

# **GSSCORE**

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## **LAXMAN TIWARI**

**RANK - 71**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE  
TEST - 2**



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**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.

There's scope for excellence. Mention critical comments & improve your answers with the comment provided

Name LAXMAN TIWARI

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Laxman

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- Discuss briefly the methods of neo Colonialism.
- Discuss major themes and issues of the New International Economic Order.
- Development as Underdevelopment and Dependency.
- Limitations and Challenges of David Easton's Input-Output Model.

Neo Colonialism has become the core issue of developing countries.

Nkrumah describes it as a force which benefits developed countries at the cost of developing countries.

→ methods of neo-colonialism:-

(a) Globalisation has promoted the interests of western economies. They have utilised raw-material of Third world nations to prosper their own nation.

(b) MNC based political economy which give primacy to profit & market. MNCs are accused of causing exploitation of local resources &

Remarks

Mention  
military  
sovereignty  
Foreign aids  
& loose control  
over international  
institutions  
Types of satellites

people: They also interfere in political affairs.

(c) Digitalisation where data from developing nations are taken to developed countries for commercial and strategic purpose.

(d) According to Anilabhi Acharyya, the field of academics is also colonialised by western scholars. For instance, Kenneth Waltz says that it is foolish to make policy for Malaysia. Thus, neo-colonialism is being criticised by post-colonial scholars and Marxist scholars.



Development remains the core value of all political philosophies. In Comparative politics, the political-

Remarks

- economic approach aims to analyse the different models of development.

Romanuel Wallerstein

in his 'world systems theory' shows that core countries which are technologically, economically & militarily advanced goes for development in the peripheral countries (3rd world). In the name of development, developing nations are subjected to exploitation as they become too much dependent on core nations.

Sabir Ali says that this model of development actually leads to underdevelopment of peripheral nations. The more a nation attached to core, more will be underdevelopment.

Remarks

Mention  
critical comments  
central origin  
ents / Ricard  
analysis / need  
components need  
to be more  
detailed

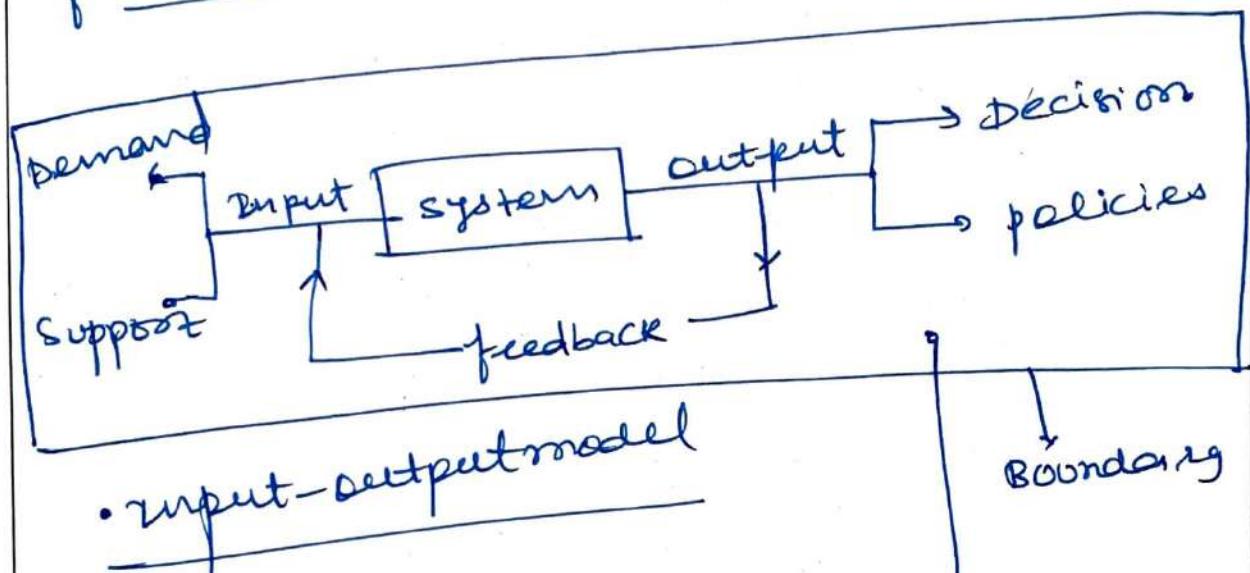
This happens because core nations take resources of developing nations and with that they develop their own nation. Moreover, AG Frank says that as dependency increases, exploitation of resources also increases. They give example of African countries, Latin American countries where dependency has led to underdevelopment.

