



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KOUSHIK H R

Rank - 240

Political Science



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GS SCORE

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Test - 02

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

85

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.

Name KOUSHIK H R

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature koushik h r

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)
- Maurice Diverter's Classification of pressure groups
 - Women, Environment and Development
 - Concept of Globalism
 - Mercantilist vs Marxist approach of International Political Economy.

b) Eco Feminists like ~~VANDANA SHIVA~~ VANDANA SHIVA brings the relationship between women, environment & development.

~~How does Vandana Shiva's perspective of development affect her views? She writes from a woman's perspective.~~

Women & Environment have a symbiotic relationship. As women are quite close to environment & work for environment protection, we saw this in the CHIPKO MOVEMENT which had very high women participation.

Destruction of environment in the name of development would affect women the most as they depend on the basic needs of family of food & fuel from environment. Along with

Ques. Remarks
whether general or
pertaining to
the issue?

3

rehabilitator, women would be affected the most.

Hence women can be brought to forefront of environment protection & other sustainable development like the SHGs like SEWA, Kudumbashree etc.

c)

GLOBALISM

Globalism treats the whole world as a GLOBAL VILLAGE. A person is not just a part of a nation-state, instead he is in the part of this global village where global interaction takes place.

An event in one part of the world will have repercussion across the globe. The issue of BREXIT reduced the shares value

Remarks

for correct understanding.
Refer notes for
what is globalization
for better understanding.

of TATA in India. A protest in Bangalore will impact silicon Valley in USA.

Unlike realism, globalism calls for cooperation & interdependence in order to benefit the whole world.

In the recent days, there are challenges to globalism in the form, non-state actors, ultra-nationalism etc & this is the testing times of globalism.

d) Mercantilist

The basic idea of mercantilism is free trade i.e., they promote economic interdependence among the political systems.

Remarks

~~Advantages & Disadvantages of Free Trade~~

They say that free trade would bring the countries together. Countries wouldn't go for war as there would be lot of goods & economy. It creates a "culture of commerce".

Hence scholars like Adam Smith support 'minimal state' where markets play the role of 'invisible hand'.

Marxist

For Marxist state in the executive committee of the bourgeoisie.

In every political system, there needs to be dominant class which control the economic structure. While comparing the systems, it's sufficient if we study the role of their dominant class.

Remarks



The political economy ~~now~~ doesn't exist in largest interest of largest number instead it serves the interest of capitalist class leading to development & underdevelopment of core & periphery respectively.

a) Classification of Pressure Groups

Deivter classified pressure groups into four types

i) Institutional Pressure groups

Here the institutes of the govt. structure act as pressure groups. ~~Th~~ Since they are part of the decision making structure, they are most powerful

BIG BUREAUCRACY, defence forces in case of DRDO etc.

Remarks

i) Associational Pressure Groups

They are the organised pressure groups working towards the common interest of the members of the association.

Eg:- The trade union group recently put pressure on govt to increase minimum wage.

iii) Non-associational pressure groups

It mainly consists of community based groups like religious groups, linguistic groups etc.

iv) Anomie Pressure Groups

It is a kind of violent groups who many times take violent methods to bring pressure on govt decisions.

Eg:- The recent violent events in Bengaluru for Cauvery water.

Remarks

This is "Political"
Classification
Not "Demographic"

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words) (25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) How has comparative politics gained an edge over comparative government approach/traditional approach? Explain the relationship between public policy and political economy with the comparative politics?
- (b) Is it correct to say that the state and civil society share an "integrative relationship"? How does this relationship work in a democratic government system? What are the common grounds of agreement between the liberal and Marxist perspectives regarding the definition and role of civil society?

Traditional approach of comparative politics was more of comparing govt.
 It was concerned with comparing the institutions rather than political systems at a whole.

Traditional approach was parochial in nature i.e., its studies were Eurocentric & couldn't study the politics of the emerging developing world.

Traditional approach failed to give explanation for why a particular political system worked in one country but not in the other. For example they failed to explain why democracy

was successful in India but not in Pakistan.

