



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

JAYA SNEH

RANK - 527

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 2**



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120.0
good Attempt

- <1> Work on the Concrete Subject-Matter.
- <2> Add Current events/Scholars Commentaries.
- <3> Address Core Demand of the question.

JAYA SNEH

Roll no.:-

Political Science Test 2

Date:-

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1. (a).

Neocolonialism refers to economic and social hegemony of developed nations over Third world states. It gained prominence in postcolonial studies and Marxism since 1950s. For example, in Walter Rodney's "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa?"

~~Met~~
Marxists have opined that focus on laissez faire (open global economies) is the key method of postcolonialism. For example - Dependency theory (A.G. Frank) and World Systems theory (Wallerstein).

Circumscians like Robert Cox focus on the ability of hegemonic states to create ideological consent through interpellation of ideologies of the global bourgeoisie.

Environmentalists have opined that neocolonialism includes the environmental

Draw
Diagram

exploitation of Third world - by dumping hazardous wastes, exploiting the weak environmental laws of periphery and low political capacity of the citizens.

Pramab Bardhan opines that neocolonialism occurs when global bourgeoisie joins hands with indigenous bourgeoisie for the exploitation of its people.

Discuss
Neoliberalism; Book:

Write Various Methods
like

IMF/WB/WTO
GDP/PPI

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(b)

New International Economic Order is a critique of the liberal model of laissez faire. It gained coinage in 1970s-80s with the popularity of postcolonial theories. It focuses on equitable and just global economic laws that are not exploitative for Third World.

Themes

It focused on sovereign rights of Third world to undertake their own economic decisions, for example - nationalisation and restricting foreign trade. Just and equitable ~~eco~~ global geoeconomic laws with equal decision-making of Third World was emphasized. Non-aligned countries (NAM) also focussed on historical responsibility of developed nations and called for First World to give 0.7% of their GDP as aid to ~~the~~ Third world states.

It relied on dependency ~~the~~ theory

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to focus on debt of wealth and rising inequality in Third world.

Issues

The idea of 0.7% GDP as grant, also the entire idea of state-led development aid, is outdated and focus needs to be on attracting private sector investment.

Complex interdependence and functionalist regional blocs have led to the rise of Third World nations, like China, as revisionist powers.

NIEO fails to look into wide disparities even in Third world. It also fails to look into state capacity as the key determinant of state control over economy.

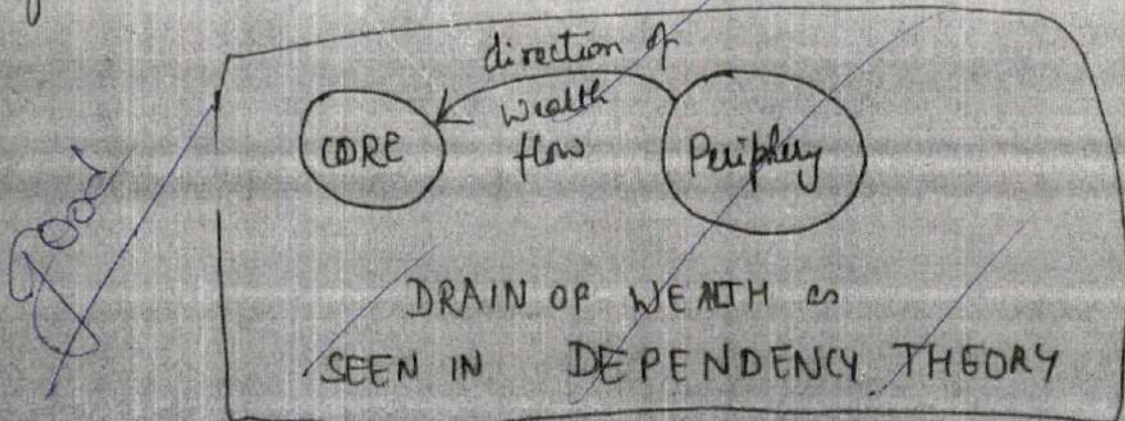
Discuss post Coldwar
WTO and
NIEO
Tools/Principles
Success/Failure

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C
Marxist and critical schools criticized rationality (realists and liberals) on their concept of development as greater integration with global economy through laissez faire.

Martell opined that Eurocentric model of development has led to rising inequality and poverty in global South. Torge Heine and Rameth Thakur also criticized capitalist model of development.