However, this approach has been criticised by liberal scholars as economic determinism.

Thus, as seeing developing nations, it can be said that inequality, disunity, conflicts etc are result of wrong mode of development.

Remarks

d) David Easton has given a System model to study politics as process and state as a player. His model is inspired by Talcott Parsons's model of sociology.



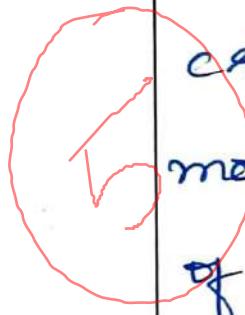
proposed theories based on scientific approach and desires to eliminate human factor.

However, this model has been criticised by traditionalists as complex and unnecessary invention.

Remarks

Acc. to Kirkpatrick, his model aims to introduce scientific study in the discipline but in reality, the discipline can never become pure science.

Marxist scholars also

 criticise this model as liberal more to justify western way of life & democratic system.

They call this model as static.

→ Limitations & challenges:

- It is very static in nature.
- All political process cannot be explained through this model like use of caste & religion in India.
- It is status quoist. If a system is working good, it does not suggest any change.
- Does not capture essence of -

Remarks

Mention  
conceptual  
inadequacy/  
no testable  
hypothesis/  
critical  
comments

- politics in non-western world.  
 Thus, his system is important in the beginning of a research, it is not a pure science but it can be called as applied science.

- ① The liberal economic order established after WWII was challenged by developing countries as imperialism and neo-colonialism.

NAM started highlighting the bad effects of liberal order. This forced liberal economic order to change and to adopt New International Economic Order (NIEO) in 1960s & 70s.

→ Major themes of NIEO

- ② Treating developing countries -

Remarks

- in fair and just manner.
- ④ Non-interference of MNCs in domestic political affairs.
- ⑤ focussing on development along with trade.

These ideas led to establishment of institutions like UNCTAD, EROSOC etc for fair & free economic order.

### Issues of NIESO

- Despite of establishment of agencies, exploitation & interference by MNCs did not stop.
- MNCs started funding civil societies to get their job done.
- Since the solidarity of developing nations collapsed, NIESO also became non-relevant.

Thus, NIESO emerged as a positive force but could not continue for long.

### Remarks

Mention general description of NAM's terrorist international organisation globalisation of opposition to neo-colonialism

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) While the UN did not achieve its ultimate goal of maintaining peace and security throughout the Cold War, it was more successful in fields such as decolonization and human rights. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Define Multi-polarity. Do you think that multi-polar distributions of power result in a more stable world? Examine. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Do you think that globalisation has made the world a better place and reduced the gap between the West and the "rest"? Examine the given statement in the light of anti-globalist views. (200 Words) (15)

(b) International politics (IP) is the study of relationship between different power. States are called poles. Realist scholars define polarity as dimensions of IP: multipolarity<sup>10</sup>

defined as the system of IP where power is not centralised at one place or two. Rather it is distributed among various players. No country can claim to be supreme in this situation. Joseph Hye gives 3-D perspective of multipolarity

- militarily - unipolar
- economically - multipolar
- pole is diffused -

Remarks

The present world order is called as multipolar world order. It is not bipolar like cold war phase, neither unipolar like post-cold war duration. Here we have different powers like USA, Russia, China, India, Japan, EU etc.

liberal scholar Milton Friedman & Robert Rosenzweig believe that multipolar world order ensures peace - This order prevents countries from taking unilateral action and hence ensures peace.

Similarly, Joseph Nye and Robert Keohane in their -

Remarks

'Complex interdependence' theory  
 proclaims that multipolarity is  
a precondition for peace & stability  
 where there are multiple poles,  
 countries will not go for  
overstretching rather focus on their  
development.

