



# SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

25, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi 110005. ☎ 011 45612719

## Political Science & International Relations

### Crash Course & Test Series - 2021

#### Test 03

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name Urvesh Dwivedi  
Test Date 30/12/21  
Email Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Mobile \_\_\_\_\_  
UPSC Roll No 0804881

#### Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						







e.1 (a)

Discuss the limitations of political sociology approach to comparative politics. (10 Marks)

Comparative politics is a subdiscipline of political science that compares constitutions, institutions and political culture of states.

It is an offshoot of behavioural revolution in political science led by David Easton.

"Political sociology approach deals with the interface of politics and society" - S.M. Lipset in his "political man". This approach

is as old as political philosophy owing its origins to Aristotle's "theory of constitutions" in which he analysed 154 constitutions of the world. Since Karl Marx said

social structure (base) determines the

political structure (superstructure), Marxism

forms the hegemonic school of political sociology.

However, political sociology



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suffers from the limitation that society is a complex ~~factor~~ interrelation of various factors. And unlike constitution it is ~~not~~ not definitive and hence difficult to compare.

Also since it focuses too much on society, it attacks the legal sanctity attached to the institution of state in political science. According to Aristotle "state is the first institution of any society."

Hence Prada scotepol calls for bringing back the state in political sociology. March and ostlen give the concept of "neo-institutionalism" and say that ~~state~~ state is not just shaped by society, but also shapes the society. ~~to~~ In this way, political sociology helps in better understanding of developing countries.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





Compare new social movements with old social movements. (10 Marks)

social movements are movements of public participation to achieve certain political, economic and social goals. Because of the changing nature of social movements, it has been classified as new and old.

The old social movements came in the backdrop of industrial revolution, hence it was monochromatic, i.e. only talked about economic rights of the workers or the other hand new social movements are plural in nature. They exhibit various dimensions ~~at~~ simultaneously like political, social as well as cultural rights.

Old social movements were concerned more with basic issues of bread and butter. New social movements are concerned with "quality of life",

hence they are more comprehensive in nature.

Old social movements were led by workers. New social movements are led by intellectual and newly formed middle class due to globalisation.

Old social movements employed violent methods like worker revolutions, whereas new social movements employ various methods like social media, candle marches, plays, etc.

Old social movements ~~talked~~ were homogenised in nature. While new social movements talk about differentiated like transgender rights. Hence social movements

Understanding of Questions	help in realisation of human rights -
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





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1(c) Compare the nature of pressure group politics between developed and developing countries. (10 Marks).

Pressure groups are defined as ~~non~~ voluntary associations of people to achieve certain social, political and economic objectives. They are so called because they pressure the government to adopt their policies.

According to Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell's structural functional approach, pressure groups perform the function of interest articulation.

Almond describes them as "invisible empires".

According to Almond and Powell, pressure group politics in developed countries is dominated by institutional and Associational Pressure Groups.

for eg: Industrial lobbies and Business Groups. In developing countries, pressure



group politics is dominated by non-associational pressure groups like Jat Sabha, Gujjar Sabha in India and amonic pressure groups like Bajrang dal and Karni Sena in India.

In developing countries the pressure groups ~~resort~~ sometimes resort to unconstitutional methods like chaos witnessed in Red Fort after Republic day by farmer Pressure Groups.

In developed countries, pressure groups have independent identities, while in developing countries they are generally junior partners of political parties.

However rise of pressure group politics has made democracy more representative and participative.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	





(d) To what extent it would be appropriate to call system's approach as status quoist. (10 Marks).

System's Approach to International Relations  
analyses actions and policies of states through their interaction and interconnection with each other. It came as a backdrop of rise in behavioural revolution in political science.

It was given by Morton Adelman who wanted to give a grand theory of ~~politic~~ international relations that would explain past, present and future of international politics. He segregated the world system in 10 different orders:

- ① Bipolar world
- ② Tight bipolar
- ③ loose bipolar [presence of third actor]
- ④ very loose bipolar
- ⑤ Universal actor model
- ⑥ Hierarchical actor model
- ⑦ Unit Veto system
- ⑧ Insufficient nuclear diffusion
- ⑨ Deterrence model
- ⑩ Unstable block system



However it has been described as status quest by Robert J Lieber. According to him it is just ~~as~~ a general explanation of world affairs and has no analysis. He further calls it a model building exercise rather than theory building.

