



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ABHIJEET SINGH

RANK - 586

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 2**



www.iasscore.in

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

123.0

Abhijeet Singh
Test-2 (PSIR)

- (1) Try to address core demand of the question.
- (2) Work on More Relevant Subject-Matter
- (3) Mention Contextual scholars and their commentaries.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)



U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

1. a) Discuss methods of neo-colonialism [12.5]

Neo-colonialism is regarded as the new age of colonialism. It was popularised by Kwame Nkrumah's work

"Neo-colonialism:- the last phase of imperialism" Q.6

MNCs were regarded as the prime drivers of neo-colonialism. Some of these have turnover greater than budgets of several LDCs.

They exploit the resources of the developing world.

Ex- Belgium MNCs in Africa for diamond.

A.G. Frank (Dependency) & Immanuel Wallerstein (World Systems Theory) traced it to the creation of dependency by a developing nation on developed.

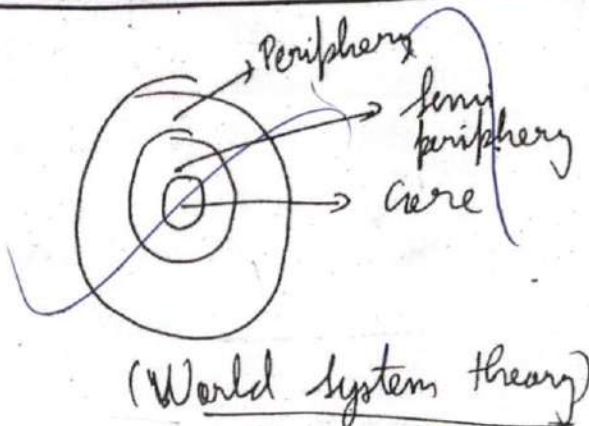
Define n.c.
Economic Control
Political Control
Power
Responsibility

~~Diagram illustrating the Dependency Theory:~~

~~Core~~ → finished goods → ~~Peri. (Poor)~~

~~raw material~~ → Core

~~Dependency Theory~~



the world order as the
method of neo-colonialism.
The world is designed to
benefit the developed at the
expense of developing. Ex-idea
of free trade by US, UK
Charles Escude, a
peripheral realist, traces it
to the little role played
by the developing world in
framing int'l rules.

These are the different methods of neo-colonialism which has led to exploitation of the developing world.

- Mention
- Tamil Aid, destructive military
- External / Internal
- dependent
- Creation of Satellite
- 16
- 1945 / 1946
- 1947 / 1948

57 ~~Major~~ Major themes & issues of NIEO. [12.5]

The New Intl Economic Order (NIEO) was proposed as an alternative to the liberal Intl Eco Order (LIO) centred around WB, IMF.

Its major theme was the role played by third world developing world in these institutions. The 6-77 formalised it in 1974 in the Lusaka conference.

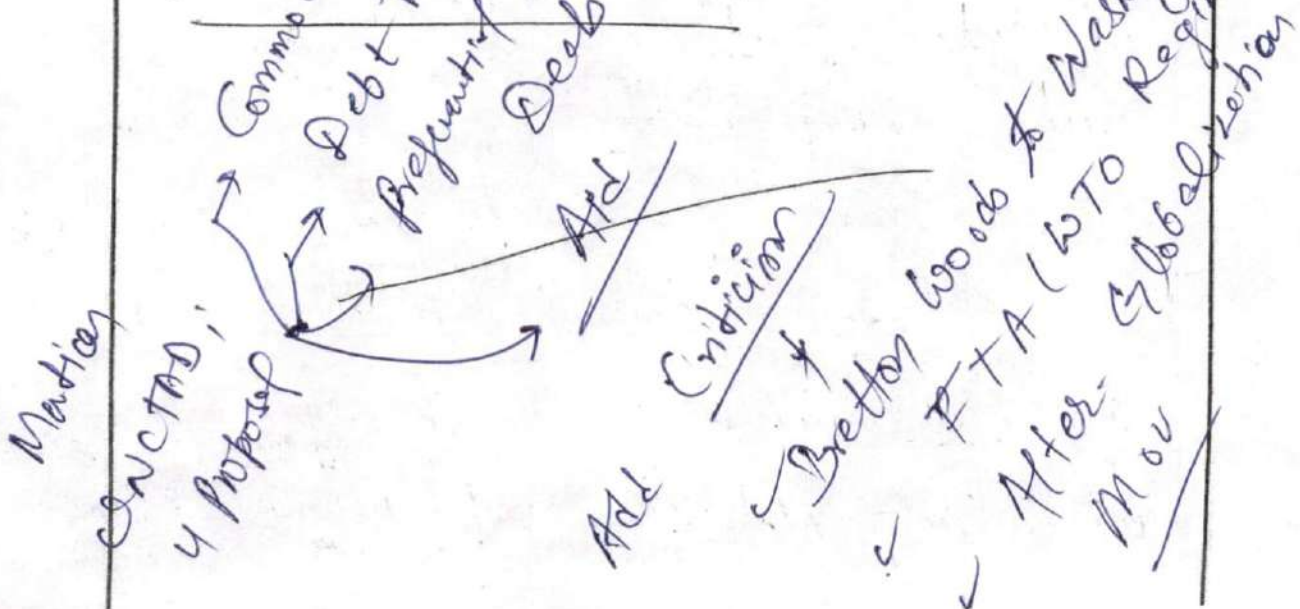
The major issues taken up by it were:

