



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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

Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2022

Test 3

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

R. Jaya Simha Reddy

Test Date

29th July, 2022

Email Address

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

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	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test...!!!



Que.1 (a)

Enumerate the basic principles of Morgenthau's classical realist theory. (10 Marks)

Realism is the hegemonic school of International Relations (IR). Realists are called 'children of darkness', as they seek to explain events of IR based on historical events (Westphalian world order). Hans Morgenthau, is the father of classical realism in IR.

As patriotic American citizen, Morgenthau developed his realist approach to IR in his book 'Politics among nations' to warn USA, which under F.D Roosevelt was talking about Liberal International order, post WW2, that there is no morality in International politics.

The six principles of political realism developed by Morgenthau are →

- ① Politics are governed by objective laws of human nature. Since man is animus dominandi, states are also power-seekers.
- ② Every state must be guided solely by its national interest, defined in terms of power.
- ③ National Interest (NI) is dynamic. There are no permanent friends or enemies.
- ④ No role of ethics in IP.
- ⑤ There are no universal moral norms. All states should ~~showly~~ solely be guided by NI.
- ⑥ Autonomy of political realism.

Feminist scholars like Ann-J. Tickner criticise Morgenthau's description of human nature as cultural. Structural realist Kenneth Waltz criticised Morgenthau for basing his theory on human nature, as human nature is variable.



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Que. 1(b)

Discuss the Causes of disintegration of U.S.S.R (10 Marks)

U.S.S.R at its peak comprised of Russia, along with 15 Republics. It came into existence in 1922 and was disintegrated in 1991, with the end of cold war and dissolution of Warsaw pact.

Political scholars are divided over reasons for disintegration of U.S.S.R. For some, reformist policies of Gorbachev, such as glasnost (press freedom), Perestroika (restructuring of economy) and Sinatra doctrine ('do your way' - dilution of Russian control over Soviet Republics) are responsible. Although Gorbachev undertook reforms to preserve



USSR, yet in politics, "law of unintended consequences" operates. Alex de Tocqueville also held that tyrannies collapse not when they are at their worst, but when they try to reform.

For some scholars, Ronald Reagan's 'Beggar thy enemy' policies such as - arms race (STAR wars), suppression of oil prices & involving USSR in Afghanistan ('Bear trap') are responsible for soviet decline as they massively drained its economic resources.

Yet others argue that it is Russia's natural fate to expand and collapse. Despite difference of opinion in reasons for disintegration, all scholars consider it as landmark geopolitical event of 20th century.



Que.1(c)

National interest is a pseudo theory. Comment. (10 Marks)

Machiavelli held that Prince's action should solely be guided by raison d'etat (national interest). For Kautilya, "in the happiness of his subjects lies happiness of king".

National interest is seen as prime guiding force of a country's foreign policy. Realist scholar Morgenthau held that "so long world is divided into nations, national interest is the ultimate determinant of foreign policy".

Despite being central concept of International Relations (IR), Raymond Aron criticised NI (national interest) as pseudo theory. Muhammad Yunus in his



"foreign policy: a theoretical introduction" held that in name of NI, foreign policies serve interest of corpora ruling elites. For instance, Pakistan is military-bureaucracy oligarchy.

One of the main reasons for ambiguity is lack of objective criteria to determine what constitutes NI. For instance, USA considers freedom of navigation in South China sea as its NI. Ambiguity in the concept allows nations to misuse it. Social constructivists highlight role of leaders in 'constructing' NI by manipulating public opinion.

Nevertheless, despite being pseudo theory, NI is a powerful tool to secure legitimacy to a country's foreign policy. As Charles Beard observed, there is no better term to secure obedience from soldiers, who are to sacrifice their lives.



Que. 1(d)

What are the limitations of political economy approach. (10 Marks)

Political economy approach seeks to study and compare economic policies of states. Kautilya's Arthashastra is regarded as first textbook on political economy. Adam Smith, who is father of political economy defined it as science of statesman.