The system's approach is close to realism as it takes states as primary actors in international politics. However according to liberal theory, it underestimates the role of ideas and values in international relations. According to Stanley Hoffman "it is a strange parlour game having zero analytical value."

However this approach gives better understanding of the world through

Understanding of Questions	Integration of various models.
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	





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(e) Examine the changing trends in the nature of state in advanced industrial societies since the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century. (10 Marks)

According to JW Gaome 'political science begins and ends with state.' According to political sociology approach, to understand politics of countries, the nature of state and the nature of society must be interlinked.

Through the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century, the nature of state in advanced industrial societies is witnessing several changing trends. It started off with the premise of "night watchman state" that gave greater role to markets based on the thoughts of neoliberal scholars like FA Hayek, Milton Friedman and Robert Nozick.

However after the 2008 financial crisis, the state is adopting approach of social liberalism [liberalism + welfare].

After the 9/11 crisis, the state is further becoming strong and restricting movement of refugees. These states are witnessing rise of strong man leaders like Donald Trump in USA, Victor Orban in Hungary, Bois Johnson in UK.

After the COVID-19 pandemic, the states have further assumed powers through regulating human movements, contact tracing, etc. The rise of digitalisation has given these states strong oversight over their citizens.

From being relatively autonomous as per structural marxists, these states are now taking front role in the politics of developed countries.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	





(a) Traditional form of globalization is in partial retreat and new agendas are morphing the new forms of globalization. Analyse the statement in the light of recently concluded G7 Summit. (20 Marks)

Thomas Friedman in his book "The Lexus and the oak tree" defines globalisation as the inescapable connection of nation states, technology and markets. Connections have become faster, farther, cheaper, deeper.

Traditional form of globalisation is inspired from neoliberal economists like Adam Smith, FA Hayek, Milton Friedman that argue for markets to take central role in intra state and inter state affairs.

Institutions like GATT, IMR and World Bank were established after World War II following the ideology of liberalism and liberal institutionalism derived from 14 point speech of Woodrow Wilson to US congress.

It led to increase in complex interdependence (Richard Rosecrance) among nations and hence prevented many wars ~~the~~ as it led to change from state centric model (Arnold Wolfen) to society centric (John Burton).

However as pointed out by Joseph Stiglitz in his "globalisation and its discontents", the spread of globalisation led to increase in poverty in developing nations. It also led to phenomenon of climate change and decreased state sovereignty through trans-national actors like MNCs and NGOs.

Neomarkist scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein through their world





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Systems theory point out that globalisation led to development of core and periphery states and neo-colonialism (Kwame Nkrumah).

Hence new agendas are working new forms of globalisation.  
Developing countries like the G4 grouping are demanding reform of UNSC to make it more representative and democratic.

New globalisation has greater role for the state as it is regaining its sovereignty. Through initiatives like Supply Chain Resilience Initiative, countries like India, Australia and Japan are reducing their dependence on single supply chains.

Sanir Baran and Jayant

Sinha in their book 'The New World

Disorder "win the term" gated globalisation  
wherein states are integrating in some areas and deintegrating from another.

In this respect, the recent G7 summit led to the cornwall consensus thus replacing the washington consensus as being more resilient, sustainable and equitable. Through global minimum taxation and of 15% and distribution of covid vaccines, new globalisation is becoming welfarist.

Hence, in the words of PM Modi "new globalisation must be based on fairness, equality and humanity."

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks	



Que.2(b)

Whether Realist approach is the best method to understand International Relations? Examine this in the context of post cold war world order. (15 Marks)

Realism as an ideology examines the world as it is rather than as it ought to be. In other words realism is not normative but an empirical study of international relations.

The school owes its origins to the debate between idealists and realists on how to tackle rising Germany. EH Carr in his work "Twenty years crisis" said the world is divided due to different interests of organisations and people. In such a conflictual environment, force, not morality is the basis of political order.

Realists like Morgenthau focus on human nature and say since man is "animus dominandi" (power seeking) in a Hobbsian world, it is bound to

Increase its power to ensure its security.

