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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2021

Test 03

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name Chau
Test Date 10/11/2021
Email Address _____
Mobile _____
UPSC Roll No _____

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				X	X	
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4						
5				X	X	
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8						
Grand Total						



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Que.1 (a)

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

Political Sociology approach developed in the context of better analysis of Third World countries where socio-economic factors play an important role in politics.

eg. Voting behaviour influenced by religion, caste, class etc.

It shifts the focus of political science from "state-centric" to study of interface of society & state.

(As studied by scholars like Christophe Jaffrelot, Rajni Kohari, Paul Brass etc.)

However, it suffers from limitations-

1. Difficult to account for all variables & assessing the extent to which a particular social factor impacts political system.



2. Dynamism in social factors

eg. changes in caste system itself would affect the way it impacts political system.

3. Difficult to generalize on basis of social factors which vary at even micro-levels

4. Is not prescriptive in nature - analysis of only "what is?" not "what ought to be?"

Despite these, it has evolved to be a useful approach in study of prismatic societies.

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

Que.1(b)

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

Old social movements^(OSM) started in west as workers movement. These were for "Bread & Butter issues" and worked on traditional methods of protests, demonstrations.

The new social movements^(NSM) started in 1960s, focused on broader issues beyond the livelihood. These included environmental movements, human rights movement, animal rights etc.

Therefore, the focus was on quality of life issues.

Herbert Marcuse is said to be Father of New Social movements.

In comparison to OSM, NSM adopted innovative strategies like theatre, music, advertising etc. to raise their concerns.

Besides the above differentiation with respect to objective & technique,



OSM is said to be materialistic in nature, while NSM is post-materialistic.

Therefore, NSM marks a change focusing on broader issues, not just for self-interest of the community, but out of larger concern.

However, this distinction is not as separate in third world countries eg. India where OSM and NSM often coexist. eg. environment movements → focus on environment (NSM) + livelihood of people (OSM).

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



Que. 1(c)

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

Pressure Groups, termed as "invisible empires" by Samuel Finer has been an important part of political system of both developed & developing countries.

However, their nature varies.

According to Gabriel Almond's classification of pressure group politics -

- In developed countries, associational pressure group politics is highly prominent.
eg. US - influence of corporate groups:
Described by Robert Dahl as Polyarchy

In developing countries, these groups have started developing post 1990s.

eg. FICCI, SEWA

- Institutional pressure groups most active in developing countries as the state is "overdeveloped".
eg. Prominence of military in Pakistan -
'Deep state'

Whereas in developed countries, minimal state is there, so these groups are not that influential.

• Non-associational pressure groups, based on caste, religion etc. are again more active in developing countries.

• Anomic groups resorting to strikes, lockdowns, street politics are more visible in developing countries as democracy is not yet institutionalised.

However, as Jean Blondel suggest that pressure group politics is dynamic in nature and it changes from Non-associational to associational & protective to promotional as countries become more developed.

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

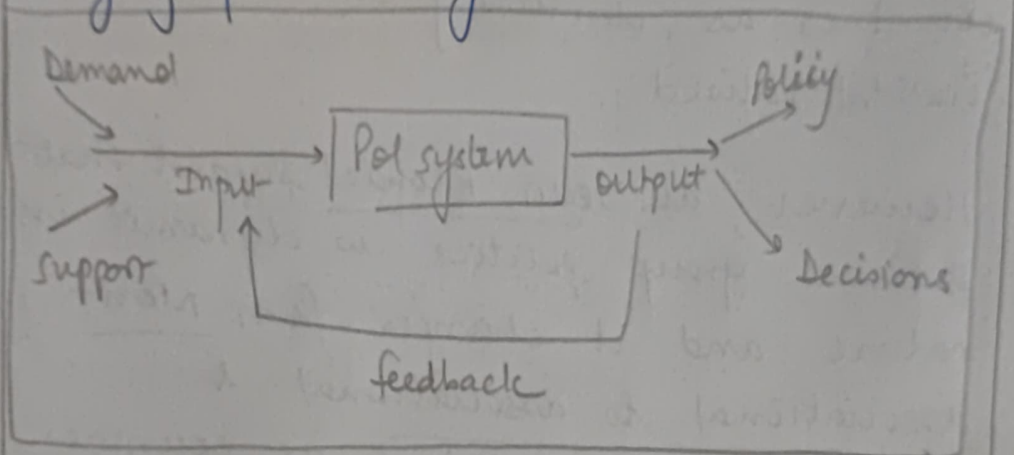


Que.1(d)