Political economy approach is based on the assumption that politics and economics are interlinked. However, it suffers following limitations:

① Modernization theories represented by western scholars are criticised for their normativism as they portray free-market economy as best way to organize economic life (Washington consensus).



- ② Dependency Theories of Marxist scholars like A. G. Frank & Immanuel Wallerstein are criticised for economic reductionism and monocausal explanation for poverty.
- ③ Political economy approaches require quantitative analysis, however field work is resource intensive and social sciences discipline cannot be completely value-free.

Despite limitations political economy approach served as useful mode of analysis to analyse causes of poverty in third world countries. For instance, Amartya Sen compared South Asian countries in their growth strategy pursued. In recent times, it is widely employed to study China's BRI.



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Que.1(e)

Discuss the changing nature of pressure group politics in developing countries. (10 Marks)

Pressure groups are organisations of individuals formed to protect and promote their interests by influencing public policies.

They perform vital input function (structural functional approach) in democracy and are called 'Invisible empires' by Samuel Hays.

Changing nature of pressure group politics in developing countries can be understood by Gabriel-Almond's four fold classification of pressure groups.

Institutional pressure groups comprising of members from govt (bureaucrats, military personnel, etc.) play important role in developing countries, as there are 'overdeveloped states' (Hamza Alavi). However since



adoption of neo-liberal agenda and rolling back of state, their influence declined.

Associational groups such as business groups & trade union have emerged prominent in the era of globalization.

In India, groups like FICCI are included in govt think-tanker like NITI Aayog.

As developing countries are 'prismatic societies', non associational groups like caste-based organisations are also prominent (ex:- Jat Mahasabha). However, as societies are modernizing, their role is declining.

To conclude, as developing societies are states in transition, pressure group politics are also dynamically changing.



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Que. 2(a)

In the discipline of International Relations, Realism is a school of thought that emphasizes the competitive and conflictual side of international relations. Discuss (20 Marks)

The discipline of International Relations is said to have begun in inter-war period, when serious efforts were made by leaders like Woodrow Wilson (14 points) to bring peace between nations. Soon, realism gained ascendancy in the discipline.

Realism claims to explain international politics as it is. Realism has intellectual precursor in Kautilya in the East & who suggested that interstate relations are like 'jungle' where 'strength of lions prevails' and in the West in Thucydides, who held that countries are driven by two emotions of 'fear' and 'self-interest'.

Realists that emphasise on competitive and conflictual side of international relations. E.H Carr in his "Twenty years crisis" criticised idealists for their wishful thinking, ignoring realist power politics, as responsible for outbreak of WW2.

Within realism, various schools explain competitive behaviour of nation states in different ways. For classical realists like Hans Morgenthau, Human egoism explains state egoism. He was influenced by Hobbes description of human nature as 'selfish power seeking animals' and state of anarchy as 'state of war of all against all'.

For structural realists like Kenneth



Waltz and John Mearsheimer, structure of international system, which is a 'system of sovereign states' without any global authority over and above nation-states creates anarchy and 'security dilemma' for states and only help is 'self-help'.

Thus, the basic tenets of realism are that, ~~a~~ power struggle is the maxim of IR, and security dilemma is endemic feature of IR. Realists believe that cooperation between states is not possible as states emphasise on 'relative gains'.

The prescriptions offered by offensive realists like Mearsheimer to secure survival of state is to maximise power (seek hegemony), whereas defensive

realist kenneth waltz suggest states
to go for Balance of power and
security maximization.

Realists are criticised by liberals
as 'children of darkness'. For Liberals,
conflictual nature of IR can be
contained by promoting international
institutions (like UN) . social constructivists
like Alexander Wendt held that
'anarchy is what states make of it'.

Despite criticism, as witnessed
in case of recent Russia - Ukraine war,
where neither economic interdependence
nor international institutions could
prevent security dilemma, realism has
remained as 'timeless wisdom'.



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Que. 2(b)

The feminist contribution to the theory of International relations can be understood through their deconstruction of gender both as a socially constructed identities and as a powerful organising logic. Comment. (15 Marks)

Feminist theory of IR started gaining prominence since 1980s. Feminists main concern has been masculinist nature of mainstream IR theories and neglect of women perspective in IR discipline and practice.