Comparative politics tried to overcome these because in the traditional approach, comparative politics had a broad scope which ~~studied the political system~~ as a whole instead of just comparing the institutions.

Comparative politics went for an interdisciplinary approach and hence could study the context of a particular political system like political sociology approach tries to study the effect of society on polity & vice versa.

Through its approach of studying the political system, it could study & compare the political structures in the developing countries.

An conservative politics had a broader scope & was more relevant to the present world, it had an edge over traditional or conservative spirit approach.

Public policy & political economy are inter-related. The public policy defines the political economy & on the other hand, political economy of a country determines the public policy.

Socialist public policy defines a welfare state political economy. On the other hand a liberal political economy decides minimal public policy of equity & liberty.

Public policy & pol

Studying & comparing public policy & political economy, we can try to

Remarks

Conservative
Politics
in place
for
traditional
approach
in view of
role of
non-state
actors
like
pressure
groups
&
CK
over rail, govt
Corporation

make out the political structure & the role of state of a political system. In order to fulfil welfare policy, the state has to be a partnership in virtue & there need to be positive liberty. If a country is following a free market political economy, through comparative politics, we can say that the country would be following a libertarian approach of public policy.

G1
good example & analysis
12

b) Civil society indicates coming together of the people to achieve a common public interest.

Civil society brings a "social capital" for the state. It helps in improving the govt policy & also acts a pressure group for better service from the govt. As Gramsci said, civil society acts a tool to develop hegemony of the state. It acts as the shock absorber for the state making a state opaque or transparent.

State in order to sustain its legitimacy strengthens the civil society. Civil society brings the general public interest & gives a voice to the public. Hence civil society is beneficial in developing the state.

Remarks

A developed and well-organized civil society to contribute the role of the govt.

Therefore we can say that state & civil society have an "integrative relationship" as the interaction between the two is beneficial to both.

Civil Society & democratic govt

Civil society collects the public opinion and acts as a communication channel to convey this opinion to the govt. It thus helps the govt in understanding the political demand. After all democracy is the rule of the people.

Civil society many times frame policies. Eg:- Civil society framed the gender discrimination bill. As it gives the feedback about the govt policies & helps in improving the

Remarks

governance.

In a democratic system govt strengthens the civil society by providing freedom of speech & expression and freedom of association. As guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian constitution.

Civil society also plays a role in political socialisation, interest articulation & interest aggregation. This in turn strengthens the political system & hence state uses civil society in a democracy to improve its rule.

Liberals & Marxist perspective

Liberals & Marxist like Gramsci believed that civil society is the group of people acting to strengthen the legitimacy of the state.

Remarks

Both the liberals & Marxists especially Neo-Marxists believe that the role of civil society in its act as a channel of communication & provide inputs for the govt.

Though liberals & Marxists agree on the basic role of the civil society, but they differ in their opinion about the intention of creation of civil society.

Liberals like Locke believed that civil society would convert into political society & it creates a social capital.

Marxists like Gramsci opine that the intention of civil society is to develop hegemony & make the system an organic state.

13

Remarks

Paper to work to union
for most grounds.

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'Low politics of welfare is getting more attention from states than high politics of national security'. How do supporters of "complex interdependence" defend this argument? Democratic peace theory has provided immense optimism to republic liberalism regarding long term world peace. Why? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) 'The degree to which a state can successfully produce and reproduce its hegemony is an indication of the extent of its power'. Explain the above statement in context of the analysis of world order with special reference to Robert Cox. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Living traditions like realism are the embodiments of both continuities and conflicts'. Give your views on the statement in context of contemporary realist challenges to structural realism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

You can answer it's Parrot

a) Realists like Morgenthau, Kenneth Waltz etc argued that International politics follows a Billiard Ball Model wherein collision and contradiction are its basic features.

The fuel for international politics is Power. Power is the only determinant. Hence the whole international politics is surrounded around national security.