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

With the advent of Behavioural Revolution, the demand to study Political science in a scientific manner increased.

System's Approach developed by David Easton provided one such way of studying political system.



Input-output model of Political System

Marxists criticise this approach as status-quoist i.e. it takes the system as it is and does not suggest any changes.

The western political system is seen as



ideal type and as long as input gets converted to output, there is no fault with the political system.

It does not take into account the disrupting resolutions, protests etc. which impact the political system.

Moreover, the political system with its input & output can be only in interest of particular section not considering the poor or the marginalised.

Despite providing for a feedback mechanism which to an extent helps in evaluating output & ensuring better inputs, the model remains status-quoist.

This was a major limitation which led to development of structural-functional approach to Political systems.

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



Que.1(e)

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

The advanced industrial societies have went through various types of states since beginning.

eg. Laissez faire state to welfare state

since the beginning of 21st century, and advent of globalization, there had been a push to "rolling back of the states" & pushing forward transnational actors like MNCs & NGOs etc.

eg- Views of Neoliberals like Nozick & Hayek

however, on the other side, the social liberals (John Rawls, Amartya Sen) call for state building the capacities of its citizens.

eg. western European countries providing for free health & education to its citizens

A drastic change in the nature of



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state was brought forward by 2008 Global financial crisis and resultant backlash against Globalisation continuing till today.

The liberal order of minimal state was brought under pressure with rise of hyper-nationalists, calling for more powers to state.

eg. Rise of Right wing leaders across Europe, election of Trump in America

Moreover, increase in inequalities both within & inter-societies has called for more active role of state in ensuring equitable distribution of wealth among people.

Therefore, nature of state in west is under transition with changes in the phenomenon of globalisation.

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



Que.2(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)

Globalisation which started from 1990s aimed to transform the world into borderless world & a global village.

It had increased the interdependence among countries and created various positive spin-offs. However, negative aspects of it soon came into light -

1. Respite^{& growth} of inequalities
eg. In India 2% of ~~wea~~ population has 78% of total wealth of nation
2. Growing gap between developed & developing countries
3. Further marginalisation of vulnerable sections
eg. feminisation of poverty
4. Adverse impact on environment

eg. drastic increase in Green House Gas emissions

with the recently concluded G7 Summit, these aspects were brought in focus while the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on globalization was also discussed.

Some new agendas which are affecting globalisation include -

1. Rise of regional & bilateral networks affecting the multilateral order

2. Increasing assertiveness of China & related disputes associated with it

3. Growth of hyper-nationalism & rise of Mes-fascism

4. Impact of pandemic on global supply chains and resultant impact on domestic & global economy

5. Exponential growth in technology and growing dominance of tech companies

6. Reversing the negative impact on climate through collaboration & cooperation

Therefore, ~~new~~ emphasis is being given on newer aspects of globalization to make it more sustainable & inclusive.

Decisions of G-7 on tax of international digital companies to ensure fair taxation & support for climate change highlights these changing paradigm.



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Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
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Que.2(b)

Is Realist Approach the best method to understand International Relations? Examine this in the context of Classical Realism. (15 Marks)

The Realist Approach to International Politics developed as a counter to liberal approach of collective security which saw its failure during the First world war.

The classical Realism as developed by Morganthau, the father of Classical Realism, held that International Politics is in a state of Anarchy. There is a security dilemma among nations.

Nations could only be secured if they acquire power.

Therefore, power is both the means (for national security) and the end.