Systemic analysis by A.G. Frank and Samir Amin led to dependency theory. Wealth was drained from periphery countries (global South) to core countries (global North). World Systems Theory (Wallerstein) also focused on this neocolonial exploitation.



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in this part)

Post - Washington consensus also realized
this postcolonial exploitation that manifested in
income inequality, environmental degradation and
unequal playing field for indigenous enterprises.
State sovereignty over economic policies, therefore,
is a must.

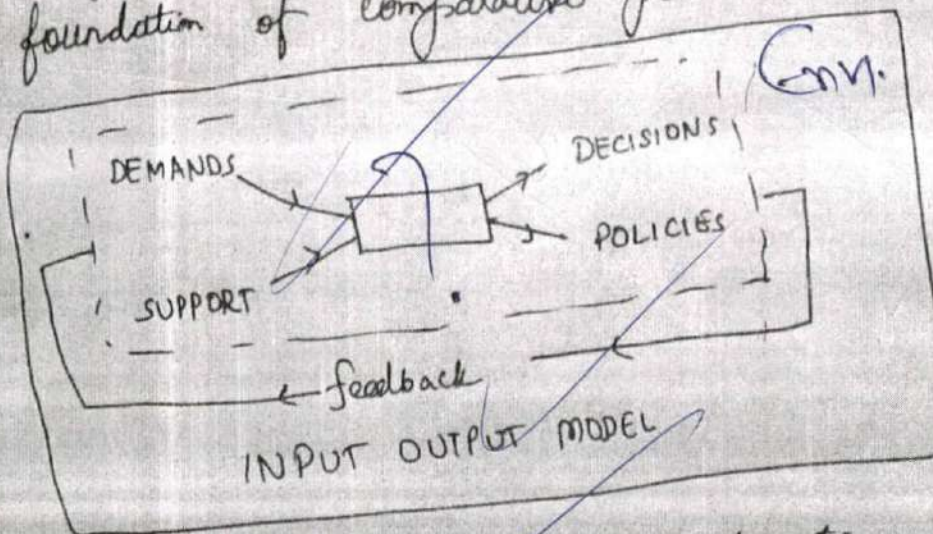
Good points

① further enrich your
Content - Building

Conclusion

d.

Behavioural revolution occurred in 1950s.
It criticized the formalistic, vague, normative
and speculative approach of traditionalists.
David Easton's input-output model was an
attempt at building a scientific, value-free
foundation of comparative politics.



good

It focused on the interaction of
the system with the environment through
an interface (boundary).

However, traditionalists like Stanley Hoffman
called it mechanical, basic and that it
failed to serve any practical purpose. It was
called as status-quoist by reflectivists.

(especially Marxist) as it recognized the Western model of democracy as the basic model. It was not value free, rather was Eurocentric and ~~also~~ did not account for political institutions in Third World (charismatic and traditional forms of authority prevail).

It formed the basis for structural-functional and political modernization approaches.

Further enrich your
Subject - Mattels
Highlight Contextual scholars

4. (a)

The UN is an example of liberal-institutional approach. It was formed by 14 Point plan of Woodrow Wilson in 1945, to 'save humanity from the scourge of another World War.'

Realism dominated the cold war geopolitics. Hegemonic ^{stability} ~~Stability~~ theorists Robert Gilpin and Charles Kindleberger opine that global hegemons create international institutions to further their geopolitical ambitions and propagate their narrative. The UN was also victim to geopolitical rivalry of key global powers (US, USSR). It could not resolve any regional dispute (eg: Israel-Palestine, India-Pakistan).

It could not stop regional wars, eg. Yemen, Kippur war, Korean War, Veto and 'Uniting for Responsibility to Protect' resolution.

Link your
Content
with core
Demand of
the question

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led to Iraq crisis and threats to state sovereignty.
Arms race, nuclear escalation (Cuban missile crisis),
threat of counterforce and countervalue strikes.
Star Wars dominated the collective defence
ideology of NATO and Warsaw Pact, built as
exclusionary blocs.

Legal-institutional approach led to collaboration
on decolonization and human rights.
Social constructivists joint at the role of
epistemic communities, facilitated by UN, that created
public opinion of equal human rights. eg. NGOs,
INGOs, MNCs, international experts. Post-conflict
resolution, eg. ^{the} Iraq war, role of UN
peacekeepers in conflict zone (Cyprus, Sudan,
Libya) has ensured human security.

