

G|S SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ABHIJEET SINGH

RANK - 586

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 1**



www.iasscore.in

U.P.S.C.



Abhiheet Singh

Test-1 (PSIR)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस पात्र में कृपा
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

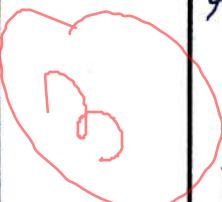
Q. a) soft power & its critique.

The soft power in int'l politics is used by liberals such as Kearane & Nye, among others.

According to liberals, the 'high politics' of security & sovereignty has given way to 'low politics' of economics, climate change, sustainability.

V.V. Dyke has also highlighted how nations have increasingly turned towards soft power, generally focusing on economics. Soft power, thus, is seen as ideal for world peace and global co-operation.

the Realists have challenged the soft power. They argue that hard military power still matters. Soft power is just one of the many ways of exercising power. Soft power has also been criticised for its limited utility in achieving results.

Nonetheless, soft power has been increasingly used by nations, esp. India. We have stressed on cultural linkages with our relations with Sri Lanka, social affinity with Bangladesh among others.

You need to touch upon hard power. Talk about the challenge in defining great power, mention intangible assets, coercive power, hard power - carrots & sticks, Jonathan Niclouey's criticism

b) Epistemic communities & I.R.

The epistemic communities emerge from regular communication. The concept has arrived from the theory of cybernetics of sociological liberalism.

Karl Deutsch is a key proponent of it. He had argued that free flow of information & communication in int'l arena would lead to the formation of 'security communities'.

The security community is different from political community as it formed through people-to-people contact rather than political contact.

The formation of security

2

U.P.S.C.

communities act as a limitation upon the power of the state. In broad India-Nepal political relations have mostly been due to good people to people contact.

Mention other actors apart from nation states, proliferation of transnational states, new theories of international relations, proper definition & function, Ernst Haas, Peter Haas, Ned Plan-

c) Role of NGOs / INGOs in IR

NGOs and INGOs are transnational actors of international politics.

They have played a key role in raising various issues. A good example is Greenpeace for environment and Human Rights. Amnesty International for human rights.

Liberal highlight the important role played by them in I.R. They also act as Pressure / Interest group over various nat'l governments.

Although, an important player in I.R., they have been also criticised of wrong doings. One such allegation

U.P.S.C.

against them is of regime toppling in several African nations. They have also been criticised for being selective in - not raising plight of Bhopal gas victims. They also hold large funds, even more than several LDCs, GDP.

Nonetheless, realists do not see NGOs / INGOs as a player of I.R. They see them as an extended arm of state power.

Marxists, on the other hand, highlight their class character.

Mention what NGOs & INGOs consist of, role of transnational NGOs in IR, work of S. Brown, Ningst. K., different activities within state, effect of globalization.

3

a) Coronaviruses & Human security

The Copenhagen school of national security focuses on the aspect of human security.

The outbreak of Covid 19 has again brought the discourse around human security. Firstly, the focus on borders & sovereignty proved to be irrelevant in the face of the pandemic.

Secondly, it has highlighted the need to focus on health & welfare of the people.

Thirdly, it had shown the utility of masses of military expenditure when the present / next global threat could be

biological:

In addition to that, it has also brought the debate to people centric global governance. It had shown the need for a healthy population. It had also shown the importance of education in following basic WASH principles.

The movement has also shown the need for cooperation among various nations in multilateral form such as WHO. There is need to shift national to int'l security discourse towards human security.

Mention larger perspective of national security & collective security of human & biological security
 Treating it as a major issue
 Effect on education sector & global health security & technology

U.P.S.C.

e) Power transition theory & realist BoP system.

Realist Balance of Power (BoP) system

The balance of power system argues that the ~~be~~ nation states would be arranged in such a way that the power of all nations would effectively cancel out. This would lead to a balance and whenever a nation would try to disturb the balance, the others would prohibit it.

