



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

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Rank - 308

Political Science

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.

Name Shubheeg Kumari

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Shubheeg

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) What do you understand by the phrase "The Cobweb model" in context of Liberal theory of International Relations?
- (b) Feminist Critique of the New Economic Order and Development
- (c) Basic Assumptions of Systems theory in general
- (d) Neo-functionalism as a theory of Regional Integration

Q-7

The phrase 'Cobweb model' is linked to the concept of ~~liberal~~ interdependence liberalism in international politics. The major proponent of this model is Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye. According to this model, the nature of international politics not so simplified as asserted by Realists and neo-realists rather it is much more complex and complicated.

The Cobweb model does not reject the anarchical structure and competition among the states itself. Rather, it accepted it but at the same time it ~~different~~ in three

Remarks

major ways. Firstly, it holds that state is not the only actor rather there are multiple actors like International organisations, Supranational bodies, regional organisations that play equally important role in international politics. Secondly, although competition among states are ~~an~~ ~~avoidable~~ reality however there is always scope of harmony and cooperation. Thirdly, it signified towards the reality of complex interdependence among the state and gave importance to economic diplomacy.

Thus, it came out with a concept of realistic liberalism where they said despite anarchy, a scope of cooperation and harmony is always there.

Remarks

b) Ans :-

Feminists have seen the paradigm of international politics and international economic pattern with scepticism.

They have criticised both realism and liberalism. Major critique are Tickner, Chandra Mohanty etc.

They criticised New Economic order and Development on following grounds :-

1. The arrival of new economic order led to downsizing of the state. It has led to curtailment of social services, schemes for women etc. Thus, it is against women's interest.
2. Market economy also contributed to feminisation of ~~poverty~~ poverty. Majority of world's poor are women.
3. Gender wage gap is another major area where women suffer

Remarks

discrimination.

4. In this new Economic order, the chances of getting job for women is 27-1 percentage point less than men.

5. Majority women are part of informal sector which does not ensure women property social security.

6. The laws of the profit oriented Company often goes against women. They treat women as less efficient. as women are more ~~more~~ prone to take leave due to child bearing and child rearing responsibilities.

Thus New Economic order has led to disempowerment of women. They have suffered socially, economically and politically. Proper empowerment of women as laid down in Beijing platform of 1995 and recent SDG, needs more

Remarks

gender sensitive model of development where sexist and misogynist forces are totally ignored and women are able to enjoy the fruits.

(c.) Ans:-

System theory was product of behavioral revolution in political science. System theory aims to offer a model that can help to analyse the functioning of political system of country in general. David Easton was a major proponent. It owes its origin to biology and anthropology.

Basic assumptions:-

1. political system is the basic unit of analysis. Here system is defined as set of elements which are in state of interaction with each other.
2. It offers a Constructivist model of analysis.

Remarks

3. It emphasises on persistence nature of political system.
4. It assumes that Inputs ~~from~~ in the form of demand, support comes into the political system from intra societal and extra-societal environment.
5. Inside the political system, the process of conversion occurs.
6. As a result of conversion process, output comes out.
7. The reaction of people towards the output comes into system through feedback channel.

Thus, according to system theory political system is like a machine that where input is fed and output is given out. It is criticised for being highly simplistic ignoring the more complex political process. It is also

Remarks

blamed for being status-quoist and Eurocentric in its approach.

However, system theory received a wider acknowledgment for analysing politics in both domestic sphere and international sphere.

d-) Func:-

Functionalist approach moves away from the state centred monistic concept of sovereignty and leans towards pluralistic view on sovereignty.

Its major features are :-

1. differentiate between double and non-double.
2. aims to keep politicians away and bring bureaucrats in to deal in international sphere.
3. Supports the phenomenon of spill-over effect.
4. Supports functional languages.

Remarks

New-Functionalism recognises the need of states coming together and ~~not~~ moving towards a better prospects of regional integration in line with European Union.

New-Functionalists support it because it will lead to functional integration in major social, economic and political areas. If regional integration is done in economic sphere, it will have spill over effect in social and political sphere also. New-Functionalists assign a proper role to political leaders of state also. They have supported the concept of pooled sovereignty on the lines of European Union.

However, in the contemporary politics, where neo-isolationism is on rise, neo-functionalism appears to have bleak future.

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) While the classical approaches continue to place the state in the centre of their propositions, sociological liberalism shifts its focus on transnational aspect and actors. Support the above statement with specific elaboration on views of Karl Deutsch and James Rosenau.
- (b) Behaviouralism as one of the modern approaches to Comparative Politics has emerged as an answer to the many lacunas of the traditional approaches but at the same time is under attack due to its inherent deficiencies. Comment with special emphasis on key features of Behaviouralism.