- ① South-South and North-South Cooperation
- ② creation of institutions for the global south (UNCTAD, ECOSOC)
- ③ more voice to developing world in global institutions

④ taking up issues of third world.

The WTO itself suffered from several problems. One was the lack of technology among the developing nations. Another was lack of trade linkages and economic cooperation.

The fall of Soviet Union and a situation described as 'end of history' made the demand of WTO less relevant.



g. development as underdevelopment & dependency.

U.P.S.C.

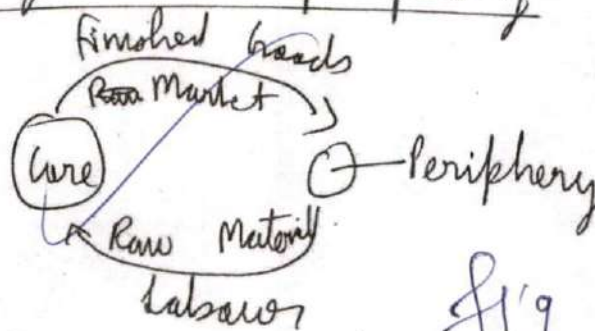
प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

(7) Development as Dependency [12.5]

Development as
dependency was studied by
Ab Frank and ELCA group.
on Latin American States.

The dependency
theory regards the developed
world as core and the
developing as periphery.