Feminist theorists like Ann-J. Tickner have deconstructed role of socially constructed gender identities in influencing core concepts of IR. She in her book "Gender in International Relations" reformulated six principles of political realism as given by Morgenthau.

For her, Morgenthau's description



of man as 'animus dominandi' reflects masculinist assumption about power and domination. She held that power in International politics need not be coercive and militaristic, it can also be developmental.

Feminists have re-defined core concepts of IR by including women perspective and thus proclaiming "personal is international". They broadened concept of national security to 'human security' not just from external aggression, but also patriarchy & gender violence. They held that instead of power struggle, international cooperation is best way to achieve national interest.

Feminist scholars like Cynthia



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Elise have highlighted neglect of women in decision making structures. In her book "Bananas, Beathes and Bases", she asked "Where are women?". A World Bank survey reported that women constitute only 21% of national parliaments.

In recent times, feminist perspective is gaining relevance in peace making efforts. For USA secretary of state Hillary Clinton held that 'human rights are women rights'. UNSC 1325 resolution acknowledges importance of women in peace keeping efforts.

Que.2(c)

Elucidate Immanuel Wallerstein's theory of world system and its limitations. (15 Marks)

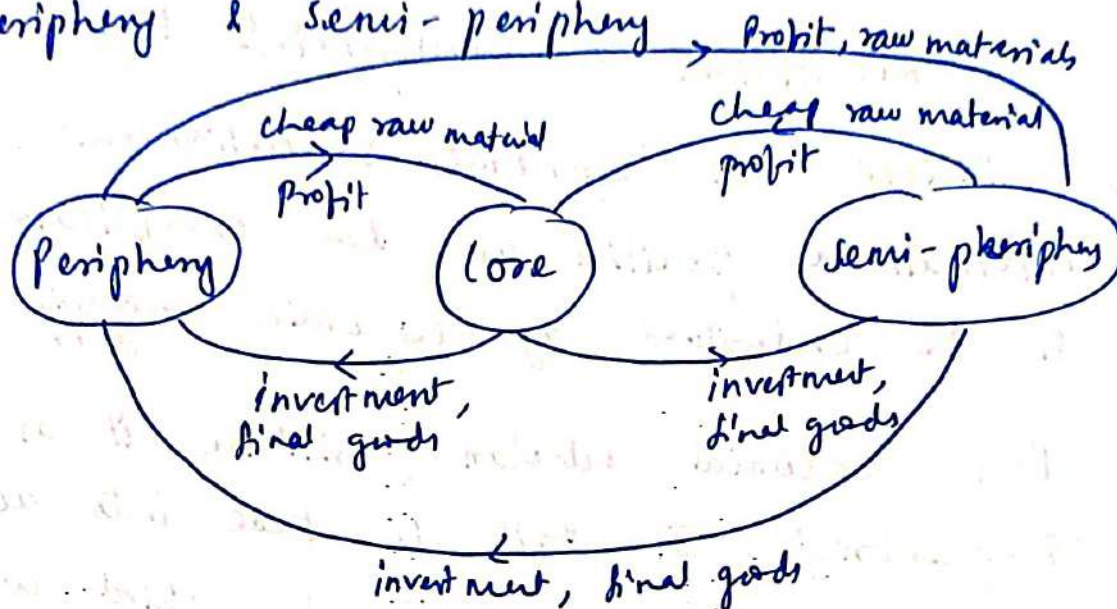
Immanuel Wallerstein's world system theory is a grand sociological theory to critically investigate the working of capitalism at global level and understand causes of poverty in third world countries.

Wallerstein was influenced by Lenin's theory of Imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism dividing world into core & periphery.

For Wallerstein, a world system is 'transnational division of labour'. Until now, there have been two world systems. Up to 17th century, world system was political (Roman empire). The modern world



System is a capitalist system, which created hierarchy of nations - core, periphery & semi-periphery → Profit, raw materials



According to Wallerstein, drain of wealth from periphery & semi-periphery to core is responsible for their poverty. He predicts that cyclical rhythms and secular trends in the current world system will ultimately lead to its demise.