Tagat S. Mehta - former foreign secretary,
opined that UN ensured proved to be a platform

for Third World collaboration on decolonization, racism, apartheid in South Africa, neo-colonialism. This complemented NAM in pushing for decolonization of Third World countries, which was ensured till 1980s. UN also ensured socio-economic-educational upliftment through education, immunization, maternal and child health etc by UNESCO, WHO and other organs.

Gareth Evans opines that UN is a manifestation of the intent of its members. Besides its role in prevention of another ~~World~~ World War also proves that the UN has been largely successful in its mandate.

Mention Role of
Trusteeship Council
UNECOSOC
UNSC

etc/
Mention issues with

current events
Black Life Matters
Terrorism

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(4)

Multipolarity refers to a situation of predominance of multiple axes of power in international system, such that none of these predominant powers have a complete dominance over others. It is a realist paradigm.

The present geopolitical scenario of the rise of China, the predominance of USA and the ascent of BRICS and G4 nations reflect multipolarity. Multipolarity was also seen after the Congress of Vienna till World War I.

The polarity of power thus looks into stability provided by multiple difference balance of power scenarios on the global order.

Neorealist Kenneth Waltz focuses on security maximization. He opines that

bipolar world order is most stable due to low risk of strategic miscalculations, changing alliances and power imbalances. Mearsheimer

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also argue that even though rise of bipolarity
also create strategic threat for status quo powers,
multipolarity leads to highest strategic imbalance in
geopolitics, due to every hegemon's focus on
power maximization.

Classical realists E. EH Carr (Twenty Years' Crisis) and Montesquieu (Politics among Nations) assume that multipolarity leads to greater stability. Dominant powers increase their power through regional wars, whereas bipolarity leads to wars on a large scale. Great powers attain power through alliance and petty wars in multipolarity.

Multipolarity also ensures role of greater number of states in international order, thus reducing discontent. S. Tai shankar opined that

it leads to more equitable growth, however this ascent of Asia has also been responsible for rise of protectionism (economic discontent) and anti-immigrant rhetoric (cultural insecurity). (The India Way, 2020). Also, it ~~is~~ has been partially responsible for slowdown of liberal-institutional framework & like UN, Bretton Woods institutions (WTO), as the states-quoist power no longer finds it as useful.

Multipolarity has ensured a solution to dependency theory of Marxists. It builds up state capacity, ensures functionalist cooperation through multiple regional and multilateral blocs, it ensures complex interdependence of key players. Multiple stakeholders lead to slower, but more equitable decision making (eg: Peace clause in WTO, ensuring food security of India). Thus multipolarity ensures stability.

discuss
post Covid-19
world order &
Multi-culturalism
Global Context
Scholarship

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(c)

Globalization refers to interconnectedness such that local events are shaped by events happening thousands of miles away and vice versa. (Anthony Giddens). The second wave of globalization emerged in 1950s with the growth of cybernetics (communications, information technology), complex interdependence (MNCs, laissez faire) and people-to-people interactions.

Liberals opine that globalization leads to comparative advantage (Ricardo) and increases national wealth through introduction of better technologies, more economic competition and greater investment and consumption expenditure.

However, realists focus on the role of narratives and national interest of dominant players. Gramscians ~~also~~ (Robert Cox) also opines that ideological state apparatus of global powers (eg: MNCs, international bodies, ~~the~~ NGOs) emerge

Jorge H. H. H. H. and Raneesh Thakur argue
that global capitalist network ensures
perpetration of inequality, exploitation, hunger
and denial of basic rights. The Dark Side of
focuses on

capacity. ~~These~~ 'soft states' (Gunnar Myrdal), lack institutional framework to ensure the benefits of globalization.

Dependency theorists (A.G. Frank) focus on drain of wealth from periphery countries to core countries. Wallerstein focuses on neocolonialism through economic, environmental

and human exploitation by global bourgeoisie.

Hillary Clinton highlighted feminist concerns when she opined that globalization has led to marginalization of women of the global South - due to their low skills, lack of access to capital and technology.

Sorensen opines that state capacity is needed to reap benefits of globalization. State sovereignty over geoeconomic decisions is essential in this era of complex interdependence.

Enrich your content
with some

Reports/facts
like ADD Report

Migration Report

Protectionist

Migration

Refugee etc.

5-(a)

NAM proposed NIEO in 1970s to end neocolonial exploitation of Third World countries in the name of laissez faire globalization.