Social constructivist  
 scholars like Nicholas Borradaile and  
Alexander Wendt say that  
multipolarity promotes values,  
ideas, rules and it influences  
 powers to follow rules and  
regulation. Hence, it prevents  
unilateral action and thus does  
 not threaten peace and  
 stability.

Remarks

Mention of recent  
 rising of terrorist  
 gent powers in  
 view of declining  
 unipolarism /  
 unbalance of power / terrorism

However, Realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer believe that multipolarity leads to rise of multiple power. It coordinates into miscalculation, mistrust and ultimately leads to war. Hence, they support bipolarity to achieve global arena.

Further, Kenneth Waltz organizes in his Hegemonic stability theory says that unipolar world (e.g. - USA as global policeman) is created for peace.

Thus, since the world order is in flux and pandemic is creating a new system of world order we can say that multipolarity leads

Remarks to checks & balances & hence promotes peace.

(b) UN was created on the ideas of institutional liberalism propounded by Woodrow Wilson. It aimed at ensuring peace through collective security and by providing a platform for discussion & deliberation.

U N preamble says that it has been created to prevent scourge of war. It does not aim to create heaven rather prevents world from becoming a hell.

During cold war phase, UN seemed to be paralysed. Its role in preventing war in Korean peninsula, vietnam war, Syrian crisis etc has not been admirable. Since, world was divided in two blocks, the UNSC

Remarks

which has teeth to bite was also divided in P2 + P3 grouping preventing any action by the UN.

However, UN played a crucial role in promoting and protecting Human rights. It created UNHRC to take care of human right. The declaration of UDHR and ICCPR + ICSECR proved to be critical for upholding HRS. Dag Hammarskjöld said that UN's role in catering to human rights in regions like Africa, Latin America has been commendable.

Thus, UN's role has been half filled & half empty glass. To realise its intended goals, it needs to reform itself.

#### Remarks

*General overview of the UN system / Concept of UN of Peace Project / Specialized agencies*

① Globalisation, in the words of Anthony Giddens, an inexorable integration of world in the terms of ideas, market, society, people at faster & deeper scale never seen before.

There has been a debate about consequences of Globalisation. PB Mehta says that globalisation at best is the good force for social change and at worst, it means plutocrats looking for own pastures.

Immanuel Wallerstein calls globalisation barbaric. Acc. to him, it has increased exploitation of poorer countries. It promotes inequality and causes destruction.

Similarly, Joseph Stiglitz in his book 'Globalisation & its discontents' says that

Remarks

Briefly explain how it has created inequality, role of inter-national orgs, mutations

It suffers from democratic deficit, transparency and accountability. It promotes gap between west and the rest.

However, Fareed Zakaria says that though globalisation has not been a blessing in disguise, yet it has led to post-western world order.

It has caused rise of rest & decline of west. For instance, there has been decline in western GDP! - GT GDP came down to 30% from 50%.

EU GDP came down to 16% from 30% and China's went up from 3.6% to 17%. India's from 3.8% - 7%.

However, Jagdish Bhagwati says that globalisation has reduced poverty, increased living standards along with GDP.

Thus, it has been a two-edged sword.

Remarks

## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:  $(12.5 \times 4 = 50)$

- (a) NAM and New international economic order
- (b) Economic globalization reaps social benefits in developing countries. Discuss.
- (c) Limitations and Challenges Almond's Structural-Functional Approach
- (d) Nature and function of the state in developing countries

(a) NAM was created by the leaders of developing nations to protect and promote their national interest. It provided a respite from bloc politics.

NAM was not only related to anti-bloc politics but also aimed at reforming global economic world order which was not in favour of developing nations.

NAM exposed the hidden deficiencies of liberal economic model where MNCs were causing harm to nations. MNCs interfered in domestic political

Remarks

Give overview of economic order & its determinants! Discuss how International economic order has marginalised developing countries role of NAM

-system, resorted to exploitation of country's resources, Base erosion profit shifting etc.

NAM demanded establishment of NIEO which aimed at curtailing negative roles of MNCs and it synced trade with development.

Creation of organisations like UNCTAD & ECOSOC checked arbitrary actions of MNCs and promoted socio-economic development of developing nations.