For Wallerstein, it's time to sing swan song for current neoliberal globalization. According to him, world

has only two options - socialism or barbarianism.

Limitation of Wallerstein's theory:

① Criticised as 'economic reductionism'.

International politics are too complicated to be understood by economic analysis alone.

② Post colonial scholars criticise it as 'Eurocentric'. It fails to take into account 'insecurity dilemma' faced by Third world countries.

③ Post modern scholars consider it just as meta-narrative.

Despite limitation, Wallerstein's analysis help us understand the ~~reasons~~ challenges being faced by present international order.



Que.5(a)

Limitations of traditional approach to comparative politics. (10 Marks)

Comparative politics is a sub-discipline of political science, which investigates similarities and differences in political systems of various countries.

Traditional approaches to comparative politics include legal-institutional, historical and philosophical approaches. Aristotle, who gave 'Theory of constitution' by studying 158 constitutions is regarded as father of traditional approaches. Prominent contemporary exponents are Carl J. Friedrich, Finer and Lord Bryce.

Traditional approaches have remained prominent till end of WW2. Later they came under criticism from behavioralists for :

① Eurocentricism - as they were excessively

focused on Western countries, as rest were just colonies

② Being static as they largely studied laws & constitutions ignoring the dynamic aspect of politics

③ Formalistic methods which ignored role of social and cultural factors in shaping politics

Hence, Mavridis called traditional approaches as essentially non-comparative.
Emergence of several newly independent third world countries required new methods, which are less formalistic and more focused on socio-economic and cultural factors. This led to development of political economy & political sociology approaches.

However, in recent times, there is revival in interest of traditional approaches - neo-institutionalism

Que.5(b)

"Realisation of common standards of human rights is still a challenging task. (10 Marks)

Human rights are post world war 2 concept in International relations. Atrocities committed by Hitler regime, led many countries to realize importance of certain basic rights necessary for human to lead dignified life. However, human rights is a contested concept.

Although documents such as UDHR, ICCPR, ICESR constitute international bill of rights, yet there is lack of perfect convergence on countries on certain common standards of human rights.

Proponents of Asian values, like Lee Kuan Yew, see UDHR as culture based on western value of democracy & individualism.



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as cultural imperialism . Multiculturalists like Will Kymlicka see universal citizenship as colour blindness and call for multicultural citizenship based on special rights to minorities

Further, lack of definition of what constitutes human - Can terrorists be given human rights? adds to the complexity in realizing common standards of human rights. In &

In the absence of universal agreement on common standards of human rights, platforms like UWHRE have been politicised by countries to accuse each other of violation of human rights -

However, in the age of globalization, as cultural distinctions are blurring, there is scope for emergence of common minimum human rights.



Que.5(c)

New International Economic Order. (10 Marks)

The demand for New International Economic Order (NIEO) was put forward by NAM countries at Algiers summit (1973).

The theoretical basis of NIEO lies in dependency school of IR represented by scholars like A.G. Frank. A.G. Frank has given concept of 'development of underdevelopment' of third world countries under Liberal International Economic Order (LIEO), which is based on free-market capitalism. Samir Amin talks of neo-colonialism in form of flow of 'imperial rent' from peripheries to core countries.

NIEO aims to replace LIEO. Basic demands of third world countries as part of NIEO are - fair prices for



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raw materials exported, transfer of technology for their industrialisation, decent wages and working conditions to be provided by MNCs operating in these countries and right to tax profits of MNC.

However, despite setting up of UNCTAD to pursue NIEO, there has been no progress. Further WTO talks under Doha Development agenda are also stalled. Post pandemic, economic protectionism & deglobalization are further set to impede progress towards NIEO.



Que.5(d)

UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding. (10 Marks)

Preamble of UN charter says that purpose of UN is to protect future generations from scourge of war. To achieve its aim of ensuring international peace and security, UN undertakes peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts.