fig

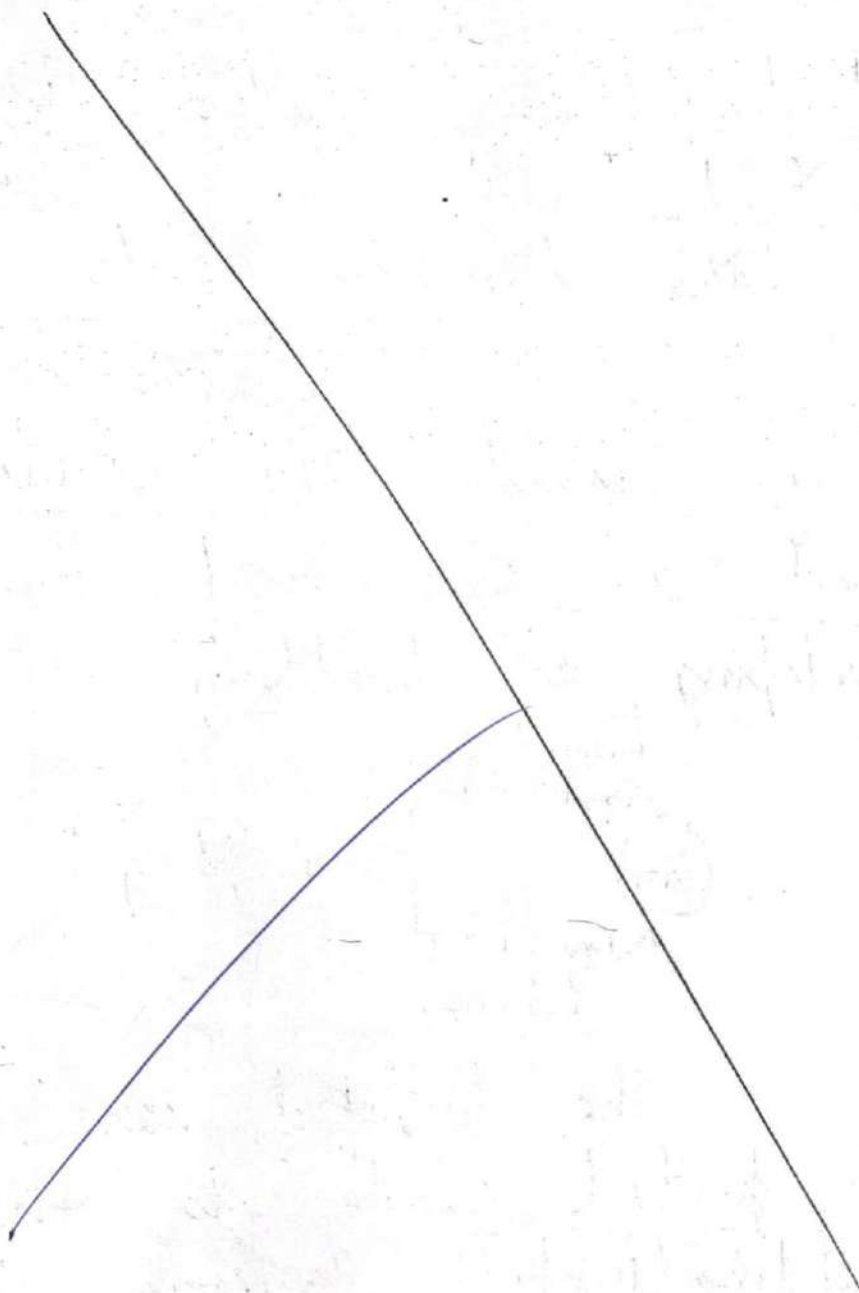
The developed core exports
it's finished goods to the
developing (Market). Similarly, the
developing world provides it
with labour and raw material.
Thus, a situation called
'neo. colonialism' has developed.

Emph Context
Building

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

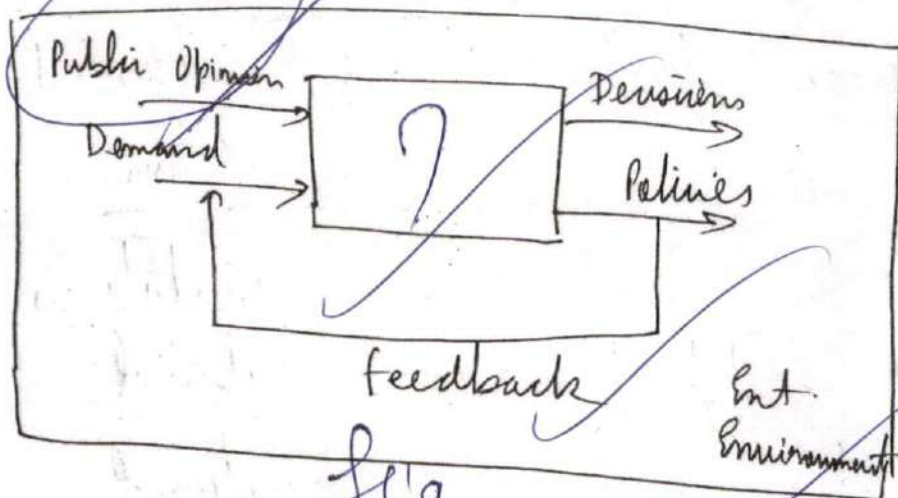
इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)



d) Limitations & Challenges of Easton's I/O Model [12.5]

David Easton is regarded as one of the proponents of behavioural revolution.

Input - Output Model



The model aims to study the political process.

Limitations & Challenges:

① It ignores the sociological process such as interest aggregation & articulation.

② It does not define the output by different branches viz. legislature, executive, judiciary.

③ The role of external environment on the system is not considered.

④ It's relevance in actual political setup is limited.

⑤ It does not take economic factors into account such as resource constraint.

These all limitations were rectified by Gabriel Almond in his Structural functional Model.

Ans Scholar
Comments

Various schools of
criticism

Quote

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

2. a) NAM no longer viable foreign policy.
Examine relevance in contemp. world order.
[15]

NAM was a response of the third world countries to the ideological bipolarity which developed post WW-II. A.K. Damodaram termed it as the 'power to chose forum'.