On the other hand realists

like Kenneth Waltz and

Mearsheimer give structural analysis of

international relations. They say regardless of state's choices, the structure of international

relations is such that states are forced

to go for arms race, balance of power,

nuclear deterrence, etc.

In the post cold war era,

the relevance of realism is questioned

as according to Mearsheimer, for realism

~~to~~ to work, there should be unipolarity

But since the world is multipolar, states

are independent to follow their own

ideology.

Realists like Henry Kissinger

question the relevance of realism in post



Cold war as .91- ignores the role of norms and values in international relations. He says "Idealists do not have monopoly on ideas and norms."

Also, since the advent of globalisation and increase in complex interdependence, ~~power~~ states are averse to go to war. However, according to Robert Gilpin and Charles Kindleberger, states are still the prime actor in international politics. The conflict in middle East, India - Pak and India - China wars, US - China and US - Russian rivalry, all point towards relevance of power politics.

Hence it is rightly said that "realism is timeless wisdom."

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

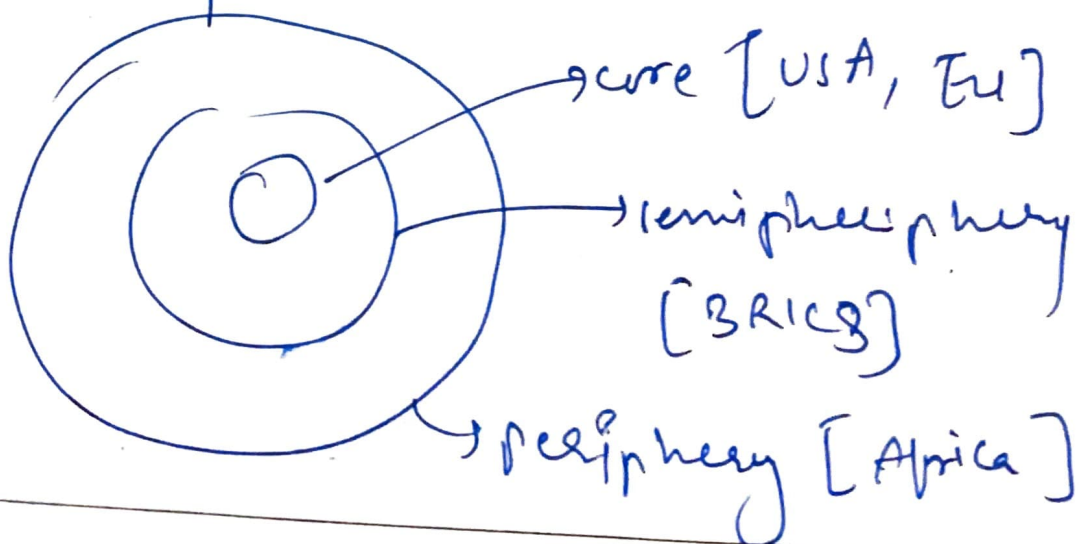
Que.2(c)

Examine the World Systems Approach as developed by Immanuel Wallerstein. (15 Marks)

World Systems Approach of Immanuel Wallerstein is a Marxian analysis of the international relations.

Since the advent of neo-liberalism in the form of institutions like GATT, IMF and World Bank, there has been increasing world trade and interconnection of world's economies.

But Marxists like Immanuel Wallerstein, this has led to division of countries as core, semi-periphery and periphery.







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He says that it has led to neo  
colonisation [Kwame N Krumah] of the developing  
world. The periphery and semiperiphery  
are serving the interests of ~~at~~ the bourgeoisie  
of the core countries [instrumentalist approach  
of maximisation].

According to him the periphery  
and semi periphery are buying expensive  
ready made products from the core  
countries and in turn exporting cheap raw  
materials to core countries.

He says policies of core countries  
are made to serve interest of industrial  
lobbies. For ex: Indo-US nuclear deal to  
allow US nuclear companies to sell nuclear energy  
infrastructure to India. War in middle East  
because US industrial lobby wants to  
sell weapons.

in his words "whether it

"is war in balkans or poverty in Africa, it can be traced to the rise of capitalism."

However it is criticised by Neomarxists like Robert Cox who says instrumental theories of Immanuel Wallerstein ignore the role of ideas in international ~~relia~~ relations. According to him, US rules through hegemony of liberal ideas.