Within realists, the classical realists regard BoP system as an artificial constraint. They argue that it is a calculated system. The neo-realists, on the other hand, argue that BoP is formed due to

U.P.S.C.

structural constraints and it
is formed naturally.

Mention Waltz, Mearsheimer, Morgenthau,
Organski, risk of war, war & peace, merits
in organising foreign policy to restore
balance, words of Levenson, Miller, Kugler
& Tannen.

Your short answers are
extremely basic & need to
be more detailed / mention
definitions & thinkers /
with critical analysis

Q. a) Compare & contrast liberal, realist, crit. schools in global p.e.

Political economy is placed at the intersection of politics and economics. The global political economy describes how politics & economics play out at the international stage.



The realist view of global political economy from the prism of survival & self ^(help)interest (the 3S of Realism). It views economy as a tool of politics. This is the reason why realists do not consider global MNCs as a player in I.R. According to Realists, MNCs are an extended arm of state power. They argue that

the global political economy follows the artificial B.o.P.

Within the realists, the neo-realists, such as Waltz, consider the structure of the world responsible for the functioning of global P.E.

The liberals, on the other hand, highlight the role of economy & non-state/transnational actors. According to liberals, cooperation in the intl arena would be for 'absolute gain'. Neoliberals such as Krugman & Nye highlight that the various actors in global P.E. have developed complex interdependences which has led to peace. They argue that

U.P.S.C.

the world now is more of a 'network model' than the 'billiard board' model as proposed by the realists. The liberals recognise the important role played by MNCs / TNCs in global political economy.

The Marxists highlight the exploitative nature of global political economy. The ECLA group, through the dependency theory, point out the exploitation of developing world by the developed. This was further elaborated by Wallerstein in World Systems Approach. Robert Ton, giving the example of 'free trade', have argued how the rules of

U.P.S.C.

global p.e. have been written
by the developed US & UK.

The past positivist 'social
constructionist' school show the
importance of perception in global
p.e.

Feminists have argued
that the global p.e. & its
development has led to
emancipation of women in the
developed world but increased
instances of exploitation in
developing.

Thus, the growth of
global capital & increased globalisation
has led to different views
on global p.e.

Mention economic nationalism, mercantilism,
classic & defensive mercantilism, utility
maximization, laissez-faire in details,
invisible hand of market, critical analysis,
neo-classical approach

U.P.S.C.

2. b)

The COVID 19 virus hit the world at the start of 2020 and has changed the world politics, economy and lifestyles to a large extent -

It had also impacted national security. First, it had expanded the frontiers of national security sense and for all. The traditional approach & realist school viewed nat'l security only in terms of sovereignty & borders. It had made impacted this approach.

Secondly, the Copenhagen school of human security has become an integral part of national security.

Third, it has changed the dimensions of national security. It now includes healthy to hearty population along with other factors (geography, economy, military).

Fourth, it also led to the heavy expenditure on military ^{nations} justice and has forced ^{nations} to think about bioterrorism & biological warfare.

Shahrbaman Tadjibash had once defined national security as "the absence of misentity". The Covid 19 had added a sense of misentity among the nation states.

The outbreak of Covid 19 started in Wuhan province of China in Dec 2019.

U.P.S.C.

Is China to blame?

Past the global outbreak of Covid 19, there had been an increased pressure on China. US & Prez Trump increased their rhetoric on China. → Chinese Virus

Why China is to blame?

It tried to cover up the outbreak at the start. The Doctor to report Sars Cov-2 was arrested. It also did not stop movement of its people. Thus, it deliberately led the disease to spread.

Why China is not to blame?

The Covid 19 was passed off as a local outbreak. It's

U.P.S.C.

severity and spread could not be known at the time. It would have happened with any of the nation.

Nevertheless, China's manipulation of facts & updates to WHO did delayed the response to Covid 19. It had also highlighted the crisis in our multilateral institutions and how they are influenced by donors.

The reaction of WHO was mild, at best, when compared to its reaction during 2003 SARS outbreak.