NIEO opined for state sovereignty over geoeconomic decisions like nationalisation and restriction of private and foreign investment. It looked into historical injustices by First World (Walter Rodney: How Europe Underdeveloped Africa?) It called for 0.7% of GDP to be given to Third World states.

It looked into dependency theories and Marxist analysis and criticized the role of INGOs (International Intergovernmental Organizations). It called for South-South

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Cooperation and North-South cooperation like technology transfer, aid, ~~grants~~ and loans etc.

NIEO was built upon Lenin's Work: Imperialism: The final stage of Capitalism works of Rosa Luxemburg and other contemporary critical school scholars. Some of its suggestions, like O.T.I. grants for from First World over private investments were outdated. Nevertheless it ~~was~~ was recognized in post-Washington Consensus in 2000.

Mention
Algerie Summit, 1973

Post Cold war, WTO
NIEO

170 elements

Enrich Your Content as per
demand of the Question

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(b)

Economic Globalization refers to greater "interconnectedness" (Anthony Giddens). Ricardo opined that interconnected free trade favours comparative advantages and global national economic growth.

However, it also has social benefits. Functionalist interlinkages ensure transfer of values, like democracy and human rights, along with economic benefits. (eg: EU, ASEAN, trans-Atlantic trade). Communications theory scholar Karl Deutsch opines that it builds social dividends through people-to-people interlinkages. Complex interdependence, for example, China's clout over global supply chains, has ensured socio-economic upliftment, lower unemployment and poverty. Thai opines

that economic globalization leads to greater premium on education, due to rising demands of skilled employees.

Bangladesh's GDP per capita recently surpassed India - this highlights the socio-economic dividends of economic globalization.

Lorensen opines that state capacity needs to be enhanced to promote positive benefits of globalization, and lessen inequality, poverty and human exploitation that might be experienced otherwise.

dislike Economic
Globalization
Nathan Controversy file
V. Jipping

Globalization is inevitable
Protesters
interdependence

Quote Some Reports

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अवधि
2 घंटे
अंक
100

(c) Structural functional approach emerged as a ~~consequence~~ consequence of behavioural revolution in 1950s. It was formulated by Gabriel Almond to limit the drawbacks of systems approach of David Easton.

Limitations and Challenges

Structural functional approach failed to ~~limit~~ limit the status-quoist and mechanical nature of systems analysis. It opined that Western democracy was the ideal model, hence was not value-free (criticized by both Marxists and postcolonialists). It lacked recognition of "governmentality", focussed on constitution over constitutionalism. It lacked applicability in Third World context - one of the key areas of comparative politics.

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5.2

It needs to be applied only along with
other approaches, like institutional approach,
political society and political economy ~~approach~~
approach etc.
Draw Diagram and Quote
Contextual scholars Commentaries

(d)

Developing countries have been called as soft states (Gunnar Myrdal), prismatic societies (FW Riggs) and overdeveloped states (Hamza Alvi).

Hamza Alvi opines that state political system is more developed than social system, hence states lack civil society, constitutionalism and democratic ideals of equality and fraternity. Developing countries are built on a feudalistic social model.

FW Riggs focuses on poly normativism (multiple value system), poly communalism (multiple communities), SALA model (preference to ~~both~~ merit and inheritance in different scenarios), bazaar-canteen model etc. Thus there is "insecurity dilemma" (internal security threats) and threat to government stability in third word.



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It has also been opined that since
developing countries are built upon a traditional
and Charismatic authority framework (Weber),
state authority is all encompassing and least
~~for~~ prone to question.

Address Core demands
of the question
Quote scholars & Explain
their commentaries.

7. (a)

S. Jaishankar highlighted the rise of protectionism, anti-immigrant rhetoric, deglobalization, populism and transactionalism over global values in the emerging global order. (The India Way, 2020).

Isolationism 2.0 of USA, US withdrawal from liberal institutional ~~network~~ frameworks like UNESCO, Paris Pact, Open Skies Treaty, INF treaty etc are a sign of change in global order.

Joseph Stiglitz has highlighted 'democracy deficit' in industrialized nations. Brian Tob has opined that 'insecurity dilemma' is not only prevalent in developing nations, it has also permeated the developed world. Robert Lieber opines that rising polarization in domestic politics in developing world has led to an erosion of credibility of rules based liberal world order.