Thus, NAM helped creating NIEO in 1960s & 70s. It can, at present, help promoting open, free & multilateral trade at global level by reforming the current economic order.

Remarks

(b) Globalisation is integration of economies, ideas, markets at deeper & faster scale. It is based on neo-liberal ideas which aims at establishing development through market.

Sagadish Bhagwati in his book 'In defence of globalisation' says that it has helped addressing poverty, increasing living standards, education level in developing societies.

Similarly, World Bank report says that after 1990, half of the people have been lifted out of poverty.

Globalisation has opened & integrated market. Now, countries can trade without -

Remarks

Mention how globalisation has resulted in stability & security of human welfare & limitations

-any barrier. once trade increases, their income will increase. increase in resources can be utilized for promoting social welfare & development.

However, feminist scholar Cynthia Enloe says that globalisation has prolonged misery of women in rural regions.

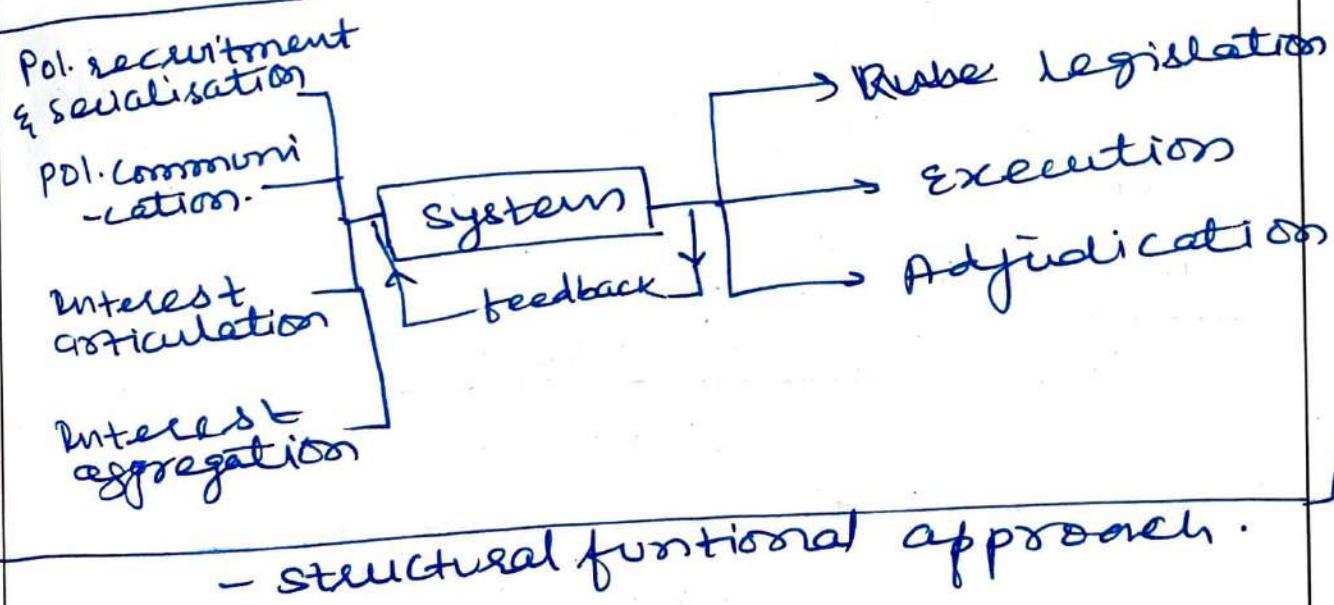
Similarly, Arundhati Roy in her book 'Globalisation a ghost story' says calls it a mutant variety of colonialism which has entrenched poverty, child labour & has degraded environment.

thus, it remains a matter of debate. Amnesty International says that to reap its benefits, countries should build capacity of its people.

Remarks

D) structural-functional approach is an approach of comparative politics which helps understanding multidisciplinary role of a state.

Almond's approach has been inspired by David Easton's system model. It aims to rectify system model to make it more dynamic.



→ Limitations of the approach:

- ② It cannot be utilized to study processes in socialist countries.