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3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Evaluate one party, two party and multi-party systems in context of their nature and functional aspects. (200 Words 15 Marks)
- (b) How does the liberal notion of "Pluralism" view the relationship between State and Power? What importance is given to "Civil Society" in this notion? (250 Words 20 Marks)
- (c) Is it correct to assume that Realism gives only secondary importance to Peace and Cooperation? (200 Words 15 Marks)

a) Ans :-

One party system is actually a flawed terminology since if there is only one party, the concept of party system does not arise. Anyway, for simplicity it is accepted. In such party system, there is no choice among electors. Such countries are non-democratic. The one party system currently exists in China, Cuba and Vietnam. Such party system is characterised by rigid party discipline. Here, state becomes synonymous to party. Communist party of China reflects this trend.

Two party system denotes the presence of two major parties who

Remarks

Comes to power on an alternative basis. One party forms the government while another sits in opposition. Other parties are there but they play a minor role in politics of the country. The mature democracies like U.S.A and U.K have two party system. This party system is known for stability. It is the most stable party system since one party is able to get clear cut majority in the elections. It gives overall direction to the policy making of the country. It is often said that a mature democracy with a course of time should evolve into two-party system. However, A.S. Narany is discussing in the context of India said that persisting attraction to two party system and making it an ideal is nothing but a colonial hang-over. So a democracy is whether

Remarks

two party or multiparty depends on context s.e. social compositions of country :

Multi-party system is characterised by more than two party not only contesting elections but also dominating the political scene of the country. Here, mandate of election is fragmented among several parties. Here, the nature of government formed is Coalition government. However, Coalition government formed can be stable Coalition government and unstable Coalition government. European countries like Italy, Germany, Sweden was known for stable Coalition while India is early 1950s suffered from unstable Coalition government. Coalition government and multiparty system is criticised for giving fragmented mandate, unstable government, hard to achieve

Remarks

Consensus in policy making, etc.

Every party system has its own merits and demerits. In the era of representative democracy two party system and multi-party system has been accepted as an unavoidable reality. However, one party system does not conform to the essence and values of democracy. It cripples dissenting voice, criticism and promotes statism and party loyalty. So, there is greater demand for making such countries more liberal and allowing voice to the people.

Thus, party system is functional aspect of political system and it is inevitable for the healthy and efficient functioning of democracy. However, rising

Remarks

populism poses ~~to~~ challenge to the ethos of party system. There is need to restore proper balance.

b-) Ans :-

Liberal notion of pluralism owes its origin to Contractual notion of state. Here, state is supposed to be a product of contract which aim is to safeguard the interest of people. ~~This notion~~ Locke is classical supporter of this view. This notion assumes state to be a neutral arbiter of multiple interest existing in the society. Here, state does not have its own interest rather, state is merely a neutral arbiter or mediator of different interests existing in society. According to pluralistic notion, state acts as a neutral negotiator, it does not favour any particular interest. All interests are equal for it. There are multiple interests in society, state helps the different player to realise their goal by acting as neutral mediator. Thus state's power simply

Remarks

lies in negotiating. There are multiple centres of power in a liberal democratic society. State is simply the only one of them? Its importance, only lies in ~~pe~~ mediating role.

Thus civil society becomes an important asset, a major player in the day to day working of society.

It is the civil society that represents the realm of autonomous associations like business groups, trade unions, churches, media, kinship groups, caste groups etc become more important. Civil society actually represent the interest of people articulate the interest, bring it to the notice of state.

However, liberal notion of classical pluralism has been criticised by neo-liberals like Charles Lindblom, Anthony King. Lindblom in his book politics and market said there is deformed polyarchy is reality where business groups enjoy more power and proximity to state. Marxists and neo-marxists also criticises this notion. Marcuse called it realm of ~~und~~ "Democratic unfreedom".

Remarks

However, Civil Society is no doubt an important pillar of modern democracy. Disenchantment with state has given further boost to civil society.

C.) Ans: -

Realism claims to describe the world affairs as it is, devoid of any wishful thinking. Morgenthau's work "politics among nations" laid the foundation of realism in its modern context. Kenneth Waltz "structural realism" in 1970s further strengthened it.

Major features of realism

are: -

1. State is the unit of analysis. It is the only actor in international sphere.
2. Self-help :- State has to depend on its own power.
3. Survival : It is major goal.
4. Security dilemma: - Always uncertain about security.
5. Balance of power
6. Relative gain rejecting absolute gain.
7. National interest.