Classical Realism held that States like humans are power-seeking. And in International Politics, ethics & morals have no role. The sole objective is to acquire power.

Realist approach has often been hailed as the most practical & pragmatic theory for the study of International Relations. It is still the dominant / hegemonic theory of IR.

Though it takes into account the reality of international relations i.e. there is unending struggle for power, it ignores various important factors to accurately understand International Relations.

1. Classical Realism sees war as inevitable as states are essentially power-seeking. However, it does not provide solution to remove the system of anarchy so that this situation never arises.

2. Development of complex-interdependence between states has changed the dynamics of relations. The self-interest of one state has got deeply interlinked with



other in a cobweb Model that war is difficult

3. Development of institutions like EU which has enabled cooperation among nations going beyond just power-maximisers.

4. Growth of trading states rather than military states in present times.

5. UN has helped in preventing the third world war.

Therefore, in present times, though the realist idea remains relevant to an extent, it needs to be adapted to growing cooperation & interdependence among nations with growth of Information & Communication Technology.

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

ue.2(c)

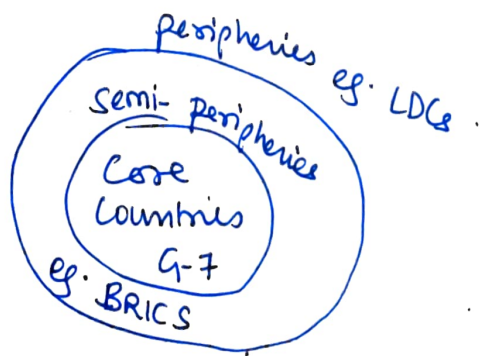
Examine the World Systems Approach as developed by Immanuel Wallerstein. (15 Marks)

World Systems Approach of Immanuel Wallerstein is an orthodox Marxist approach as a part of Dependency Theories.

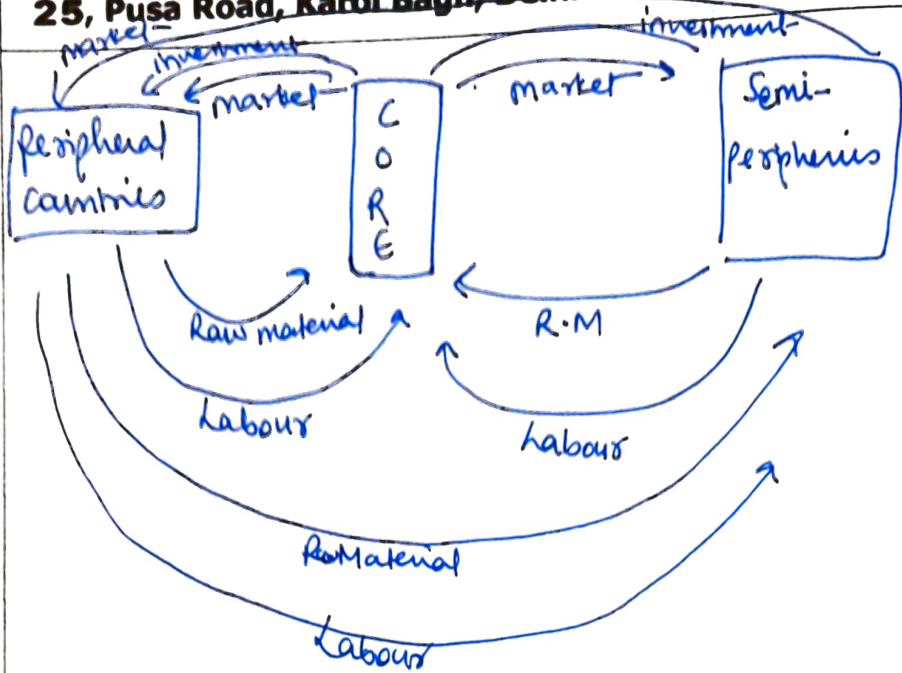
It describes that with globalisation, capitalism has become a world system.

There is an international division of labour among countries.