Critical Marxists like Andrew Linklater say that Wallerstein's model is state centric. He calls for people centric model which are emancipatory. Hence Wallerstein's world system's theory has been criticised as 'reductionist'.

Understanding of Questions	criticised as ' <u>reductionist</u> '
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



To what extent it can be said that climate is the most important global concern of the year 2021. Do you think that India has enough soft power to bring together the various conflicting parties together?. (20 Marks)

Climate change refers to the increase in global average temperatures and leading to extreme weather events like rainfall, drought, cyclones, etc. According to 6th Assessment Report of IPCC, the world is on the trajectory to breach the 2°C mark.

Even though the world is suffering from concerns like the COVID19 pandemic, transnational terrorism, civil wars, nuclear ~~disarm~~ proliferation, etc.

It can be fairly concluded that climate change is the most important global concern of 2021.

Rise of industrial production in Europe, increase in world trade and



anthropogenic activities in the form of movement of people and construction activities, all are responsible for the phenomena of climate change.

However, in the words of Garrett Hardin climate change suffers from the "tragedy of commons" syndrome. This means that the cost of co-operation on this issue is very high while the cost of defection is very low [Game theory of prisoner's dilemma]. Hence there is issue of consensus among developing and developed world which are locked in "climatic cold war".

For developed countries, the developing countries are not doing their bit to fight climate change as they continue to depend on fossil fuels as





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the main source of energy. On the other hand developing countries say, that developed countries have exhausted their quota of emissions and are forcing

"Carbon colonialism" [term coined at Glasgow summit] on the developing world.

As a traditional leader of developing world since the NAM days, India wields enough soft power to bring conflicting parties together. Through its initiatives like International Solar Alliance, hosting of UNCED in 2020, announcing IRIIS [Infrastructure for Resilient Island States] at the Glasgow summit, India is trying to bring the developed and developing world on one platform.

In the words of S. Jaishankar,



India is a "South Western power" meaning it has democratic principles of the west and global interests of the south, India is well suited to play the role of leader in climate change.

However at the recent Glasgow summit, India has been criticised in the Western media as the "road block to an effective climate change path." Since India opposed the complete elimination of coal as the source of fossil, its soft power image took a hurt.

However through the announcement of 5 targets [Panchamait] by PM Modi, India is poised to become carbon neutral by 2070.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Explain Cornwall Consensus. To what degree does it differ from the Washington Consensus in a significant manner? Do you think a new international economic order is unfolding? (15 Marks)

Political Economy approach analyses the effects of economics on state's policies and its effect in international relations. In this regard the washington consensus was brought after the end of world war II through the establishment of GATT, IMF and World Bank.

It led to further developments in world trade through Thatcherism in UK and Reaganism in USA as the two countries became champions of liberalism in international relations.

Hence the washington consensus led to decline of state sovereignty and increase of hegemony of transnational actors like MNCs and NGOs. It also led to



development of underdevelopment (AG

Arank) in developing countries and other issues like climate change.

In this backdrop, cornwall consensus was adopted at the G7 summit. ~~It is different~~ It planned to reshape the global economic order, by addressing the challenges of washington consensus.

It is different in the respect that it limits the sovereignty of MNCs. As pointed out by Thomas Piketty in his 'Capital in 21st century', washington consensus led to increase in wealth disparity. The 'market valuation of Apple is more than GDP of 70 countries. Hence cornwall consensus decided to tax the MNCs at 15% minimum global tax. Hence cornwall



consensus is equitable.

Since Washington consensus led to climate change, cornwall consens decided to increase transfer of technology ~~from~~ and finance from developed to developing world. Hence it is sustainable.

Since Washington consensus led to reliance on China for manufacturing, the cornwall consensus asks for diversification of supply chains. Hence it is resilient.

However a new economic order will not unfold unless the principles of NIEO as demanded by NAM countries is fulfilled. This includes making the global financial institutions like World Bank and IMF

more democratic and representative.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.4(c)

In spite of being the dominant form of government in the contemporary world, Democracy faces foundational challenges in both advanced Industrial societies and developing societies? (15 Marks)

Democracy in political science has been defined by different scholars. For JS Mill, it is government by discussion, for Gandhi democracy is where the weak get equal voice as the strong, while Ambedkar defines democracy as a form of respect and reverence towards one's fellow man.