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However, complex interdependence - focus on
"low politics" of economy, trade, culture, communications
has ensured ~~an~~ even in deglobalization era.
Functionalism regional blocs like EU, ASEAN have
also ensured the ~~of~~ continuation of liberal order.
For example, ASEAN free trade area and EU ~~has~~
500 million coronavirus package.

Sinocentric global order has been postulated
by Fareed Zakaria in his 'decline of the West and
rise of the rest' hypothesis. China's clout on
global supply chains, growth of military
muscle has ensured its rise. Mearsheimer in
'The Tragedy of Great Power Politics' also sees
China as the rising revisionist power.

S. Jaishankar opines that the
new era, however, will be one of

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multipolarity. The rise of China is also accompanied by the gradual ascent of other players like BRICS and G4, each acquiring greater bargaining power and state capacity with time. He also opines that the end of US hegemony seems far away - due to the fact that US still holds technology, technological research and development, military, economic and soft power clout. Robert J. Lieber has also opined that unipolarity since 1990s has led to the "power of the dollar" and greater US economic power.

John J. Mearsheimer's hypothesis that Chinese ascent is inevitable is still far from realization. Besides, China is more likely to adopt some ideas.

Add
Current
Developments to
Make your
Answer
dynamic

Try to understand the
Context of the
Question

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11.0

of liberal institutionalism in order to ensure
its soft power.

Neoliberalism
Joseph Nye
Cod of America Country
Initiative BR1/AR1B
Covid-19

Neoliberalism

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(b)

L. H. Miller in Global Order: Values and Power in International Politics highlights the transformation of Westphalian landscape from 'state centric' one to one based on 'transnational' frameworks. Transnational networks include MNCs, NGOs, IGOs, terrorist groups etc.

Globalisation has led to 'interconnectedness' (Anthony Giddens). It has ensured exchange of people, information and communications (communications theory). It has also led to exchange of value-systems through information technology (cybernetics). social media - propagation of religious extremism, radicalisation of youth. It has eased transborder movements for recruitment and expansion of terrorist networks in what US Defense Review calls "ungoverned

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spaces: Clash of civilizations (Samuel P. Huntington) & those that itself was a product of political 'securitization' of globalisation era, has exposed the rifts between value systems and boosted terrorism. It has also promoted xenophobia that relates to terrorism in a vicious cycle.

Social constructivists opine that globalization has also increased awareness and public opinion on hate crimes, terrorist acts etc. Epistemic communities have led to awareness on the issue.

India had been fighting against terrorist acts perpetrated by a "unifocal ~~see~~ energy" (S. Jaishankar) since independence. India has always highlighted "no room for terror" no distinction between "good" and "bad" terrorists.

Global war on terror, started by US

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in 2001 after September 11 attacks, helped to create global attention & on terrorism. US and India joined hands. India also gained the support of Israel and other major powers.

India brought Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) that defined terrorist activities, and was the first draft of its kind. Focus on rogue states and state-sponsored terrorism was made by India. Brigitte Mishra even called for India-Israel-US axis. India has also been able to push for FATF sanctions on Pakistan and Masood Azhar was also recently declared a 'global terrorist' by UNCA.

I The global war on terrorism allowed India to create functionalist linkages with states on terrorism. It gave the

problem an international focus, led by the
unipolar hegemon. It led to the recognition of
India's security ~~concerns~~ and territorial integrity
concerns. Though it has not led to eradication
of Pakistan sponsored terrorism, it was a
step in the right direction.

Mention Recent Attacks in France / Austria
↓
"Global War on Terror"

Mention USA's Contextual Scholary
↓
Role of Globalization like
Radicalization
Ex- Al-Qaida 9/11
↓
led to Radicalization
Video to Radicalization

8. (a).

Developing societies have ~~been~~ experienced an amalgamation of indigenous political practices and Western institutional framework. The history of colonization, feudal and tribal practices have led FW Riggs to call developing societies as 'prismatic societies'. Hamza Alvi calls them 'overdeveloped states' and Gunnar Myrdal calls them 'soft states'.

FW Riggs highlights polynormatism, i.e. prevalence of multiple value systems, traditional and modern, democratic and feudalistic, simultaneously. He also highlights SALA model in political process (nepotism), polycommunalism (prevalence of multiple tribes, ethnic groups, religions), an inefficient public distribution system characterized by Bazar Canteen model etc.