Wallerstein divides countries into three groups :



Wallerstein held that although colonialism has ended, but neo-colonialism & consequent drain of wealth continues from peripheries to core countries.



- The core countries continue to exploit peripheries & semi-peripheries by draining them of their resources. They employ financial capitalism to get maximum benefits.
- semi-peripheries like BRICS ~~are~~ ^{are} comparatively better-off as they had skilled labour base & technology.
- peripheries continue to get exploited by core & semi-peripheries.

Therefore, Wallerstein studies capitalism as a World system and argues



that the inequality will remain as long as capitalism remains.

Based on this, he maintains that capitalism is a contradictory feature which will die ^{because of} its own flaws.

Therefore, this approach helps in better analysis of role of economic factors in International relations.

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

Que.3(a)

"Beijing is marking the 100th anniversary of the communist party of China in a big way. However, it masks uncertainty about China's future." Do you agree? Give arguments in support of your point of view. (20 Marks)

Napoleon once said that, once china rises from its slumber, it will astonish the world.

since 1970s, the growth of china has been phenomenal. It is presently the largest economy in terms of PPP. It has been able to develop in all spheres simultaneously be it economic, military, culture & ideological.

In the 19th Congress of CPC (Communist Party of China), china announced year 2021 to be celebrated as 100th anniversary of CPC.

Further, it launched the Made in China initiative 2025 to further develop its economy.



China has today grown to such an extent that ~~and~~ it is seen as a potential challenger to US hegemony.

It aims to establish a new world order based on Confucian principles.

However, the rise of China also masks an uncertainty about its future—

- The economic development of China rests on its having a good manufacturing base. The growth is export-led.

As the globalisation comes under strain with further impact of pandemic on global demands, it is bound to impact the economic growth of China.

- China has a high population base. However, there has been a shift in demographic profile because of its family policies. Therefore, the working age

population is on decline.

◦ As China comes more into contact with outside world, the aspirations of Chinese citizen also changes. The current China is highly totalitarian. If there is an impact on economic system, it will automatically affect the political system led by CPC.

◦ The increasing assertiveness of China especially in its neighbourhood is creating a negative impact eroding its soft power eg. Chinese wolf-warrior diplomacy

◦ China muscular & cheque book diplomacy is unsustainable in long term.

Therefore, China needs to orient itself & adapt to changing times.

To emerge as a power, it needs to be responsible international player.



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Understanding of Questions	
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Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(b)

What should be New Delhi's policy towards democratic struggles in neighbouring countries? Discuss, in context of recent developments in Myanmar. (15 Marks)

Democracy in Third world countries is still fragile & only exception is India.

India's neighbourhood since independence has faced numerous civil wars.

eg. creation of Bangladesh out of East Pakistan

Sri Lankan civil war

New Delhi with respect to its neighbourhood abides by the policy of Panchsheel.

It does not interfere in domestic affairs of its neighbouring country while providing all the support it can for its development.

In the past also, India intervened only when its own interest was harmed (eg. East Pakistan case) or on the request of the state.



India respects the sovereignty of each state & believes in non-interference.

In the recent developments in Myanmar, India has continued with this policy.

It has not intervened in civil war in Myanmar, though aims to ensure peace in the region.

This policy of India has both positives & negatives.

It indicates that India is respectful towards its neighbours and give them space to amicably resolve their differences.

However, it has also made the region unstable often giving rise to human rights violations & growth of terrorist groups which ultimately impacts India as well.

Therefore, India's policy should be to ensure a careful balance.

Respecting the peaceful democratic



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struggles while trying to use diplomacy
in case the situation escalates to violence.

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



e.3(c)

Though the concept of hegemony is frequently employed in international politics, yet it suffers from conceptual and theoretical ambiguities. Comment. What America's withdrawal from Afghanistan tells about the status of US hegemony? (15 Marks)

The concept of hegemony gained prominence with John Meisheimer advocating that the only solution to avoid war is for a state to become a preponderant power/hegemon.

A hegemon is one which attains so much power that no one dares to attack it.