International politics in the famous word of Morgenthau is nothing but struggle of power. It assumes that human nature is selfish hence actors always want to maximise power to ensure their survival. Realists argue

Remarks

that international politics is marked by anarchical situations. Here, every state wanted to maximise national interest. It can only be done by maximising power. only self help and can ensure their survival. In such scenario, there is no scope for peace and cooperation. State is always in a state of security dilemma. States cannot trust each other. In such environment of trust deficit, there is no scope for peace and cooperation.

Thus, realism itself does not deny or give secondary importance to peace and cooperation. But since the nature of international sphere is anarchic and human nature is blatantly selfish, it assumes that peace and cooperation is not possible in similar conditions. It puts the blame on structure and human nature. Thus, realism is a very honest approach in international politics that simply claims to describe what it is.

Remarks

4. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) "Political sociology is the child from the marriage between sociology and political science and as in human issues, cannot be solely characterized by its parental qualities alone". With reference to the above statement describe the approach, its features and its scope.
- (b) "Comparative method is certainly the effective method to study and analyse contemporary politics, but researchers must be aware of the problems related with this process". Discuss.

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5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words) (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Neo Realism vs. Neo Liberalism Debate
- (b) Critically Examine the Democratic Peace Theory with examples.
- (c) Pressure groups and their role in Decision making of State
- (d) Non-legitimate groups and liberation movements as political actors

Q.1) Ans:-

Neo-realism appeared in 1970s at a time when realistic approach was being challenged by emerging trend of liberalisation, globalisation and prominence of international organisations. According to Kenneth Waltz, a major proponent of this philosophy, power politics and conflict is still the reality. However, he shifted the emphasis from human nature to structure. He said that structure is anarchic. Anarchy is the reality of international sphere. So, self-help and survival is still major goal of state. Security dilemma is the basic problem of every state. He called his version of realism Scientific realism.

Remarks

New-liberalism, basically characterised by Complex interdependence approach of Joseph Nye and Robert Keohane accept the neo-liberal claim that international politics is anarchical and there is competition among state. However, they said there is always a scope of cooperation. Harmony and prospect of better relation always exists. This is due to facts that hard politics is not the only reality as emphasised by neo-realists. Low politics that focuses on economics, human justice, Environment plays an important role.

Thus, their debate is not about where ~~the~~ international sphere is anarchical or not rather whether harmony and cooperation is possible or not.

Remarks

b.)

Democratic peace thesis owes its origin to Kant's Ideas of "perpetual peace". The basic assumption of this thesis is that democratic countries do not go for war with each other.

Reasons: -

1. pressure of public opinion who saw war against the interest does not allow countries to fight with each other.
2. democratic culture lays emphasis on reconciliation and negotiation in domestic sphere. This tactic applies to international sphere also.

For ex:- Major European countries after becoming vibrant democracy does not fight with each other.

However, it is criticised on various grounds:-

1. It is not only nature of political system rather various factors like

Remarks

internal and external exigencies that push Countries towards wars.

2. Sometimes, public opinion promotes war as symbol of nationalism. Ex- Indian public opinion in case of conflict with Pakistan.

3. It was criticised for being Western propaganda of imposing ~~dem~~ puppet regimes in name of democracy promotion.

4. It became ground of humanitarian intervention in non-democratic Countries.

5. It provided ground to describe certain states as rogue states.

Thus, democratic peace thesis can not become universal parameter. It must be seen in contextual approach.

Remarks

C.) Any :-

Pressure groups are formed on the basis of shared interests or common interests. They pressure the government at various levels like ~~exec~~ bureaucracy, legislature, judiciary, public opinion, media, political parties etc to make their interest ~~heard~~ a part of policy making.

Role in decision making :-
positive :-

1. Aggregate the interest of people and bring it before the government. Thus, it makes the decision of government more representative and inclusive.
2. It checks the arbitrary nature of decision-making. Government cannot take decision in vacuum.
.. pressure groups act as check towards any arbitrary move.

Remarks

3. It makes decision making a democratic in nature.

4. It acts as shock absorber by accommodating the grievances of people and allowing it to become a part of final decisions.

Negatives :-

1. Sometimes, it represents a vested interest often against the interest of Country.

2. Undue influence of business pressure groups distorts the democratic character of decision-making.

3. Source of Corruption by providing monetary gains to political parties to receive undue influence.

4. Hindrance to developmental activities.

A transparent and balanced pressure group is asset of democracy.