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in this part

Hamza Alvi highlights that feudal ideas permeate even in ~~its~~ legal-institutional framework owing to 'overdeveloped state' - society is not as developed as political process. There is a lack of internal democracy in political parties, issues of heredity, patriarchy and muscle power. Participant Subject culture in 'The Civil Society' 'The Civic Culture' (Gabriel Almond) has been highlighted with respect to developing societies, where there is low civil society participation and the presence of an overarching authoritative state. There is lack of permeation of democratic values - human rights, justice, gender equality, individualism in these societies.

Gunnar Myrdal opines that developing societies have low state capacity to

protection against 'insecurity dilemma'. Polyarchies (Robert Dahl) in the form of communal groups and mass led groups (Gunnar Myrdal) guide political process.

It is true that developing societies have lower institutionalization of democracy and constitutionalism. However Yogendra Yadav: 'Identity plus model' in Indian elections, where development is also prioritized, points towards a change.

Good Attempt
Keep it improving

(b)

Regionalisation is the formation of multilateral groupings based on geographical origin of states to ensure holistic cooperation. It gained prominence in post World War era. The post Cold War era led to the further development of regional blocs like ASEAN and EU.

Regionalism as a challenge to globalisation

Regionalism ensures functionalist interlinkages based on common needs of regional blocs. It may lower the incentive of global-level engagement.

Regionalism is based on shared values, culture, heritage and outlook. For example,

EU. It thus elicits positive public opinion even in wake of protectionism and populism. Regionalism thus can be a

path in nationalist era of modern age.

Regionalism ensures complex interdependence and enhances the geopolitical status of the bloc as a whole, increasing their bargaining power and military/economic clout. eg: NATO.

Such advantages are not present in globalisation approach. It also ~~also~~ ~~uses~~ ~~multilateral negotiations~~

Avoid
cutting

It is easy to negotiate a regional bloc strategy due to commonality of needs - like \$500 ~~to~~ billion coronavirus package of EU.

However, regionalism does not prove to be a challenge to globalisation. Larry Summers, for example, highlighted 'out regionalism' model - where regionalism is a step towards globalisation.

~~Reg~~ Regionalism uses multilateral negotiations due to presence of lower

number of negotiating parties. Social
constructivists define that regionalism lowers
public opposition and improves public opinion to
globalisation.

Globalisation is also key to complex
interdependence in modern interconnected era, as
regional blocs fail to provide 'comparative
strengths and
advantages' due to common problems of members.

Globalization is also ensures global hegemonic
status - for example - China's control over
supply chains. Regionalism can only facilitate
or complement global rise. Globalisation can
ensure it.

Regionalism ~~also~~ ensures targeting of
common security concerns (regional security
complex theory), economic and social issues,
but globalisation is the key to multilateralism.

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and soft power. Both have ~~their own~~
Objectives and ~~regions~~ regionalism cannot
substitute globalisation. ASEAN | BRICS
Quota

Proves Role of
Quota role of protectionism policy

✓ Anti- Globalisation
Regionalism
✓ WTO



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(C)

Political parties are referred to as 'interest aggregators'. Social ^{movements} groups can be called 'interest articulators'. (Gabriel Almond)

Thus both are mutually reinforcing. Suzanne Staggenberg in 'Social movements' opine that social movements ~~are~~ aim at constructing an alternate power structure. Social movements also encompass the socially ^{economically} disadvantaged groups, with an aim of "changing the status quo". (Doug Mc Adam).

Charles Tilly also characterizes social movements as 'contentious politics', i.e., it involves the government structure, political parties etc at some point and it is "contentious" in nature.

Thus ~~while~~ political parties focus on direct acquisition of power. They are

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composed of polyarchies (Robert Dahl), with different interest groups represented according to their bargaining power and socio-political clout. Those left at a disadvantage in this composition, also those ~~dis~~disenchanted (New Social movements) with this representation, form alternative power structures (Suzanne Staggenborg) through the politics of social movements.

Charles Tilly's characterization of "contentious politics" also lead to the fact that social groups are not directly linked to power, they utilize the influence of political instruments like government and political parties to to

highlight these demands. For example, the interlinkage of climate change movements with Green party in Europe and New Zealand.

Social movements ensure democratisation of political power structure that political parties fail to fill in representative democracy.

Good Attempt
Quote Examples like

INC - Pre & Post
Independence
Aam Aadmi Party &
India Against Corruption

write Scope/Nature/
Social Base