This ensures security of the hegemon.

The Hegemonic Stability Theory (by Gilpin & Kindleberger) further promote that a hegemon ensures stability in world by making & enforcing rules.

However, this concept has ambiguities—

1) It makes one country at a higher pedestal than others acting as leviathan or global policeman.

No guarantee that hegemon will work

in larger interest .

- 2) Does not stop the power struggle as other countries would also try to increase its powers to match the hegemon.
- 3) It is inherently unequal system with all other states being subservient to hegemon & following its rules

Therefore, the concept is inherently flawed and as seen in recent times, states challenge hegemon to ensure power is equally distributed.
eg. rise of BRICS

In the recent times, US hegemony is seen to be in decline. The withdrawal of US troops is one of the final indications of decline.

The aim of US to establish its power over Afghanistan failed over



continued counter by Taliban & other regional groups.

As described by scholars, it sketched its hard power to an extent that it led to its own decline.

As US could not establish its preponderance against the transnational actor, it could not longer be considered as hegemon having unchallenging power.

Therefore, as suggested by scholars the world is moving towards apolarity where not only states but societal actors also have huge role to play.

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



Que.5(a)

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

The theory of Balance of Power is a concept related to Westphalian world order in place from 1648 to First world war.

It has been ^{further} developed by Defensive realist as the solution to avoid war among nations.

The major assumptions of BOP is that-

- The structure of International Politics is anarchical (there is no order or a common authority above states)
- It rests on the assumption that this results into security dilemma for other countries as they are not sure of intentions of other countries.

Moreover, based on Hobbesian view of humans, it assumes that states are power-seeking in nature.

- It assumes that if one country tries to



increase its power, it disturbs the equilibrium (Billiard Ball Model), this results into other states also trying to increase its power to counter it.

And this would ultimately lead to situation of war.

Therefore, balance of power is important to ensure peace.

However, in practical sense, it ignores the role of domestic factors and current realities like Nuclear deterrence, which has deterred countries from attacking each other as the cost would outweigh the gains.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
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Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(b)

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

The collective security system developed after the First world war by the initiative of US President Woodrow Wilson through his 14 Point speech.

It is based on the principle:

"All for one, one for All"

ie. security of nations will be a collective responsibility and countries need not try to Balance the power of others through Arms Race.

However, as seen in 2nd world war, the concept failed because of its major limitations

1. Too much ideal - it assumed nations will come for security of others even if their own self-interest is not being served.

2. It did not take into account that in



reality, the great powers would hardly let go of their power and come under umbrella of collective security.

3. The League of Nation which drove the idea of collective security system worked on consensus which is near impossible to obtain among so many parties.

4. It did not take into account the "security dilemma" as proposed by Realist
ie. States are always suspicious of intentions of other states.

These limitations of classical liberals was addressed subsequently by Neo-liberals which incorporated ideas of Realism into liberal approach.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
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Overall Remarks :	

Que. 5(c)

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

Holst describes transnational actors into three categories -

- MNCs
- NGOs
- Terrorist organisations.

With advent of Globalisation and growing interdependence, these actors have started playing a prominent role in global politics.

The role of NGOs in global politics have been analysed from perspective of -

1. Liberals - They advocate for minimal state and hence see NGOs as playing a positive role in growth & development

eg. Amnesty International, Doctors without Borders, Greenpeace

2. Marxist - They believe that these NGOs are based on neo-liberal



ideas and are thus instrument of capitalist class. Hence, they perpetuate the inequalities between rich & poor especially in developing countries.

Therefore, the role of NGOs has been mixed. In many areas especially education, health they have played an instrumental role.

In developing countries, where the resources with state are inadequate, they have supplemented the efforts for overall growth.

However, many times, it is seen that they act as 'mouthpiece of west' & fail to register the difference in societies & serve the interests of their parent country.

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



Que. 5(d)

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

The school of social constructivism developed as a part of 'Critical Theories' which are critical of the mainstream theories of International Politics. (Liberals, Realists, Marxists)

The social constructivists shift the focus from 'state-centric' view to "Society-centric view" of International Politics.