In order to counter realism, scholars like KEOHANNE & NYE came up with complex interdependence based on

Remarks

~~What is happening?~~

the CORWEB MODEL. Keohane & Nye argue that the power & national security have been pulled below the carpet & few policies like welfare in getting highlighted.

~~first analyze the scenario of single examples~~

They justify this by giving the example of cooperation between developed & developing world. In the contemporary times, the debate is more on climate change than on Balance of Power.

~~Review & hints for success~~

Countries came together to have Millennium Development Goals which has been upgraded to Sustainable Development Goals. Organisation like UNESCO etc have been successful in its welfare programmes.

Remarks

Even erstwhile rivals like US & Iran have come together pushing breaking away from the national security matrix.

Though low politics of welfare is gaining prominence, in this time of rise of non-state actors, nuclear threat etc, the high politics of national security still has relevance & gains attention.

Democratic Peace Theory

Republican liberalism is based on Kant's "perpetual peace" which supported free trade & liberal democracy to have a long lasting peace in the world.

Michael Doyle came with the

Remarks

Democratic peace Theory which says that countries having democratic form of govt wouldn't go for war.

In democracy is based on the basic values of liberalism, human rights etc. Also there will be public presence; democratic countries wouldn't go for. This acts as tool for the perpetual peace of Republican Liberalism.

But, it wouldn't be correct to conclude that democratic peace theory would bring long lasting peace in the world. As we have seen recently in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya etc turned out to be failed states in democracy was forced to it. In the name of establishing democracy, there is an attempt of 'regime change' disturbing the peace.

Remarks

Also Henry's very
few examples, if be
so yet claimed to be suspect

8

b) Neo-Marxists like Gramsci argued that a country establishes its power because of not just controlling economic sphere but it mainly controls the ~~so~~ ideological sphere establishing the hegemony.

Robert Cox a Neo-Marxist says that a country must always try to maintain its hegemony in order to maintain its power. The countries have to produce & reproduce its hegemony.

In the contemporary times, hegemony is established through SOFT POWER. Though Soft Power doesn't give the actual power, but it legitimises the use of Hard Power.

A country's power declines when its hegemony reduces. This we are seeing in the case of USA.

USA's WAR ON TERRORISM reduced the soft power of the country reducing its hegemony. Though US is still powerful it is ~~is~~ not as powerful as before.

China which is a rising power wouldn't be very successful if it just concentrates on the hard power of money & military. As we are seeing non-acceptance of China by people of many countries like Myanmar.

Hence Robert Cox follows the footsteps of Gramsci saying that it's not just enough to create hegemony; It has to be exercised vigilantly to maintain its power.

(8)

Remarks

c) Structured realists contemplate that there is an anarchy in the international political structure. Hence the power & national security would remain the feature of the world. This structure would maintain a continuity & it would be full of conflict.

In the contemporary times, structured realism theory of continuity & conflict are facing challenges.

The rise of Trans National Corporation (TNC) in the globalised world in bringing countries together for cooperation instead of conflict.

In the complex interdependence era, countries are connected through a web of interdependence thus highlighting

~~the new politics of welfare~~

~~Global institutions like WTO,
UNFCCC for climate change etc
are require cooperation among the
countries rather than conflict.~~

~~Though there are challenges,
the structural realism of continuity
& conflict still holds weight as
we are seeing the failure of UNSC
leading to anarchy in international
governance.~~

~~The concept of structural realism
still holds strong in the politics of
Middle East as it is concentrated
on power politics & Balance of Power.~~

Winning Approach:
It has to be in context
of challenges of realism
of contemporary (politics
relating to world
views)

Remarks

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words) $(12.5 \times 4 = 50)$
- Marxist conception of Political parties
 - Social democratic perspective of state
 - Problems with state centric approach in studying International relations.
 - Subaltern Realism

a) Marxists like Marx & Engels weren't supporters of political parties as they felt that political parties would generate False Consciousness & try to break the solidarity of working class.