It is often said that the end of cold war pronounced the death of NAM. It could no longer be a viable foreign policy as the world became unipolar (now turning multipolar) and the cold war issues were no more valid.

Nevertheless, NAM as an organisation may not be relevant, but as an idea still holds relevance.

U.P.S.C.

Firstly, it could be seen in India's foreign policy stance of 'strategic autonomy'.

Secondly, NAM could act as a forum for deliberations among third world countries.

Third, with rising China and protectionist stand of US, it is important to maintain independence in foreign policy. Alignment with China has its own issues (Debt trap of Maldives, etc).

Fourth, the world order is increasingly turning multi-polar. Thus, there is need of 'multi-alignment'.

Fifth, & linked to it, different nations have strengthened in different spheres (Nye's 3D chess board model). Ex- Germany for renewable, Israel for Indian defence, etc. This

100

makes it important that a
nation is not permanently
aligned to any other.

PM Modi in a
recent conference just loud hailed
NAM as the 'moral voice'
of the world: NAM 2.0 was
unveiled by think tank LPF
in 2012 as a FP stance in
21st century. This, along with
a fractured world order (Tharoor)
makes NAM a viable foreign
policy stance.

→ Brijesh Mishra
① Shishank Menon

Mention

New Paragraph

S. Jaishankar

The 'India Way'

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

b) WTO institutionally structured to benefit elite interests. Examine. [20]

WTO ~~as~~ was formed in 1994 by Marrakech treaty replacing GATT. It was hailed as trade facilitator and the global trade watchdog.

Since its inception WTO had its fair share of criticism. One of it is that it aims to benefit elite interests.

One of the reasons for this is the 'green room' politics. Negotiations are already pre decided by big nations in the Dr's room.

Another reason is the offering of deals and agreements by the developed

U.P.S.C.

nations bilaterally outside WTO.
This, too, hurts the interests
of developing nations.

The provision to give
Most Favored Nation status provides
developed nations with the
market of developing.

Lastly, the provision
of Technical barriers to trade
such as sanitary / phytosanitary
measures too benefits elite
interests. The IPR regime too,
promote interest of the
developed.

Nonetheless it is not
entirely correct to say that
WTO protects only elite interests.

WTO provisions such
as TRIPS was enforced in
developing nations (2005) much
later than developed (1995).

The consensus voting system provides power to even single nation to block negotiations.

The G-33 or 'friends of agriculture' have been able to hold subsidies for the developing nations. The provision of subsidy boxes have arms to allay fears of developing nations.

The role played by India & China in WTO too, answers that it does not only benefit elite interests.

Thus, although WTO had been benefitting elite interests, it could not be said that interests of the developing world is not given consideration.

Discuss
Robert Keohane

First Moves Advantage
Grandfathering by countries
earlier Importers

Regionalisation trend by the WTO

Quote various
Summits and
Conflicting
issues

Recent
Events

c) Discuss role of pol. parties in democratic transition in developing countries. [15]

The developing countries were mostly erstwhile colonial states. After gaining independence, most of them turned towards democracy. Political parties played an important part in this democratic transition.

Firstly, in most of the countries the freedom struggle was carried out by these parties. Ex - INC in India.

Secondly, these parties held a vision which was based upon democracy.

Third, political parties were able to represent a

variety of interests. They did the important role of 'interest aggregation'.

Fourth, they played a key role in political education and raising political consciousness among the masses.

Fifth, the oppressive colonial rule provided a fertile ground for political parties.

Sixth, many of these parties stood for democratic socialism. This made the democratic transition natural.

Nonetheless, there were instances where the parties could not hold up democratic transition. One example is

U.P.S.C.

65

Pakistan, which soon fell into
military rule after Independence.

A similar situation was
also observed in Myanmar.

Mention
✓ Waves of democracy by S.P. Huntington
✓ Prismatic society by Rags and
✓ Gunner Model of PP Soft State
✓ Pol. Participation Culture by
Sydney Verba

Anthony Downs
↓
Power Gain through
democratic election

5- a) NAM & New Int'l Econ Order [12.5]

NAM was a stance of non-alignment by the third world in face of growing ideological bipolarity post WW-II.

The New Int'l Economic Order (NIEO) was the demand by the 3rd world countries for a greater role in the existing liberal order centred around WB, IMF.