They argue against the basic assumption of ~~liberal~~ mainstream theorists that; 'International politics is in a state of Anarchy'.

As Alexander Wendt, social constructivists say,

"Anarchy is what states make of it"

i.e. Anarchy is a construction of state. States have chosen to be in this state and not that it is given that International politics is anarchical.



Former, through concepts like securitization (we construct/secure issues eg. terrorism according to own convenience) &

strategic culture, they have put in focus that state is not a rational actor.

Therefore, there are many other factors (both domestic & international) which would impact in the way states act in a particular situation.

Therefore, social constructivists add a valuable contribution to the theories of International politics, going beyond the limitations of mainstream theories.

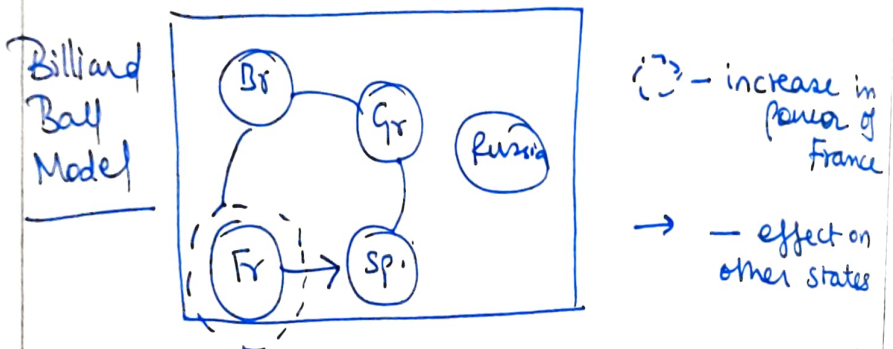
Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que. 5(e)

Compare Billiard Ball model of International politics with the Cobweb model. (10 Marks)

Billiard Ball Model is based on Westphalian order where States are compared to Billiard Balls. Each are in state of equilibrium, ensuring stability of whole system.

If any one state tries to increase its power, it has a contagion effect disturbing the equilibrium of whole system.

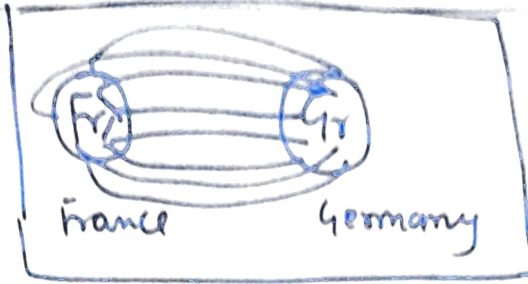


Europe (1648-1914) in State of Billiard Ball Model

This is the Balance of Power to ensure stability of system.

In comparison, is the Cobweb Model.

This model takes into account increasing interdependence among nations



Cobweb Model

☐ - increasing interdependence between France & Germany

This model highlights that unlike Billiard Balls, States are becoming increasingly interlinked like cobwebs due to growth of transnational actors.

In such a situation, it is difficult for countries to go on war with each other as it would impact its own interest as well.

Eg. France & Germany would unlikely go on war in present times.

Therefore, this model sees States interlinked with each other in comparison to Billiard Ball Model where there were no interlinkages between States.

Understanding of Questions	
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Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que. 6(a)

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

Post second world war, UN was set up as an international organisation to not just prevent successive generations from scourge of war but also to ensure development & human rights protection.

The human rights violation of Jews by Nazi regime brought in focus the need to protect human rights.

The Universal Declaration of human rights 1950 ensured that all citizens were guaranteed basic rights they should be entitled by virtue of being human.
eg. Right to life, freedom of speech & expression

However, the record of UN shows that it has been unable to protect these essential rights of people.

eg. Violation of rights of minorities, women,



transgenders, tribals.

eg. Death of press reporters, activists advocating for free speech

eg. excesses by armed forces across countries

many times, it is not just the transitional actors but states themselves which curb or violate the human rights.

eg. Human rights violation during crisis in Syria, Afghanistan

These instances indicate failure of UN to protect human rights.