Remarks

Mention conservative ideology / conceptual confusion / operational limitations with brief comments

- (b) Its application in developing countries is limited as they do not have differentiation of functions.
- (c) It is ethnocentric and eurocentric in its approach.
- (d) Its analysis is based on scientific parameters - verification, standardisation etc and lack value approach.

This approach has been challenged by Marxists as a false method because they take western model as ideal.

Similarly, Traditionalist scholars criticise it for using jargon & complex method to study simple phenomenon.

Thus, it cannot be called as an ideal system. But can be used at initial level of research.

Remarks

④ political science begins and ends with state. However, the nature and functions of state remain a matter of debate.

→ Nature of state in developing countries:-

Liberal scholar F.W. Riggs calls developing states as Utopianistic society. Acc. to him, states lack differentiation, equality and capacity. These are Cantteen.

Bazaar model of economy, dynasty politics etc.

Similarly, Gunnal Myrdal in his 'Asian drama' calls these states as 'soft state' because they lack capacity to enforce laws. Galbraith says India a 'functional anarchy'.

Remarks

Mention centrality of state / enter ventionist role of state / the efficacy of developing societies

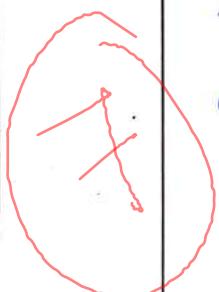
Marxist Scholar Hamza

Alavi calls these states as 'overdeveloped' as their political system is modern but economic system is feudal.

### Functions

- Ahmad Frank and Samuel Amin say that these states act as a balancer among:
    - Metropolitan bourgeoisie
    - Domestic bourgeoisie
    - Feudal elements.
  - Immanuel Wallerstein calls these states as 'clientless regimes' because they are pawns of metropolitan capitalists.
  - Lack capacity to enforce law.
- Thus, the nature and function of states in developing countries are still evolving.

Remarks



6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Contemporary challenges have exposed the UN to criticism in its ability to evolve with changes in geopolitics to confronting international crises. Discuss the major challenges of the UN. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Describe State Survival Theory giving reference to Asia. Discuss the approaches that can help to deal with the non-proliferation and disarmament challenges of South Asia. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) What do you understand by social movements/New Social Movements? Compare and contrast these movements in advanced industrial countries and developing countries? (200 Words) (15)

b) State survival theory is a Realist proposition about power maximisation of a state in international politics. (15)  
Meselheimer, Kenneth Waltz say that survival is essential for both offence & defence.

In Asian situation, survival theory can be applied while studying different regions:-

(a) China after becoming a communist Republic, it faced challenges from west. To ensure its survival, it acquired nuclear weapons in 1964 so as to avoid nuclear blackmailing by the west.

Remarks

- (b) When China acquired nuclear weapon India became insecure and it also launched its nuclear program by doing Pokhran Test - I. Stephen P. Cohen says that Indian approach was more of defensive to deterring China or west from interfering in Indian affairs.
- (c) Vipin Narang says that India & Pakistan being simplists, acquiring nuclear by India made Pakistan suffer from prisoner's dilemma. Joseph Nogee also highlights that Pakistan's and India's nuclear are response to each other.
- (d) N. Korea was also become concerned about western move to bring 'Regime change' which pushed it to acquire nuclear weapon. Similarly, Iran's desire to become a nuclear-

Remarks

state is also driven by its attempt to survive.

Acc to Astey Telleis, South Asia is the most dangerous place on the planet. Any miscalculation can cause accidental use of nuclear causing irreparable damage. However, there are some approaches to deal with non-proliferation & disarmament:-

① Social constructivists like Hing Temenwald say that norms and rules at global level should become strong against non-proliferation.

e.g.- going beyond NPT & CTBT.

② USA can play a great role by convincing Pakistan to go for declaration of 'no-first use' policy & gradual disarmaments.

③ Promoting dialogue between India & Pakistan like Lahore Declaration.

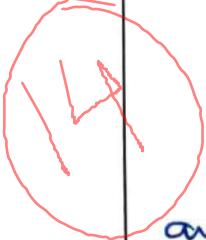
④ Both countries should sign a

agreement ~~on~~ wrt not using a nuclear at first instance.