In the later days, Lenin changed the Marxist concept of political parties. According to Lenin, Communist party would act as "Vanguard of revolution". It will create the revolutionary consciousness among the working class & bring about the position of working class for itself.

~~According
to Lenin state will
serve parties play role
in revolution has
been completed~~

GSSCORE

~~One year~~

(6)

New Marxist like Gramsci support political parties as it can build the hegemony. They argue that the working class with other depressed classes (HISTORICAL CLASS) must create a political party. Where the change of govt is successful, the political party would get converted to state.

b) Social - Democratic perspective of State

According to social - democrats, state acts as a balance of interests. It works for maintaining & developing benefit to all class of people.

State must involve in Welfare Programme to distribute the

Remarks

This perspective considers the best features of both the Communist & Socialist perspective
 frame your answer with specific reference to last 10 years

outcomes of development. They consider state in a positive role. According to social democrats, state works towards bringing an equalitarian society without compromising the liberty of the people.

According to them, state must always strive to bring changes in the economic & political structure by convincing its people & either than by force.

c) The Westphalian Model of study of international politics gives significance to only states neglecting other institutions like civil society, transnational organisations etc.

Remarks

Over emphasis on state works lead to lesser cooperation among the states. It leads to more conflict among the states or in this approach national security is the ultimate aim & there is no compromise for sovereignty.

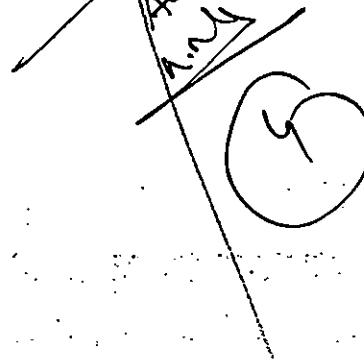
In the contemporary times, various challenges like terrorism, climate change etc cannot be solved by a single state, states have to cooperate to solve such problems.

Trade between states is required for the welfare of the people & this cannot be achieved with state centric approach.

The need of the hour is to

shift from Billiard Ball model to Cobweb model i.e., shift from state-centre approach to complex interdependence

- Main process
- All states
- Similarities & not
dissimilarities
- Power, responsibility
- Role of power & structure
- Loyalty of domestic policies
- Only towards nation & overrule them



Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What are the Dominant and Distinctive Characteristics of the Non Western Political Process? The notion of political decay serves well to warn against the inherent threats of destabilization of modern nation states. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Traditional view of international politics colored by power and conflict is substituted by a greater role of cooperation and integration. Substantiate this statement with special reference to Functionalism and Neo-Functionalism. What are the essential points of difference between the schools? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by the term "historical specificity" in the context of post-colonial theory? Centre -periphery has evolved differing yet not opposing views among A.G Frank, Samir Amin and Wallerstein. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

Non Western states were merely the colonial states of erstwhile colonizers like British, French etc. They still possess continuity of the colonial policies.

~~International overstate~~
 One of the main characteristics of the Non Western Political process is the continuity of colonial administration. It has not yet come out of the colonial mindset as we can see in India which is the largest democracy but still have

Remarks

draconian laws like sedition, non-recognition of homosexuality (IPC 377) etc.

In these polities, political structure is stronger & developed whereas the social structure is still having primordial loyalty leading to what ~~the~~ HAMZA ALIYEV termed as OVERDUE COUPED STATE.

The political process in these states are in transition leading to Premature Societies as these societies are neither fused like few Arab countries nor diffused like western countries.

Samuel Huntingdon gave the concept of political decay according to which the ~~no~~ non-western countries

are strong were once strong but now are decaying due to the mismatch in political & social development which Riggs calls as "development trap".

Political decay insinuates that it is not just sufficient to improve the polity or the form of govt. It is required to work towards social development. The lack of development can destabilize the modern nation state.

We witnessed this through 'Arab Spring' where people demanded better rights & development. If such demands aren't addressed, it can lead to civil war as being seen in Syria where the initial demand was for better resource distribution.