NAM provided an effective channel to press for NIEO. The Lusaka conference of 1974, which led to NIEO, was mainly a result of the efforts of NAM nations.

It was also a stance of autonomy shown by NAM nations. As the

global governance institutions were dominated by West (esp. US), the third world wanted to create its space. Total dependence to these institutions would have meant alignment with US.

The WIEO was based on South-South & North-South cooperation, thus furthering interests of NAM nations.

Finally, ECOSOC to UNCTAD, formed as a result of WIEO was based around the issues of NAM nations.

Look
on
More
Relevant
Content
Building

67

Eve. globalisation reaps social benefits in developing countries. Discuss [125]

Economic globalisation refers to the increased trade & commerce between different nations thus making borders irrelevant.

It has led to social benefits in developing countries. Globalisation has provided economic opportunities hitherto unseen in the developing world. It has also provided developing countries access to various world markets. Daniel Steld argues that globalisation has increased the scope of human rights in developing world thus also providing social benefits.

Economic globalisation

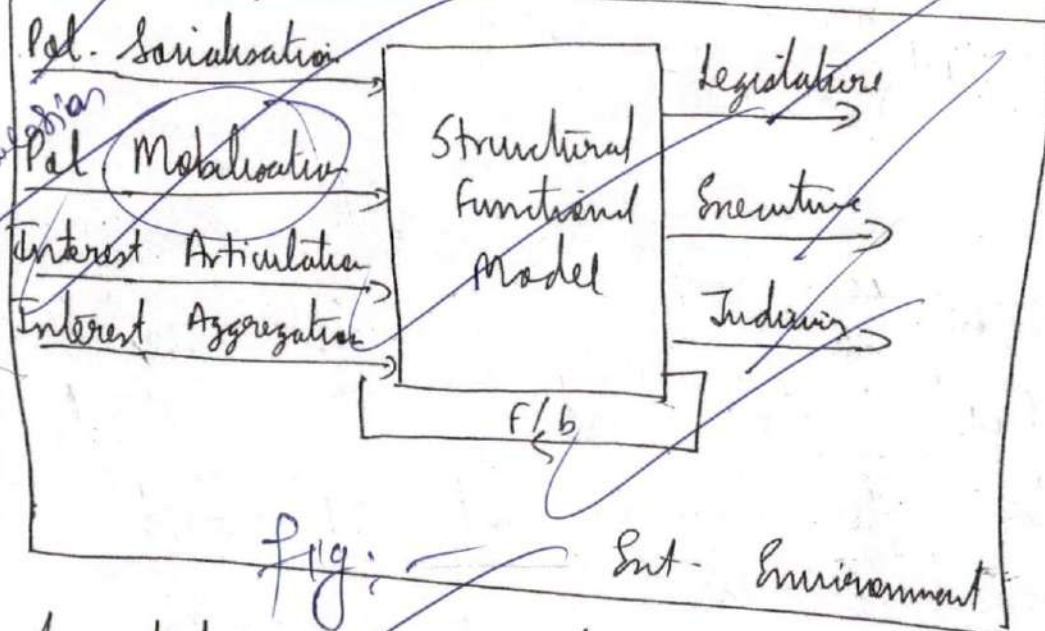
also provides employment opportunities in other countries.
The remittances form an important source of income in developing nations such as India.

In the neo-liberal idea, economic globalization leads to trickle down effect benefitting all.

Joseph Stiglitz, arguing against globalization, has held that globalisation has led to de-development. Marxist scholars & such as Abi Frank (dependency theory) have highlighted the exploitative nature of globalisation.

Try to
show
improving
social indicators

- 7) Limitations & Challenges of Almond's SFA [12.5]
Gabriel Almond was an important scholar of post-Behavioural revolution. Through his structural-functional approach, he tried to analyse how political process takes place.



Limitations & Challenges

- ① Practical applications of the model is limited (relevance)
- ② The role of external environment is not well articulated

Add
drawing
David
Easton

good

③ The economic relations among various actors is not considered.

④ The functioning of political institutions could not be gauged effectively.

⑤ Parameters such as resource allocation, resource security are absent.

⑥ Social relations were not considered.

⑦ The conflict b/w different organs of the state viz. legislature, executive, judiciary not envisaged.

Thus the SFA was limited by its structure as well as applicability.