Remarks

Mention different approaches / multilateral approach / different challenges / non-proliferation & disarmament / leveraged bilateral approach

(e) Strengthening civil societies and talking about consequences of nuclear war.

 Thus, non-proliferation

and disarmament is essential to achieve peace. Pf. Ramesh Thakur says that nuclear does not differentiate between Jihadi & fasadi.

India's policy also reiterates that our interests are best protected in a nuclear free world.

(A) VH was created on the basis of institutional liberalism propounded by Woodrow Wilson. It aimed to protect 'peace and stability' along with human rights. However, at present it is facing various challenges:

Australian foreign minister Gareth Evans says that -

Remarks

- no institution embodies as much dreams as UN yet it has become an organisation which has more bark less bite, more spark, less ignite.

UN is facing crisis of relevance & legitimacy as it is failing to address present global challenges like:-

(a) democratisation - Joseph Stiglitz

says that UN suffers from democratic deficit. The division of PS in P2+P3, domination of western bureaucrats in UN secretariats dysfunctional UNSC highlights UN inability to reform itself.

(b) climate change - A new form of global threat to peace has emerged in the form of global warming. The capability of UN remains limited to tackle climate change.

(c) Refugee crisis in Syria and west

Asia overall, Rohingya issues etc and-

Remarks

Mention of  
overview of  
its formation,  
its work w/  
grid, UNCT's  
limitation  
of handling  
of proxy war  
of increased  
role of non-state actors

rising xenophobia, marginalisation of refugees and UN's lack of capability to address their challenges exposes real picture of the UN.

- (d) Terrorism - UN has not been united to defeat the menace of terrorism; India's move to pass CCTT resolution was curtailed by powers to promote their own interests.
- (e) COVID pandemic has further exposed UN systems. WHO's partitioned role in dealing with China, late declaration of medical emergency, lack of ability to hold guilty accountable and lack of ability in contains rise of virus have made UN non-relevant.

Thus, UN remains an institution of power politics where narrow national interests outweigh cosmopolitan interests. Thus, it is the high time for UN to reform itself to become relevant in 21st century.

Remarks

(C) Mc Adams says that social movements are 'collective movements' led by marginalised section of society. They aim to influence government's policy to fulfill their interests.

<sup>Now</sup> social movements are different from old in their approach, method and demands.

Gabriel Almond and Jean Blondel study social movements in developed and developing countries.

### → Similarities:-

- The approach of the movements have been to pressure govt., create awareness among people unlike old one where aim is to capture power.
- In both societies, the demand has moved beyond mere need of bread & butter to livelihood issues

Remarks

- like environment, increasing living standards. eq - Lgbtq right, Hong Kong protest etc.
- (c) unlike old movements where poor led the movement, in new one, middle class leads.
  - (d) They employ methods like movie, nukkad drama, literature to spread their propaganda.

### → Differences

- (a) In developing countries, methods like Gherao, Rail roko, chakka Jam are also used.
- (b) Their demand also encompasses bread and better issue along with environment protection. eq - Narmada Bachao movement, Tuticorin movement
- (c) In developing countries, we have shallow and empty stomach new movement as per RC Guha.  
thus, movements like India against corruption proves that developing countries are also moving towards true new social movement.

Remarks

Mention critical comments  
Social movements & new social movements in India  
and its consequences

7. Answer the following questions:

(a) Do you think that existing liberal global order is deteriorating? What are the probabilities of the China-centric new world order? Examine. (300 Words) (25)

(b) Discuss globalisation as a facilitator of terrorism. Also, discuss the impact of the global war on Terror (GWOT's) on India's fight against terrorism. (300 Words) (25)

A Henry Kissinger in his book 'world order' says that global order is a phenomenon where there is a consensus of rules, recognition of leader etc. Global order keeps on changing. present global order is in the state of flux.

Liberal global order was established after WWI when west founded institutions like World Bank, IMF, UN etc.

However, it started after cold war in a big way when globalisation became a way ahead. Basic assumptions of liberal global order are:-

- free trade & navigation,
- promotion of democracy
- Globalisation
- Self determination etc.

Remarks

The present liberal global order facing challenges from rising power China and resurgent Russia.

China has increased its capacity manifold. As per Olivier Roy, China has increased its military expenditure by 900%, its navy has more ships than USA.