China discuss international scenarios briefly Mention national security perspective in details, coronavirus & migration, violent extremism, cyber terrorism, hacker groups, recession, education sector, different conspiracy theories

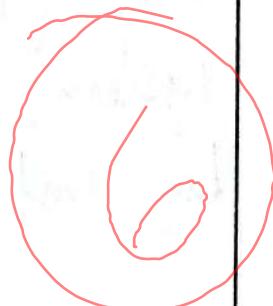
Not enough evidence against

a) Critically evaluate system theory & Kaplan's model of I.R.

The systems theory & Morten Kaplan's model view the world parties as a system. Thus it has different actors which interact with each other in the int'l system.

Morten Kaplan's model argues that there are following int'l systems:

- i) BoP system (Balance of Powers)
- ii) Bipolar system
 - loose bipolar
 - tight bipolar
- iii) hierarchical system
- iv) unit actor system
- v) unit metro system
- vi) detente system.



The BOP system could be seen in pre WWI phase. The bipolar system developed post WWII in the form of cold war.

Critical evaluation

Rather than becoming hierarchical or unit actors, the world has been increasingly becoming multi-polar. The tight bipolar, too, did not materialise.

Kaplan also pointed to the fact that hierarchical system would require return to imperialism.

Apart from that, it has been argued that Kaplan's model is merely a theory with little practical implications.

U.P.S.C.

The unit veto system would require VN to be very powerful, which does not appear to be happening.

The unit veto system would require all nations to possess nuclear weapons.

Thus, systems theory to Morton Kaplan's model has been criticised for lack of practical applicability.

Mention of limitations of systems approach, limitations of Kaplan's model in details / impracticability of Sadoursky's

U.P.S.C.

Q. b) diff. b/w C.S. & C.D. Is C.S. an extension
of C.D. to int'l politics?

The collective security model emerged in global politics post WW I. It could be found in Woodrow Wilson's speech where he had argued for such a mechanism. League of Nations was the first such arrangement.

Collective defense, on the other hand, mainly emerged from the WW II. In - NATO, Warsaw Pact.

| C. S. | C. D. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ① liberal's conception | ② realist/ neo realist conception |
| ③ aggressor not known | ④ aggressor known |
| ⑤ preponderance of power | ⑥ No preponderance |

U.P.S.C.

| C.S. | C.D. |
|---|--|
| ④ nations to subdue own interest for common interest | ① no such situation as nations join for own interest |
| ⑤ The collective power of all nations will check individual nations | ② The power of a group to deter others |

It has also been argued that collective security (CS) is extension of collective defense (CD) to int'l politics.

It holds true as when all nations agree to protect each other against any aggressor, it would automatically lead to C-S.

It would make regional CD organisations such as NATO irrelevant.

The extension of the idea of C.D. to int'l politics

U.P.S.C.

would ^{also} carry its own issues.
Firstly, an agreement is
not known beforehand. Secondly,
CD is more or less based
on the idea of National
interest of each nation. This
is not the case with C.S.,
where even N.I- had to
be compromised.

Details of one for all & all for one,
solution to war, benefit of world
govt, status quo, critical commu-
nities.

3. (c) Discuss transnational social movement

Social movements are defined as movements for basic rights and living.

It is against socio-economic injustice.

Transnational social movements are the ones which cross through many nations.

It is not geographically ~~LGBTQ~~ isolated. A good example is the LGBT movement. The LGBT movement is global in nature and not limited to any one nation state.

The Arab Spring, could also be seen as a transnational social movement, but with a political character.

There has been several reasons for social movements turning transnational. Major among them is globalisation. David Held has argued how globalisation has led to increased human rights. Transnational NGOs such as Amnesty Int'l play a key role in it. Saleem Kasim had also pointed out at the role of globalisation in proliferations of Arab Spring.

Another important transnat'l social movement (sm) had been the environmental movement. It has taken shape in different forms. The Chipko movement in India is a

U.P.S.C.

good example of this -

The rights of a community
over its resources have
also been highlighted through
this.