Quote
Naphizie
Jargone & terms

Eurocentric
Rational
Knowledge
Connection
For Cause

Conservative
Approach

d) Nature & functions of state in developing countries. [12.5]

The nature & functions of the state in developing countries is very different from developed.

It was first traced by Hamza Alawi. He termed the state as 'overdeveloped state'. These states perform social, political as well as economic functions. The colonial rule has distorted the social and economic forms.

These states are functionally diffused unlike the functionally specialised states of west acting as neutral arbitrators.

The state in developing countries have a large bureaucracy and military.

In country like Pakistan, the military performs even political functions.

The state in developing countries also have a very different political process centred around personalities, social issues, etc.

Nonetheless, the large scale adoption of new liberal ideas have also led to a roll-back of the state in even developing countries. Although, their 'overdeveloped' nature still exists.

Discuss Harsha Ahuja
Gunnar Myrdal

Look on More
Concrete development

6. 0) Contemp challenges have exposed UN to criticism... discuss major challenges of the UN. [15]

The United Nations was formed in 1945 with the aim of maintaining peace & security post WW II.

The UN has evolved over the years playing political, developmental as well as peacekeeping roles.

Major challenges

It is held that UN had not been able to evolve as per changing geopolitical scenario. It faces several challenges.

First, the UN is still centred around the major powers of bygone era (Britain, France).

U.P.S.C.

second, the UN General Assembly has limited powers.
It is not a legislative body.

Third, it's secretariat is often criticised for being bureaucratic & slow. A former Sec argued that 'Merit is not given due importance in UN.

fourth, it is still very much dependent on individual nations for its funding.

fifth, it has not been successful in stopping / preventing Wars.

sixth, all major security decisions are taken by P5 in UNSC which is an elite & exclusive group.

seventh, the UN does

not represent the increasing
multi-polarity developing in
the world.

Lastly, the UN has not
been effective in dealing with
non-state actors such as
terrorist groups.

Recently, our EAM launched
NORMS (New Orientation for Reformed
Multilateral system) as part of
manifesto for non-perm sent in
UNSC. It is equally valid
for UN, especially when we
are celebrating its 75th
anniversary.

✓
Mention
Recent

Non-Permanent
of India in UNSC

Application of
Permanent

Quota

Ex-Refugee

Proxy war

Cyberwarfare

Terrorism

Civil Unrest

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

b)

Describe state survival theory with reference to Asia. Discuss approaches to deal with non-proliferation & disarm. challenges of S. Asia. [20]

The state survival theory of nuclear proliferation refers to the acquisition of nuclear weapons by nation state for its own safety (survival).

In Asia, it could be observed in several nations. India tested nuclear weapons in 1974 (Pokharan 1) after

China did the same in 1964. Similarly, India's tests in 1998, compelled Pakistan to conduct own nuclear test.

The theory could also explain the nuclear weapons program of N. Korea. Due to its small landmass and for geographical

Good

location, it considers nuclear weapons indispensable for its survival. Same holds for Iran.

South Asia faces several non-proliferation and disarmament challenges. While neo-realists such as Kenneth Waltz would consider it as a 'balance of terror', it is actually regarded as a nuclear flashpoint.

Several approaches could be taken to deal with this challenge.

① One would be to settle boundary disputes lingering from decades. Ex- India - Pak, India China

② Second, complex interdependence needs to be fostered between the nations (Keohane, Nye) so that

chances of going to war
is reduced.

③ Development of Track-2,
Track 3 channels of communication.

④ Change of perceptions &
drawing linkages between the
social institutions (social constructivist)

⑤ Regular bilateral and
summit level meetings to not
let differences become disputes

⑥ Functional co-ordination in
areas such as climate change,
water, reducing poverty.

⑦ A common No first use
policy agreed by all the
nuclear nations in the region.

Thus, for a peaceful
South Asia, it is important
that non-proliferation &
disarmament challenges are met
effectively.

Alot
outward
Scholars

formation of
Security Architecture
Collective defence

U.P.S.C.

c) What do you understand by SM/NSM. Compare & contrast movement in adv. indus & deving world. [20]

Social Movements are movements for basic rights such as civil & political rights. Ex - suffrage for women

New Social Movement would be limited to new left theorists and moves beyond basic rights to include quality of life issues. Ex - pollution.

Movement in Advance indus. nations

In the advanced industrial nations, the era of social movement centred around basic rights is almost over. In these nations, the focus has been on quality of life.