Democracy is dominant form of government across the world as it is based on equality, liberty and fraternity. It recognises principles of one man, one vote and one value. Since democracy also helps in checking arbitrary powers of state, through deliberation and participation it leads to realisation



of general will [Rousseau]

However democracy is facing foundational challenges in both advanced industrial societies and developing countries. Both are facing rise of majoritarian democracies and rise of strong leaders. Both are facing increasing conflict of identities between majorities and minorities [clash of civilisation theory by Samuel Huntington].

Also the rise of civil wars and climate change has led to strains in democratic setups due to the concept of refugees. It is leading to fractures in democratic organisations like European Union that was formed on the basis of democratic peace theory.

Professor Larry Diamond has called this phenomenon as 'democracy'

Slump. He says after the three waves of ~~the~~ democracy as given by Samuel P Huntington, the fourth wave is the wave of "democracy slump."

Jeremy Bartlett in his book "People vs Tech" says that rise of social media and Big Tech is influencing social behaviours in democracies across the world. On top of this, countries like China and Russia are propagating new forms of democracies based on collectivism and authoritarianism.

To reinvigorate democratic values across the world, recently Joe Biden convened the first summit of democracy.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall	



Que.5(a)

Mention the major assumptions of the theory of balance of power.  
(10 Marks)

Balance of power is the steps taken by a state to protect itself from its rivals and adversaries through a combination of alliances (external balancing) and increase its capacity (internal balancing).

Balance of Power theory is a realist paradigm based on following assumptions:

- ① There is no universal actor in international politics as opposed to domestic politics.
- ② Lack of universal actor leads to anarchy in international system (Hobbesian view)
- ③ This anarchy leads to security dilemma in the minds of states.

- ④ States are the only actors in international politics.
- ⑤ To overcome the security dilemma, states go for internal and external ~~balance~~ balancing.
- ⑥ For Balance of power to occur, the setup should be regional as it is not a global phenomena.
- ⑦ There should not be unipolarity but multipolarity.
- ⑧ There should be absence of nuclear deterrence.

However balance of power has been criticised by liberals for taking power view of politics. But in the words of David Hume, till common sense is prevalent, BoP would be relevant.

Understanding of Questions	BoP would be relevant.
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Discuss the limitations of collective security system. (10 Marks)

Security refers to steps taken by states to ensure mutual survival and safety.

Security forms the core aspect of international relations and ~~the~~ international relation theories are called security theories.

Collective security is the liberal counterpart of Balance of Power. It is also called as "Institutionalisation of balance of

power." It is based on the principle of "one for all and all for one," i.e. attack on one means attack against all.

Collective security forms the heart of peacekeeping operations of the UN. These are meant to deter unilateral military actions by states.

However collective security suffers from certain limitations. According to

Realists, outsourcing of one's security to other countries is not a prudent phenomenon. Also, it can convert a regional war into a ~~of~~ global war as states would be ~~complet~~ compelled to fight wars for others.

Also, how much states are willing to fight other wars is questionable. Because according to Norman Angell, wars are great illusions and even victors suffer. Collective security increases defence expenditure of nations who take responsibility to fight in case of attack on any nation.

Hence, this was replaced by collective defence in the form of NATO and Warsaw pact as it is more definite and treaty based.

Understanding of Questions	treaty based.
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks	



Role of non-governmental organisations in global politics. Comment.  
(10 Marks)

Non-governmental organisations are civil society organisations meant to achieve certain socio-economic and political objectives. These are features of liberal democracies as they check the powers of state.

Role of NGOs can be traced to the nineteenth century when companies like the East India company were followed by Christian missionaries in the colonised countries. The liberal school of international relations recognises that NGOs play crucial part in increasing people to people contacts, thus leading to complex interdependence among nations.

However, realists do not recognise NGOs as independent actors. According to realists, NGOs are used by countries

to increase their soft powers and meddle in internal politics of other nations.

Marxists criticise NGOs as being "lieutenant of capitalism" as these promote interests of corporate lobbies of core countries in the developing countries.

However the critical Marxist school led by Andrew Linklater and feminist school led by J. Ann Tickner recognise NGOs as "emancipatory" by highlighting <sup>plight</sup> ~~causes~~ of vulnerable sections like women and children.