Remarks

d) Non-legitimate groups and liberation movements are often seen as threat to territorial integrity of a country. For instance, liberation movement in Kashmir, Nagaland, possess a big threat to idea of India.

• However, they are an important political actors in overall functioning of political system.

They also claim to represent the aspiration of the people.

The idea of legitimate and non-legitimate group is actually defined from the perspective of state and majoritarianism.

However, if we define the term from local perspective, it can become legitimate. So

The nature of non-legitimate group and liberation movement

Remarks

is highly Contested. It is the time and space that can properly define what is legitimate and what is non-legitimate. Liberation movements are no doubt an important political actors. The entire phenomenon needs to be analysed in the Context of history, Society, Culture, development to arrive at a proper Conclusion and action.

They must be brought up in the mainstream of politics, as a part of negotiation, reconciliation.

The approach of looking at such group from territorial reductionist view, Security view will not help, rather create more danger.

Thus, non-legitimate groups and liberation movements are important political actors who must be negotiated and reconciled. A Multidimensional approach without

Remarks

Compromising sovereignty will work.

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Comment on the Role of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater to the Post-Marxist tradition of International Relations? (200 Words 15 Marks)
- (b) Comment on the emergence and evolution of Dependency theory and areas of difference with classical Marxist IR view? (250 Words 20 Marks)
- (c) What are the main features and assumptions of the Critical / Post Marxist theory of International Relations? (200 Words 15 Marks)

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[illegible]

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7. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) The state in present times has become just a facilitator rather than serving people from cradle to grave. Do you agree? Provide arguments. (Discuss the merits and demerits of the phenomena of globalization on a functional basis.)
- (b) It has been well established notion that third world has its own unique political and economic traditions but there was persistent effort to identify and prescribe general models of the political process. In the light of above statement discusses dominant and distinctive features of non-western political process.

Q.1) Ans : -

The Concept of State as a Facilitator is limited to neo-liberal philosophy whose prime maxim was "rolling back of the state". It became prominent in 1970s with Reaganism in U.S.A and Thatcherism in U.K. Hayek, Nozick, Friedman were major proponents.

It supported minimum role of state. State should not become a leviathan rather it should be a facilitator. Various arguments are:-
 present nature of State support this on various grounds:-

→ There is general rollback of the Concept of social planning. It is seen as an inefficient as

Remarks

- Hayek said planning is not possible.
2. Trickle-down model of economic growth is widely accepted. It is assumed that high economic growth will naturally distribute the income.
 3. There is shift from government to governance. Minimum government and maximum governance is catchy slogan.
 4. ~~Bureaucracy~~ Bureaucracy is widely seen as self-serving leviathan. There is ~~an~~ an effort at changing the nature of bureaucracy which is product of crude to grave nature of state.
 5. Efficiency and management is being given prime importance.
 6. Instead of providing dates and freebies, Skill development and equality of opportunity has become

Remarks important.

Globalisation is defined as unrestricted flow of men, money and Ideas across the world with ease.

Benefits :-

1. It promotes division of labour and specialisation. A Country which is more suitable to produce Article A should produce only this and other should be imported by another Country which is more efficient.
 2. Creates a integrated world where people can intermingle and minimise the chances of Conflict.
 3. promotes harmony and Cooperation.
 4. provides opportunity to the talented and deserving one.
 5. transfer of technology.
 6. Emergence of transnational vibrant diaspora.
- demerits :-

1. Economic globalisation benefitted North at the Cost of South. So it led to huge inequality.

Remarks

2. Functioning of international institutions like UN, WTO, IMF is biased in favour of Western Countries. So, it creates resentment in South.
3. Even functional trade rules set up by WTO often favour ~~south~~ Western Countries. Recent emphasis of WTO on "New trade rules" related to e-Commerce and investment reflects this.
4. Functioning of democracy is impacted due to huge unaccountable power ~~are~~ exercised by MNCs.
5. Cultural globalisation often seen as transport of Western values has led to strong resistance in form of political Islam, extremism, ethnic movements.
6. Sovereignty of state is being challenged.

Remarks

b) Ans :-

Emergence of Third world Countries after decolonisation led to enthusiasm to study their unique political and economic traditions. The Earlier effort was made by liberal developmental theorists who tried to study the political process of these Countries.

The major Scholars include, Lucian pye, Almond and Powell, David Easton, F.W Riggs and many more. However their model was Eurocentric and they tried to fit their unique traditions in the same framework. For Instance, Lucian pye talked of weak capacity, equality and poor differentiation. F.W Riggs gave the concept of "developmental trap". Huntington talked of "decay".