Remarks

6

b) The traditional view of international politics was surrounded by power & conflict as portrayed by realists. They neglected international cooperation as far traditionalists, countries wouldn't co-operate due to the fear of 'relative gain'. As Morgenthau said "Power is the ultimate aim of the International Politics".

With the advent of transnational actors, global governance, global challenges etc., state-centre power faced traditional structure & was replaced by cooperation & integration.

~~State~~ Global institutions took over the state-centre notion. Balance of Power was replaced by Security Community.

notes for
 in the exam
 short

Functionalism & Neo-functionalism

In this complex interdependent world, interaction between the states need not be only with the political players. David Myrdal came up with the theory of functionalism based on the pluralistic notion of international politics.

According to functionalism, conflict is not the foundation of international politics instead it is co-operation & integration. This can be achieved through interaction between civil society based on the idea of Richard Cobden of keeping politics out".

Functional approach supports "Peace by pieces" i.e., through

Remarks

not
 political
 out

co-operation & integration in one field can lead to cooperation in other fields due to "spillover effect".

This was witnessed in post-war Europe where cooperation amongst erstwhile warring parties led to the successful establishment of European Union. Also witnessed in South East Asia in the form of ASEAN.

Functionalism concept was developed further by Ernst Haas to give Neo-functionalism. The main diversion from functionalism in co-operation cannot be achieved by keeping the political structure intact. A political will is required to bring about peace by pillars.

Remarks

(1) pillars
about gradual changes,
a regional approach

c)

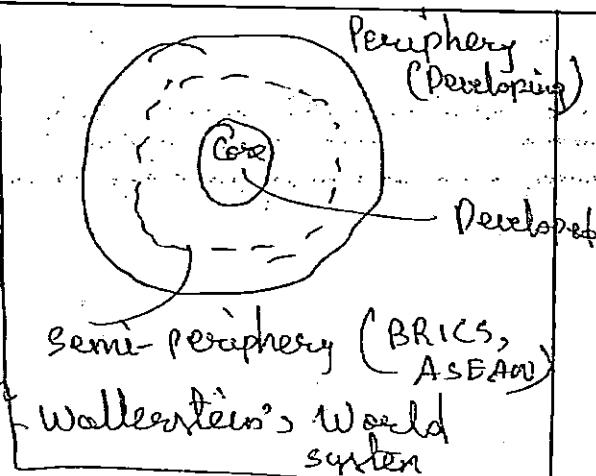
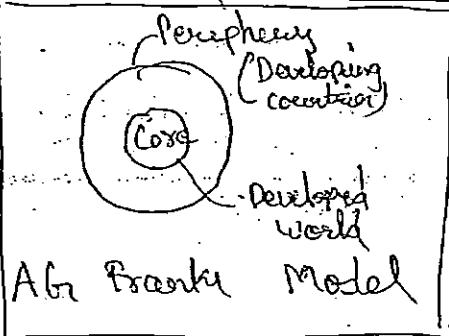
Post-colonial theory is based on the analysis of the erstwhile colonies.

There might be many differences in ~~the~~ social structure of colonies, also there might be differences in its political forms & economic development. But, the political structures of most of the post-colonial states remain the same. This is due to the ~~colonial~~ history of these states.

Due to colonial history, these states still continue the colonial structure & forms of govt. This is termed as "Historical Specificity" as there is a specific type of political structure in all these states due to colonial history.

Special Remarks

as per our foundation
The is related to historical
related to historical
historical specificity



According to A.G. Frank & Samir Amin, neo-colonialism lead to development & underdevelopment where western countries acted as core & non-western acted as supplier & of raw materials & market.

~~Concept of metropolis~~ ~~Some periphery are not features of~~ ~~not work for~~ Wallerstein came up with World Systems theory according to which not all non-western countries are exploited. Instead few countries like BRICS have benefited due to educated population. These act as shock absorbers of capitalism.

Though their views are quite different but still both the views uphold the exploitative nature of neo-colonialism.

Remarks