Social constructivists like Dina Tannenwald say NGOs help in creating social awareness.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Report	



Que. 5(d)

What are the salient features of the school of social constructivism with respect to international politics. (10 Marks)

Social constructivism as a school of international politics focuses on the role of social norms and values in influencing the policies of the state.

It was inspired from Vico, who said the natural world is made by god, while the social world is made by humans. Immanuel Kant said we do not look at the world with naked eyes, but through the eyes of our society.

Alexander Wendt and Nicholas Onuf in "The world of our making" say liberals and realists have failed to realise the importance of ideas in international relations. According to Richard Ashley, Kenneth Waltz ~~pres~~ presupposes the preferences of states

when he suggests that states must go for security maximisation. In his work "Anarchy problematique", Richard Ashley suggests that "anarchy is what we make of it." He says the absence of universal actor by itself does not mean anarchy.

Social constructivists like Nina Tannenwald have played an important contribution in stigmatising nuclear weapons as a "taboo."

through this approach, bilateral disputes between India-Pakistan, Israel-Palestine can be solved by increasing civil society interactions.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.5(e)

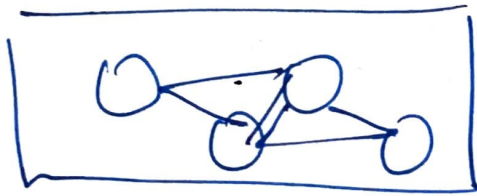
Compare billiard ball model of international politics with the cobweb model. (10 Marks)

International politics is analysed through various approaches. This is because of presence of various actors.

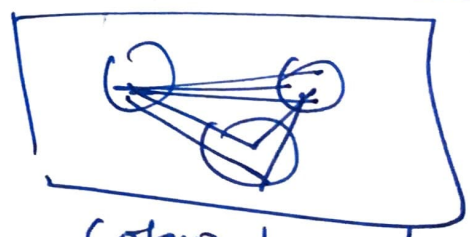
While the billiard ball model was given by Arnold Wolfers. He being a realist said states are the only actors in international relations. He said states are like billiard balls with hard shells and impermeable sovereignty. These are continuously colliding with each other.

On the other hand, the cobweb model was given by John Burton. He says that after globalisation, states are not the only actors in international relations. Due to rise of

civil society, the relations among states have become complex and manifold. Due to penetration of state sovereignty and rise of transnational actors, there is increasing interdependence among states. This model forms the basis of liberal approaches to international relations like sociological liberalism [Karl Deutsch] and functionalism [David Mitrany]



Billiards ball model



Cobweb model

According to Baylis and Smith, world is a 3D complex with many events occurring simultaneously.

Understanding of Questions	According to Baylis and Smith, world is a 3D complex with many events occurring simultaneously.
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.6(a)

Even after 75 years of the founding of UN, human rights look like an elusive dream. Discuss the major limitations of global human rights regimes. (20 Marks)

"Rights are those conditions of life without which no man can seek to be at his best."

- Harold Lasswell in his

"Grammar of Politics"

Thomas Paine in his work "The Rights of Man" defines Human rights as those rights that a person gets because of his existence as a human being. These are given to man by nature [Locke's divine theory human rights]. Since these are granted by god, these cannot be taken by the state under social contract.

James Nickel defines human rights as "inalienable part of human identity". The concept of human rights in UN charter were influenced by

The genocide of Jewish people by Hitler during World War II. Hence under the UN Charter it has been decided that some rights are universal irrespective of a capitalist or socialist regime and UN would take collective efforts to strengthen the global rights regime.

However, human rights still looks like an elusive concept due to many opposing parties. Lee Kuan Yu and Mahatma Mohammad criticise "Human Rights" as "cultural colonialism". According to them unlike the culture of West, the culture of East is based on family values and collectivism. They view society as an organic entity and not aggregate of sum of individual interests. Hence these scholars give the concept of "Asian Values" which is





different definition of human rights. The human rights regime is also criticised by Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping as efforts by the west for a "regime change." Since human rights forms an important component of ~~modernisation~~ political modernisation, it is seen by the East as subtle imposition of western values.