Moreover, pax sinica is becoming a reality because West is divided. USA backyard has become China's front yard. Bolivia, Cuba, Venezuela have better relations with China. Europe is also divided as countries like Italy, Spain etc have offered ~~to~~ help to China. Further, Asian countries are also bandwagoning with China.

Further, western countries are also becoming -

Remarks

- protectionist and are promoting aggressive nationalism as they suffered losses from globalisation.

There a substantive decline of liberal institutions like WTO has become dysfunctional, UN does not have legitimacy and faces crises of relevance, WHO has largely failed to contain the pandemic of COVID-19.

moreover, global crises like refugee problem, climate change problem, corona pandemic has further weakened the liberal global order.

James Mann in his book 'China's fantasy' says that west expected that once China become economically developed, it will reform. He call this tragedy at booting scenario for west. This is rise of east & decline of west.

Remarks

Mention recent world order in view of the Pandemic! probability of China's centre of order

Robert D. Kaplan in his work Marcopolo's world says that world order is changing. China has made attempts like creation of multiple institutions- SCO, AIBB, NDB etc. China is going for investment abroad through BRI.

Acc to Jeff Sonnenfeld, China's rise is indispensable. Its rise has been remarkable. China has been working day & night to establish its footprint on global level. China has become an economic power, military power and a technological power. Hence, rise of china-centric world order is going to come.

However, Madeleine Albright says that USA is an indispensable nation. No one can replace USA. World requires liberal order more than-

Remarks

USA OR WEST.

Similarly, Samuel P. Huntington says that rise of China cannot mean as China-centric world order. China has too much dependency on export, it does not have geographical advantage, half of China is inhospitable, China will grow out before it becomes big. Further, COVID-19 pandemic has ~~recently~~ showed the ugly face of China-centric world order. Many countries have ~~shunned~~ the China's appeal to ~~bandwagon~~ it.

Thus, we cannot deny that the present world order is not under threat. It is facing a major challenge from China. Hence, what is needed is reform in the system to accommodate China or rising powers like India to give them the place they deserve.

- (B) Terrorism is an ideology which aims to perpetrate violence to attain political, economic, ideological or personal victory. It believes in demanding unacceptable & demanding -

Remarks

- at gun point.

Globalisation has made terrorism more fierce. It has become more organised, professional and global. John Gaddis says that today we are facing global terrorism, catastrophic terrorism. Many terrorist groups like Al-Qaeda, ISIS, Haqqani, Boko Haram have extended their reach at the global level.

Globalisation has facilitated them in receiving funding, recruiting 'warriors', spreading their message through social media at a large scale.

Moreover, attack of 9/11 made terrorism globalist in real sense. Noam Chomsky says that globalisation has not only facilitated terrorism but has also promoted it.

Remarks

when USA faced attack of 9/11 which challenged its hegemony,

it launched Global war on terrorism (GWOT - Bush Doctrine). GWOT aimed at eliminating terrorism from

root.

However, it impacted India's fight against terrorism to a great extent. C. Rajanathan says that GWOT curtailed India's move to pass CCIT to tackle terrorism at global scale. Many countries did not favour India's approach.

further, Bonn summit and London summit (2001 & 2009) created a difference between good terrorism and bad terrorism which was opposed by India as irresponsible. It impacted India's approach towards dealing with Pakistan sponsored terrorism. India could not punish Pakistan because of its support for attack on

Remarks

- Indian parliament mainly due to GWOT and Bush doctrine.

Moreover, GWOT included Pakistan as a major player despite of its support to terrorism.

India's call to recognise Pakistan based terrorist groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jehad etc was ignored by global powers. They supported Pakistan which entrenched terrorism further in Pakistan. World community could not hold Pakistan accountable.

The Mumbai attack, Berlin bombing opened the eyes of world community. Capture of Osama bin-Laden from Pakistan further convinced world powers about India's grievance.

Thus, GWOT as per Naomi Chomsky killed the python but gave rise to various venomous snakes. It impacted fight against terrorism due to misplaced priorities.

Remarks

Mention Global's long term impact on NCTC, NATO, TTIP, Globalization of western culture.