The global human rights regime flows from UDHR, 1950 based on liberal principles of liberty and freedom.

UN Council for Human Rights (UNCHR) is the body which is to ensure redressal of cases of violation of human rights.

However, one of the major limitation is that -

- UN Charter does not mandate UN

to look into domestic affairs of nation.

eg. civil war

- Its powers are limited to recommendation or creating international pressure.

Ultimately, it is the state which has to act.

eg. State to Myanmar in present times refuses to acknowledge rights of Rohingyas

- often alleged by countries that it serves the agenda of west

eg. Chinese allegation that enquiry into human rights violation of Uighurs as serving the agenda of US

- Driven by power politics

eg. Did not raise issue of human rights violation of minorities (eg. blacks) in west

without giving the institutions responsible for conducting impartial enquiry regarding violations & power to punish in case



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of non-adherence, the dream to ensure human rights for all would remain elusive.

Understanding of Questions	
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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 crisis that may emerge from Iran's nuclear ambitions? (15 Marks)

Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) came into existence to prevent horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons. It restricted development of nuclear weapons beyond the cut-off year of 1968.

Over the last 50 years, it has helped in controlling new states from acquiring nuclear weapons.

eg. many regional organisations have declared themselves to be nuclear-weapon free zone like ASEAN, African Union

It has provided incentive to states to abide by the Treaty in exchange to develop nuclear technology for civilian purposes.

The achievement can be seen that it is a near universal treaty.



However, it fails to achieve the goal of complete disarmament.

The reason for it is inherent in the Treaty itself as it allows Nuclear-5 (N-5) countries to retain nuclear weapons.

Moreover, there is no limitation on vertical proliferation by these states.

In absence of strict timelines and giving acceptance to few states to legally own & develop nuclear weapons, the goal of complete disarmament remains elusive.

Recently, Iran has enriched its nuclear capabilities beyond as authorised by NPT & aims to develop nuclear technology for military purposes.

The crisis that may emerge from this can be -

- Disturb the balance of power in Middle East - compel rivals like Saudi Arabia to also develop nuclear weapons



• may pass into hands of non-state actors in the region

Therefore, it is imperative for international community to ensure such a situation never arises.

Under surveillance mechanism of ~~IAE~~ IAEA it is important to keep monitoring the level of enrichment and ensure it does not go beyond the threshold.

Going beyond back to JCPOA is also an option as the cost of nuclear weapon in middle East is higher than lifting sanctions on Iran.

For longer term, nuclear disarmament is the only option to ensure complete removal of nuclear fear.

Understanding of Questions	
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Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.6(c)

"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)

With the rise of terrorist groups like ISIS, Boko Haram, Al-Qaeda, it has emerged as one of the immediate problem confronting the world.

With Globalisation, the rogue elements also have been able to use trans-national networks to build up their base & channel funds.

The attack on World Trade Centre, 2001; Charlie Hebdo attacks, ~~in~~ attack on Mumbai, 2006 indicates growing intensity of terrorist activities. The growth of ISIS further indicated the growing role of terrorist organisations.

UN as a body has a role not just to prevent war but also protect human rights which are at stake because of these terror activities.

The growth of terror incidents indicates failure of UN to be able to curb such networks.

Till 2001, it was seen as a problem only in Third world, therefore UN did not pay much attention.

However, as intensity & frequency of attacks increased in west, UN started taking notice. Still, the efforts seem lackadaisical vis a vis the scourge of terrorism which is growing in present times.

The CAIT framework drafted by India against terror groups has still not been accepted by major countries.

The funding and state-support to terror groups often goes unchecked by the UN.

It is only in recent times like blacklisting of terror groups has started by UNSC.



However, these half-hearted attempts will not lead to concrete changes as it fails to fix responsibility on states which provides support to these terror groups.

Therefore, for UN to effectively deal with this threat it is important to give it enough 'teeth' to act independently against these groups & its supporters.

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