarisation of south China sea aiming for its 9-Dash Line and encircling India with its 'string of pearls'.

A potential strategic option with India lies in the Realist Wisdom of Balance of Power.

Already working within (internally) building Arms Race (Nuclear Triad), India has gone for Self-Help. However, India should go for engaging with its neighbors like Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh using

8

Remarks

Ass
India's option
Internal Balancing
external Balancing
engagement with USA

Back-channel Diplomacy and
Composite Dialogue as suggested
Functionalist Theorist Ernst Haas.

India learning from Jean Monnet's
 Approach of European integration,
 must lead integration of South
Asia. SAARC Covid Emergency Fund was
 a step in the right direction. This
 will take care of Security Dilemma
in our periphery.

On the sideline, we should engage
 aggressively at not just anti-China
 platforms like Quad, RIMPAC but
 also engage with China. But
balancing Power with Pragmatism and
 going for CONCAGEMENT. Using its
 'hedging strategy' engage where possible
 Remarks and contain where necessary.