Peacekeeping is a way of ensuring peace in conflict torn regions of the world. With over 78,000 UN peacekeeping troops deployed all over the world, it next only to US military in size of troops deployed abroad. UN peacekeepers oversee implementation of ceasefire agreements, helping in recovery and reconstruction of conflict torn countries.

Peacebuilding on the other hand involves proactive political efforts by



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UN members and Secretary general to prevent the emergence of conflict or to create lasting solution to a conflict by bringing all parties involved in conflict under common agreement.

Although UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts were credited with success in creating peace in incidents like Sudan crisis, Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict, they have also run into controversy in recent times. There is resentment among troop contributing countries for not involving them in decision related to deployment of peacekeepers. Hence, there is need for reform in this direction. The recent reform proposals suggested by UN Secretary general should be seriously considered.

Que.5(e)

Future of WTO. (10 Marks)

WTO is the bedrock of global rule-based trading regime. It came into existence in 1995 as a replacement to GATT to promote free trade among members by eliminating barriers to trade.

However, future of WTO remains uncertain. USA has stalled appointments to WTO dispute resolution body. Unilateral tariff war between USA & China and now between West and Russia have undermined credibility of WTO.

Further, there has been no progress on Doha development agenda, the negotiations on which are going on since 2001. During COVID-pandemic too, member countries couldn't agree on TRIPS waiver.



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With economic slowdown post pandemic and fear of de-globalisation, WTO is now needed more than ever. To revive WTO, reforms such as restricting consensus requirement to only substantive issues need to be undertaken.

Que.6(a)

Has economic globalization changed international politics? Discuss how increased economic integration influences foreign policies of the states? (20 Marks)

Economic globalization is as old as ancient Chinese silk route. However, in modern times, especially since end of cold war, revolutions in transport and communication technology (Internet), has led to unprecedented level of economic integration between countries.

Economic globalization has brought profound changes in international politics (IP). From being described using Billiard Ball model, IP is increasingly being described using web model (John Burton).

Economic globalization has made hard shell of nation state porous. It has



given rise to increased interaction at track-2 and track-3 level, especially due to growth of transnational actors like MNCs.

MNCs have emerged as dominant players on world stage. They share stage with national govt on platforms like World Economic Forum. Some companies like Apple have revenue of \$3 trillion, which is higher than GDP of many countries, including India.

On the effect of ^{increased} economic integration on foreign policies of states, scholars are divided. Hypaglobalists like Marshall McLuhan argue that it has eroded sovereignty of state. cross-border finance flows and flexibility enjoyed by MNCs in shifting operations decrease

bargaining power of states.

However, realists argue that states are very much in control of foreign policy. For instance, recently, Australia brought digital tax law forcing companies like Apple & Google to pay tax.

Alternative view suggests that profound changes have occurred, but without any changes at fundamental level. Joseph Nye's Complex interdependence theory points to reduced role of hard power in age of economic interdependence. For instance, in the recent Russia - Ukraine war too, western countries have resorted to economic sanctions instead of military confrontation.

To conclude, economic integration



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has impacted different states differently. While countries like BREX have emerged as new growth poles, many third world countries in Africa have lost sovereignty due to neo-colonialism.

Que.6(b)

The Security Council's objective was to stop a conflict by addressing its cause. But, for years now, it has taken on the subsidiary pursuit of being a humanitarian council. Substantiate? (15 Marks)

Security Council (UNSC) is the nucleus of UN system. UN was the result of liberal institutionalist thinking to convert "jungle of international politics into zoo".

Article 1 of UN charter points to UN's responsibility of promoting international peace and security by promoting international cooperation to tackle collective threat. As nucleus of UN, UNSC is the body that is primarily responsible to tackle threats to international peace and by ensuring timely response.

However, UNSC's actual performance in stopping conflicts has been dissatisfactory. During cold war, except in few instances like 1950 Korean crisis and 1989 Gulf war,



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UNSC couldn't play any meaningful role. UNSC was paralysed due to East-West rivalry. Post cold war too, UNSC couldn't prevent USA's unilateral invasion of Iraq, Russia's annexations of Crimea or ongoing Russia-Ukraine war.