In several nations,
social movement has given
way to new social movement
which is focused around
quality of life issues &
is also transnat'l in nature.

They also carry the issues
of SM but the ways to
forms of movement have
changed.

Critical commentaries needed, mention
Markoff, Keck, Sikkink, WTO Ministerial
Conference 1999, collective action dyna-
mics

U.P.S.C.

5 a) 3 generation of human rights

~~15~~ The idea of three generations of human rights could be traced in the writings of Karel Vasek.

① First generation rights

These include the civil & political rights. These are rights such as the right to life, freedom of expression, equality and voting rights. They are known as Red ~~Blue~~

② Second generation rights

These include social-economic rights. They are framed around social & economic justice and the idea of welfare state. Right

to livelihood, employment, equity in material distribution encompass it. It could be traced to work of int'l organisations such as UNESCO. They are rather coded green.

③ Third generation Rights

These rights are built around the quality of life and rights which emerged in changing society.

Right to be forgotten over Internet, right to privacy are a part of it.

They are rather coded Blue.

Mention when & how they came about, soft laws, Art 27 of I CEDR



Red

Green

5. b) Tech. challenges to deterrence theory

?
~~Highly
inadequate~~

The theory of deterrence is built around the Balance of terror created due to fear of Mutually Assured Destruction. It is advocated by Kenneth Waltz.



Technological challenges

The first challenge is the safe storage & safety of nuclear weapons.

Neatlon 2020 NPT Review Conference, Artificial Intelligence, Hypersonic weapons, Outer Space

Q Basic assumptions of BOP system & its critique

The balance of power system simply means that the power of several nations would cancel each other and hence create a 'balance'

Assumptions

- nation state is sovereign
- power of other nations could be calculated
- any disturbance to the balance would compel other nations to act to create balance again
- every nation, even smaller ones, could play a role.

4

Critique

The first and the foremost critique of BOP system

U.P.S.C.

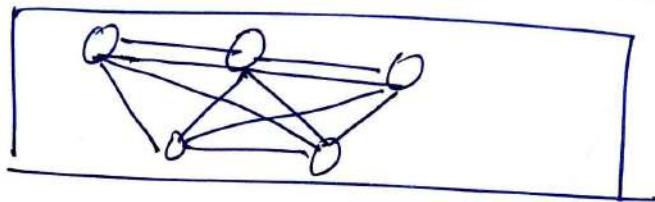
is that it could not prevent WW I. Critique points to the realist assumption that BoP only delays war creating intermittent peace. Secondly, smaller power does not remain sovereign and tends to side with any of the powerful nations. Thirdly, it overestimates the nation's ability to calculate the power equations. Lastly, BoP system does not recognise the scope for complex interdependences to be said to be obsessed with the idea of war.

Traditional importance, critical comments, five principal assumptions, major postulates, criticism of BoP

Lost
relevance

Q) complex interdependence

The idea of complex interdependence would be traced to the 'cabweb model' of int'l politics designed by Keohane & Wye.



According to it, different nations could develop complex interdependences centred around economic, trade, resource sharing etc. It is a neo-liberal idea of global politics against realist 'billiard board' sovereignty & sovereignty centre view.

The neoliberal complex interdependence view accepts the neo-realist view that

the structure of the world is anarchic. Thus, it shed the liberal view of its idealistic underpinnings.

~~More details required~~ The N.L. complex interdependence view holds that nation states would cooperate for absolute gain in a win-win scenario. A good example is India's VS relations where there is complex interdependency built around several areas such as defence, trade, diaspora, etc.

The C.I. view is criticised by Maoists as it paves the way for exploitation of developing nations. Social constructivists argue that anarchy is about perception & few should be on social relations.

International
Transactions / conclusions
Ties / Major channels
multiple channels
Interstate
Relationships

7. (a) Nye's conception of soft power was designed to remedy narrow focus of realist power analysis. This is:

The realist power analysis is focused around 'hard power'. It includes within its ambit military power to defend the state. It is focused around the maxim of 3S - station, survival & self help.