However, later this approach was highly criticised for being artificial, unsuitable mainly by

Remarks

developmental theorists and post colonial theorists.

Distinctive feature of Non-western political process are: -

1. The Concept of state is very different. State did not develop from within as in case of western politics. It was imposed from the above. It is what Robert Cooper called pre-modern states.

~~2. Here, nationalism is not~~

2. There is no concept of nation-state. Majority are diversified societies with large number of ethnic groups. It is still nation-in-the-making.

3. State is interventionist with broader role. This is due to high expectation of people from the state. Hamza Alvi called the state in TWC and "overdeveloped state".

Remarks

4. There is lack of vibrant civil society due to highly active state.
 5. presence of foreign capital distorts the autonomous character of state. According to dependency theorists like A. V. Frank, Cardoso, Samir Amin, there is development of underdevelopment, uneven development and unequal exchange.
 6. There are multiple class like feudal class, indigenous bourgeoisie and foreign bourgeoisie who impact functioning of state.
 7. There is legitimization crisis
- ∴ Hence, Non-Western political process is quite different from Western political process. "One size fits all" approach is not relevant.

Remarks

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Examine the relation between territorial boundaries and forces of social conflict and change? What do you understand by the term "Trans-nationalization of protest"?
- (b) Do social and new social movements lead greater democratization necessarily? Do you think that social movements form a link between mobilization and democracy?

Q-7) Ans :-

The end of Cold war and disintegration of Soviet Union led to release of new forces across the Eastern Europe that gave a new impetus to social conflict and change. The era of globalisation has seen the emergence of ethnic movements, social conflicts and demand of change with new vigour and energy.

The forces of social conflict and change has often led to territorialisation. These forces are not only challenging the traditional notion of territory but also have given their aspiration a global reach and received a support from across the world.

Remarks

Forces of Social Conflict: Can have include Conflicts in the area of development, demand for civil rights, more rights to women, animal rights, better environment and also can include demand for separate state and separate nation. ~~While~~ Social Conflicts like developmental Conflicts, environmental Conflicts, women rights Conflict tries to gain support from across the world and also tries to form networks with similar global forces challenging the traditional notion of territory. They no longer keep themselves confined to territorial boundaries. On the other hand Separatist social forces aims at changing the boundaries itself thus put a challenge on integrity and sovereignty. Thus, the forces of Social Conflict and change present a very complex relation with territorial boundaries.

Remarks

Transnationalisation of protest means protests are no longer confined to national boundaries. protests have been internationalised. Now they have transnational character. protest movements are not only receiving support from domestic countries but also providing support to similar forces in other countries. Various protest movements are forming a network across the globe. For instance, Greenpeace that supports environmental movements has its office and base across the globe. If any human right violations occur in one part of state, protest is held across the globe by the concerned civil society group.

The social media has given a new dimension to protest movements. people across the globe are using

Remarks

this platform to express their support for a particular cause.

Thus, trans-nationalisation of protest is fact in era of globalisation and information technology has further strengthened it.

b.):

Social movement and new social movement is organised with certain goal. It aims to fulfill the aspirations of the people who are part of these movements. Era of 1960s saw a vibrant emergence of social movements due to multiple reasons that varied across the ~~gost~~ globe and it was context specific. For instance, if in India it

Remarks

was disenchantment with the overall developmental policies of the government among the poor. In West, it was the result of aspirations of middle class to move towards a life style that laid more emphasis on post-material values like animals rights, environments etc. Hence, irrespective of its goal, it involved the people. These movements made the people part of political process, developmental process. The people who were part of parochial and Subject political Culture, suddenly become participatory in approach.

Thus, it promoted democratisation.

... However, it would be over simplification to say that it necessarily led to democratisation. From where the movement arose

Remarks

below, it promoted democratisation. However, ~~at~~ in several place it remain confined to civil society activism and cannot become a grass root movement. Further, in several cases, movement died down ~~due~~ and could not become part of necessary democratisation.

Yes, I agree that Social movements form a link between mobilisation and democracy. Mobilisation of people at the ground level becomes an active participant in the democratic culture. Social movements democratise the political system. It brings the voices at the local level into the mainstream of politics thus strengthening of democratic framework of the Country. Sometimes these social movements transform itself

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into political party. For instance
DNR and AIDNR are product of
Anti-Brahmin Dravidian movement.

Thus Social movements form an
important link ~~between democracy~~
~~and~~ mobilisation and democracy.

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