Instead of taking preventive measures to address a conflict, UNSC's role got limited to deploying UN Peacekeeping force (Sudan crisis) and passing non-binding resolutions addressing parties in conflict.

One of the reasons for UNSC's failure is due to veto power enjoyed by PS members. Without consensus of all members, UNSC cannot authorize any military action. However, as realists suggest, PS

countries never looked beyond their national interests, taking into account their responsibility to ensure international peace.

Further, UNSC lacks legitimacy among members of UN due to lack of representativeness. Asia is underrepresented and Africa is not represented at all.

The need of the hour is reformed multilateralism, as pointed out by PM Modi at 75th UNGA address. It has to begin with reformed UNSC.

Que. 6(c)

Despite the many advances that human civilization has achieved, it continues to face multiples risks and threats to human security, transnational terrorism is one of the most significant security challenge. Elaborate. (15 Marks)

The concept of security is highly dynamic in politics. From Hobbesian notion of 'individual's security' to 'national security' to contemporary discourse of 'human security', the concept of security has evolved significantly. IR theories are essentially seen as 'security theories'.

In the context
Unlike the Westphalian world order, when security of state was threatened by external aggression, in the contemporary time, non-state actors like transnational terrorists have emerged as major threats to human security.

Transnational terrorism poses complex security threat because of its

diffused nature. Organisations like LeT,
Al-Qaeda operate from diverse geographies.
Further lack of consensus among countries
over definition of terrorism makes it
difficult to achieve international cooperation.
Countries like Pakistan use terrorism as
state policy and differentiate between
good & bad terrorism.

Significance of terrorism related
security challenge compounded in the
present age of globalization due to
reduced barriers to movement of
people & information. Further, fear of
weapons of mass destruction such as
nuclear weapons entering hands of
terrorists amplifies the risk. Emerging
forms of terrorism like lone-wolf attacks



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as identified by NATO security strategy document also cause concern.

To counter transnational terrorism challenge, there is need for globally coordinated response. India proposed CCIT in UN to define terrorism and provide framework for international cooperation. Further, India recently hosted open debate on counter-terrorism during its UNSC presidency.

Que.7(a)

Critically evaluate the relevance of structural functional approach for the study of international politics. (20 Marks)

Structural functional approach for study of international politics (IP) can be seen as successor to systems approach developed by David Easton. Gabriel Almond & Powell are chief exponents of structural functional approach (SF approach).

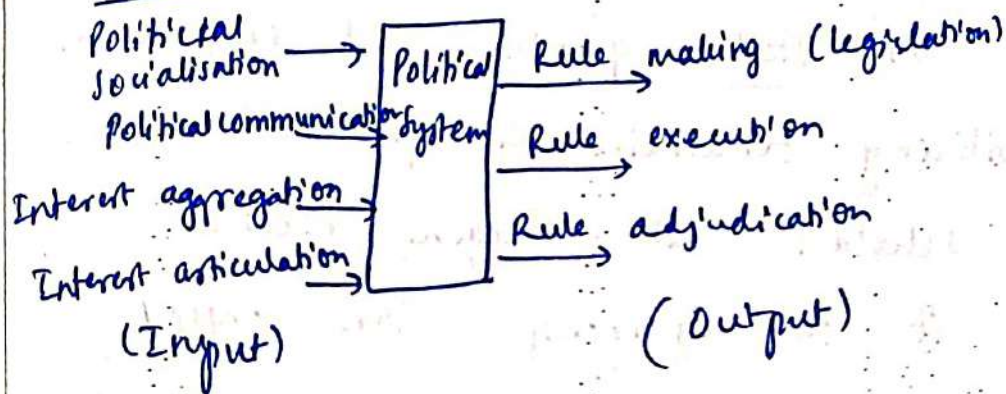
Almond sought to rectify certain deficiencies in system approach, such as being too 'abstract', 'status-quoist' and generalist. Influenced by Institutional approach, Almond & Powell gave micro-view of political system. Further, influenced by anthropologist Radcliffe Brown, who held that every society performs same functions, but structures corresponding the functions.



may vary, they gave dynamic view of political system.