Liberals, led by Nye, added another dimension of power to this realist discourse. This was the conception of soft power.

It had its focus on issues of 'low politics' such as economy, trade, climate change among others.

U.P.S.C.

It sought to build a 'complex interdependence' among the nations.

The conception of soft power also holds the possibility for absolute gain. Various nations could enter into arrangements which benefit all. An idea of low tariffs & free trade.

Nye, along with Keshane, also attempted a 'Robweb model' of world around various issues of soft power. This was in contrast to state to sovereignty centric realist model of 'billion board'.

The conception of soft power also aimed at

lasting world peace. The realist power analysis, on the other hand, went was built around reception of war.

Nevertheless, Nye's soft power also has it's limitation. A good example has been India China relations. Good trade (soft power) has not been able to compensate for border tensions & issues of territorial sovereignty, which requires some measure of hard power.

Give an overview of soft power, comments of Walt, Gilpin, Baldwin & Shelling, balance of threat, ability to shape preference of others, Nye's three resources, touch upon hard power briefly.

7.6)

What is N.I.? How to understand conflictual & complementary interest of Nation? Ex.

National interest would be defined as the ability public policy equivalent of foreign policy (Key word). It encompasses within itself the core interests of any nation state which it seeks to preserve.

National interests could be conflictual as well as complementary. The cooperation of India and U.S. in civil nuclear deal is an example of complementary interests. Both the country's national interest is preserved through it.

India got the opportunity to come out of its nuclear 'Pradah'

(Shyam Saran) to cooperate with NSG countries. It would also help us achieve energy security. For the U.S., it would provide it good energy market and a reliable friend in S. Asia.

The India-Pakistan relations is one marred by conflicting interests. Pakistan's national interest is in keeping alive the issue of Kashmir while India looks forward to peaceful Kashmir free of Pakistan's occupation.

It is also important to note that interests are not always only conflicting or complementary. With U.S., the trade & tariff issue is one of conflicting interests whereas

U.P.S.C.

with Pakistan, trade along LoC
is in complementary interests
of both.

National interest is
also viewed differently by
different schools of thought.
For realists such as Morgenthau,
National interests could be
best defined in terms of
power. Liberals tends to take
a broader view and look
for increased capability of
any nation.

Give significance of state's foreign
policy, behaviour, merits of Robinson's
six-fold classification, complemen-
tary interests

2. c) Major problems with nuclear deterrence theory

The theory of Nuclear deterrence would be traced to the writings of Kenneth Waltz. It argues that when two conflicting nations have nuclear weapons, it leads to Balance of Terror (BoT) due to the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). Thus, they would not go at war with each other which leads to peace.

Major problems

Scott Sagan, a leading liberal, had argued against this theory of BoT. According to Sagan, the failure of

U.P.S.C.

deterrence after misjudulation by nations could lead to catastrophic effect -

Another problem with this theory is that it is not applicable against non-state actors such as terrorist organisations.

The theory of nuclear deterrence is also criticised as it diverts the attention from global disarmament. It argues for a unit veto system which is in contrast to the principles followed by global 'O'.

Another problem is the rhetoric which tends to build around rival nuclear power states. It could be

seen in India-Pak relations where there has been perceived nuclear threats.

There have also been proponents of nuclear power as deterrence. Robert Riedel argues that the 1962 India-China War was due to India's inability to deter China. Similarly, it has also been highlighted that because of nuclear deterrence, the Kargil war between India & Pakistan did not become a full fledged war. Nevertheless, the threats around nuclear deterrence still remain. Mention only a theory, cannot be proven, commitment to mass murder, effective communications, rational decision

makers, problem of nuclear proliferation,
not believeable, failure would be
catastrophic.

Crucial details are missing -
from your answer. Critical commentaries
are missing / Definitions are weak /
refrain from using abbreviations -