U.P.S.C.

It has generally emerged in past industrial, past Materialist society. The issues taken up are environmental pollution, waste disposal, economic inequality. The Occupy Wall Street Movement (2011) or Seattle Movement (1999) are examples of NSM.

They are mainly led by civil society and relies on public awareness & awakening. It uses media such as blogs, social media, pamphlets, etc.

Movement in Developing Countries

In developing countries, SM and NSM co-exist. SM is due to sub-system strain (D.W. Dhanangre). People, esp. in rural areas and poor, still fight for their basic rights.

There is not much
difference between both in
the developing world. These
movements have come up
in industrialising society.

NGOs play a
prominent role in the
movements. Public education
is very important. The recent
protests against Aarey Water
Metreshed in Mumbai is
an example of NSM.

Work on More Relevant
Content - Building

Address Core Demand of the
question -
- Aim / Objective
- Nature / Scope
- Strategy / Approaches
- Social Base / Philosophy

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

8. a) Characteristics of the non-Western political process in developing societies. [15]

The political process in the developing world is quite different from that of developed. Its characteristics are:

① The political process is still at nascent stage. These societies have mostly gained independence in mid 20th century.

② The state is overdeveloped (N. Alami), thus there are many expectations from the political process.

③ The parties involved in the process are called 'catch all' (Kirchheimer) as they tend to take a worldview.

④ The developing societies face a conflict over values.

U.P.S.C.

and are undergoing rapid changes. These settings are ideal for a charismatic leader.

⑤ Being persuasive is nature (Friggs), different world - views tend to co-exist. Tradition co-exist with modernity.

⑥ People do not generally relate to a party but it's leaders. Parties are centered around leaders. Ex- BJD, INC(IE) in India.

⑦ The policy stance taken by various political parties have little role to play in political process.

⑧. The political ideology, too, is not an important consideration. Parties of different ideologies come together to form the govt.

⑨ There is immense pressure on the leaders to 'deliver'. Political promises have a major role in election outcomes.

⑩ The political process is centred around domestic issues with little space for foreign policy consideration.

These are the characteristics of non-western political process in developing societies. It is quite different from what is observed in developed societies. It is also because of the young nature of their democracy pressing socio-economic issues.

Further Enrich Your

Subject - Matter

SP Huntington

waves of democracy

Lee Kuan

Authoritarianism Over Democracy

[Tyranny of Majority]

b)

What is regionalisation? Do you think it is challenge to globalisation? Examine. [20]

Regionalisation is the formation of regional organisation consisting of nation states formed in that region. Ex - EU for Europe, SARU in South Asia.

In the past few decades, a number of regional organisations have come up in the form of ASEAN, SARU, TPP, NAFTA etc.

It is considered a challenge to globalisation as it leads to the 'spaghetti bowl effect'. Several of these organisations tend to form among these nations. Secondly, it provides an alternative to WTO, TPP.

U.P.S.C.

is borne out of US's frustration in the WTO. Thus, it tends to boycott WTO.

Third, these organisations form a closed system with trade barriers for outside nations.

Fourth, it provides an easy way out. Rather than negotiating at world stage, nations strike deals in the form of regional organisations.

Fifth, formation of several regional security arrangements could be a threat to world peace & thus slow globalisation.

Nonetheless, these regional organisations have also helped in flourishing global trade.

Regional organisations

such as EU provide a model for other organisations. They strike deals with other nations together. Similarly, ASEAN has been effective in upholding interests of S.E. Asian nations -

The idea of 'open regionalism' has also been floated. In this nation states do not take a negative view of nation states outside their organisation.

Market
Thomson's Commentaries on
Regionalization
↓
After Globalisation
MOR
WTO & RCEP
Kothari Group

17 Discuss mutual reinforcing character of pol. parties & social movements. [15]

Social Movements are movements for basic rights such as political and civil rights. Ex- suffrage movement for women.

The political parties and social movements have a mutual reinforcing character.

While social movement tend to focus on a specific issue, political parties 'aggregate' these various issues. (structural functional model)

Social movements need an authoritative channel to get output. This is provided by political parties.

Political parties bridge

the gap between social movement
and the govt.

Political parties also
work as an effective channel
of communication of social
parties movement.

Most of the issues
taken up by political
parties during elections are
centred around social issues.

Ex- issue of air pollution
in Delhi.