The key features of SF approach are :-

- ① Every political system performs seven input-output functions



- ② However, structures performing these input-output functions may vary. For instance, these could be political parties, pressure groups, judiciary, etc.

- ③ Every political system is in state of evolution. However, changes in the system are not abrupt and dominant tendency of the system is towards stability.

Thus, Almond & Powell gave detailed view of political system to understand and compare nature of political system across countries by taking into account input & output functions.

However, SF approach is also criticised as status-quoist. It emphasizes on stabilizing tendencies of political system. Marxist scholars like Eugene Meehan criticise it for ignoring class-conflict, social unrest and military coups that are commonly witnessed in developing countries and which have severe impact on system stability.

Further, Almond & Powell fail to explain the order of priority of various functions of political system. They



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also do not take into account historical factor and cultural values that influence the working of system.

SF approach is criticised by traditional theorists for being just a cosmetic change and too preliminary to conduct any empirical research.

However, despite criticism, SF approach, by giving a micro-view and dynamic view of political system has proved to be useful in studying develop-
-ing societies.

Que.7(b)

Analyse the problem of nuclear proliferation in present times and the factors responsible for it (15 Marks)

Robert Oppenheimer, when he tested nuclear weapon for the first time held that " I am death, the destroyer of world". Nuclear proliferation has emerged as one of the major contemporary 'global concern' threatening 'global security'!

Nuclear Non proliferation Treaty (NPT, 1969) was negotiated to restrict nuclear weapon to p 5 countries and prevent horizontal proliferation. However, four more countries - India, Israel, Pakistan & North Korea - have ~~become~~ ^{emerged} de-facto nuclear weapon states and countries like Iran are have clandestine



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nuclear weapon program.

The ~~possible~~ ^{probable}

Nuclear proliferation has created 'nervous state of peace' in world's hotspot regions like South Asia & Middle East.

In rogue states like North Korea, they are not under civilian control. Further, chances of nuclear weapons slipping into hands of non-state actors also exist.

The factors behind nuclear proliferation are multiple. Firstly, loss of USSR nuclear security umbrella and threatening scenario in neighbourhood compelled India to acquire nuclear weapon. Secondly, it is alleged that there is China's support behind Pakistan's



and North Korea's nuclear weapon program to counter India and USA respectively.

Thirdly, geo-political struggle for supremacy in Middle East led Israel to acquire nuclear weapon.

While realists like Kenneth Waltz see nukes as 'weapons of peace' due to their deterrence effect, liberals like Scott D. Sagan warn to 'not flirt' with nuclear weapon due to chance of accidental wars. The need of the hour is as social constructivist Nina Tannenwald held, is to create taboos against nuclear weapon to prevent their proliferation.



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What are the main issues of debate between developed and developing countries in the context of environment? (15 Marks)

Thomas Friedman in his book has observed that from cold war era, we have officially entered the energy-climate era. The recent IPCC report has showed that global temperatures have already raised by 1.2°C compared to pre-industrial times and called this decade as 'decade of no return' for climate action.

Despite the strong imperative to take globally coordinate response against impending environment threat, yet the countries, especially developing and developed one are divided over fundamental issues.

Developing countries want to acknowledge their

Developed

historic responsibility in GHG (Green House Gas) emissions and take greater efforts to control climate change.

Developing countries demand transfer of technology and resources as compensation from developed countries for their historical responsibility in order to enable these countries to better adapt and to mitigate environmental threats. The promise of mobilising \$100bn every year by 2020 (Copenhagen accord) is unkept by developed countries.

Countries like India emphasise on right of developing countries to burn fossil fuels keeping in view large sections of population below poverty line and the need to progress economically. However, countries like EU are insisting on



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Stringent climate commitments on its trade partners (New Green Deal) - developed and developing countries alike.

In the recent Glasgow summit (COP 26), many developing countries including India have agreed to a net-zero target. However, the onus is now on developed countries to enable these countries in their fight against climate change by living up to their promises on technology and finance transfer.