Another issue in global human rights regime is of enforcement. Even though the UN has peacekeeping force of 7000 personnel, it is unsuccessful in protecting human rights in case of Somalia and Yemen civil war. On the other hand there is lack of consensus between developed and developing world over the powers of peacekeeping forces. The developing countries like India oppose "Robust Peacekeeping" as proposed by developed world as it gives



offensive powers to peacekeepers and exposes them to various legal and political challenges.

Since there is no global definition of 'human rights' there is confusion whether terrorists too deserve human rights. Also the issue of human rights is used by west to lecture the East. For eg. Freedom House Index points out that India denies human rights to people in Kashmir and China denies human rights to Uighur Muslims in Xinjiang, hence affecting with ~~state~~ state sovereignty.

As a way ahead, there is a need for multiculturalism and consensus on minimum rights to every human being.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.6(b)

The NPT which became effective in 1970 has achieved much in last 50 years. But the final goal of complete disarmament does not seem to be on the horizon. Comment. Discuss the policy options available with the international community to deal with the nuclear crisis that may emerge from Iran? (15 Marks)

The Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was signed to limit the increasing nuclear proliferation across the world, particularly after the 1967 nuclear tests by China. It is based on three principles:

- ① Developing countries should not develop nuclear weapons.
- ② Developed countries should transfer nuclear technologies for civil use.
- ③ Complete nuclear disarmament.

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NPT has achieved much in last 50 years as it has raised concerns over issues of nuclear proliferation through rise of epistemic communities [Ernst Haas]

like the ICAN. Also it led to establishment of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that has mandate to verify that countries are not using uranium meant for civilian purposes to make nuclear weapons.

Hence NPT led to control of nuclear proliferation in horizontal dimension [number of countries] but not in vertical dimension. This means that the developed world continued to increase ~~not~~ number of nuclear weapons. Also since NPT is discriminatory, countries like India, Israel, Pakistan did not join.

After Donald Trump ~~was~~ discarded the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with Iran, and Israel assassinated 6 nuclear scientists in last 10 years of Iran,



Iran is steadily increasing its nuclear enrichment by its Natanz and Fordow plants. This can lead to arms race in the volatile region of Middle East.

Policy options to deal with Iran nuclear crisis &

① Liberal policy: Convincing Iran through negotiations to join the JCPOA.

② Realist policy: Helping Israel and Saudi Arabia to develop their own nuclear weapons for nuclear deterrence.

③ Social Constructivist policy: Use of civil society to put pressure on Iran at global forums.

A mix of ① and ③ would be the most reliable options to deal with Iran.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

"Terrorism is the biggest problem confronting the world" - PM Modi.  
Comment. Do you agree that the U.N. has failed to contain transnational terrorism? (15 Marks)

Que.6(c)

Second Administrative Reforms Commission

defines terrorism as the use of illegal force on innocent people to terrorise them to achieve certain sectarian and political objectives.

Terrorism is the biggest problem confronting the world. This can be seen from the fact that World War I resulted from assassination of Archduke of Austria by a Serbian extremist.

The formation of Israel after the Balfour declaration gave rise to terrorist organisations like Hamas, Hezbollah in Gaza Strip and Chechen. Due to proliferation of nuclear weapons, ~~there and there~~ there is rise of asymmetric



warfare wherein countries like Pakistan use terrorism as an instrument of state policy.

Rise of globalisation led to increase in the reach of terrorist forces. The 9/11 attacks were planned in Saudi Arabia and executed in USA. Also rise of social media led to recruitment of terrorists in ISIS from across the world.

The UN under the UN Charter has ~~failed~~ not been able to curb the rise of terrorism. It could not take action against ISIS due to geopolitical rivalry between USA and Russia. Also Iran is not held accountable for its use of Hezbollah and Hamas against Israel and Houthis against Saudi Arabia.

The UN has also failed to keep check on rising terrorism from

Pakistan against India. The recent capture of Afghanistan by Taliban points out the lack of capabilities of UN.

However UN does has successes in combating terrorism. Through UN office on Drugs and Crime it monitors whether drugs and other activities are financing terrorist forces. The 1267 resolution of UN against Al Qaeda/Daesh, the 1365 resolution against Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan point towards UN's active role in terrorism.

Way Ahead would be following India's 8 point action plan against terrorism listed in UNSC by S Jaishankar.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	