Political parties have
the resources to raise issues
of social movement on a
bigger platform.

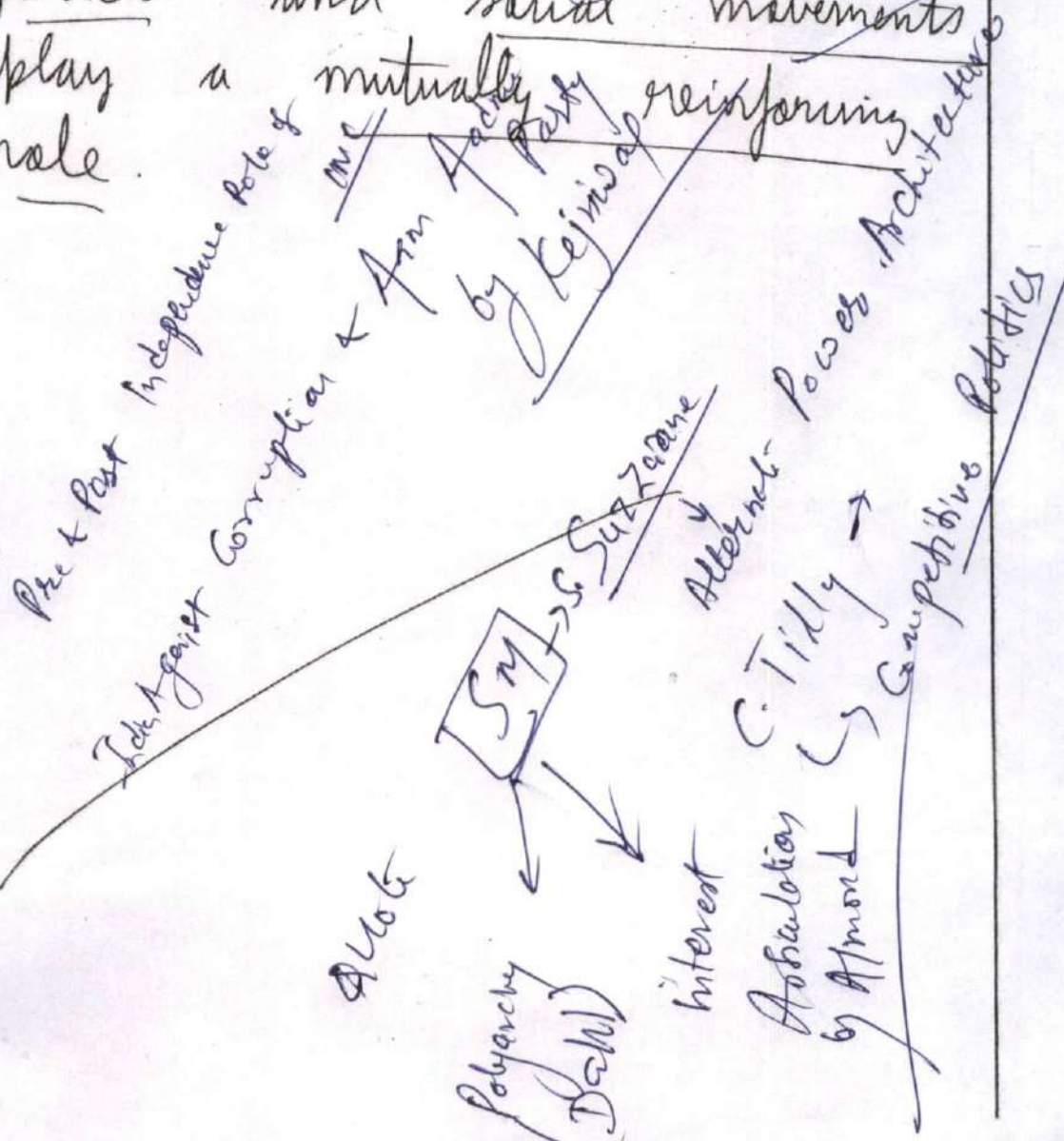
Nonetheless, there has
also been instances where
social movement has flourished
without the support of

7-0

political parties. A good example
is the Chipka Movement
in the Jharkhand Himalayas.

Thus, although
being distinct in nature,
working and final aims,
in a democracy, political
parties and social movements
play a mutually reinforcing
role.

Highlight



U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

↑

इस भाग में
न लिखें
(Don't write any
in this part)

