

GSSCORE

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ARVIND KUMAR SHAH

RANK - 123

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 2**



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GS SCORE

TEST - 02

150

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name ARVIND SHAH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Arvind

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Discuss briefly the methods of neo Colonialism.
- (b) Discuss major themes and issues of the New International Economic Order. (NIEO)
- (c) Development as Underdevelopment and Dependency.
- (d) Limitations and Challenges of David Easton's Input-Output Model.

(A) Neo colonialism is a theory given by marxist, by scholars such as I. Wallerstein and A. Frank.

As per neo colonialism, Marxists argue that colonialism has original form may have been ended, but it is now continuing in new form, in form of Globalisation.

Methods of Neocolonialism

→ By establishment of economic world government. IMF, WB and WTO along with globalisation has led to dominance of first world and prosperity while

Mention
in interview
Remarks
of new states / satellite states /
foreign aids & loans / control over international
economic weak states & states
satellite
critical comments

as per Ah Frank there has been 'Development of Underdevelopment' in developing countries (in Africa, Asia).

Wallerstein in his world system's theory gave core/semi-periphery/semi-periphery model and explained that ex economic exploitation is continuing by MNC and NGOs.

Neo-colonialist scholars such as Samir Amin and Amitav Acharya also has argued that colonialism has merely changed the shape and drain of wealth is continuing.

- (B) After the initial breakdown of Brettonwoods system and US ending the fixed exchange system, [G7] a group of industrial nations was formed and started putting non-tariff borders and made world trade order

heavily inclining towards developed world.

In this context (NIEO) as a concept was put forward by developing world

Theme

- Ending the biasness in global economic governance which benefited majorly industrial countries
- adopting the demand of third world
 - ↳ ending the non-tariff barriers as well
 - ↳ giving special considerations and trade restriction power to developing nations
- NAM as the leader of third world came at economic policy forefront.

However NIEO could not see much success because of following issues —

- couldn't bring major changes in economic governance.

Remarks

Mention
institutional
changes, integrat
of commodity
of producers / consumers
restoration / self
of world relations / relevance

- could not put united front — internal conflict was seen
- First world still remained dominant and after the collapse of USSR, even US emerged as hegemon
 - ↳ Rise of Neoliberalism
 - ↳ Washington Consensus emerged and countries including India accepted the consensus in context of balance of payment crisis.

Thus IMF remained a paperdream and neoliberalism became the dominant economic order. However we see current Galkash against globalisation (Joseph Stiglitz) and globalisation getting questioned (Boatap Shashi Mehta) — there is Post-washington consensus based on policy of social liberalism.

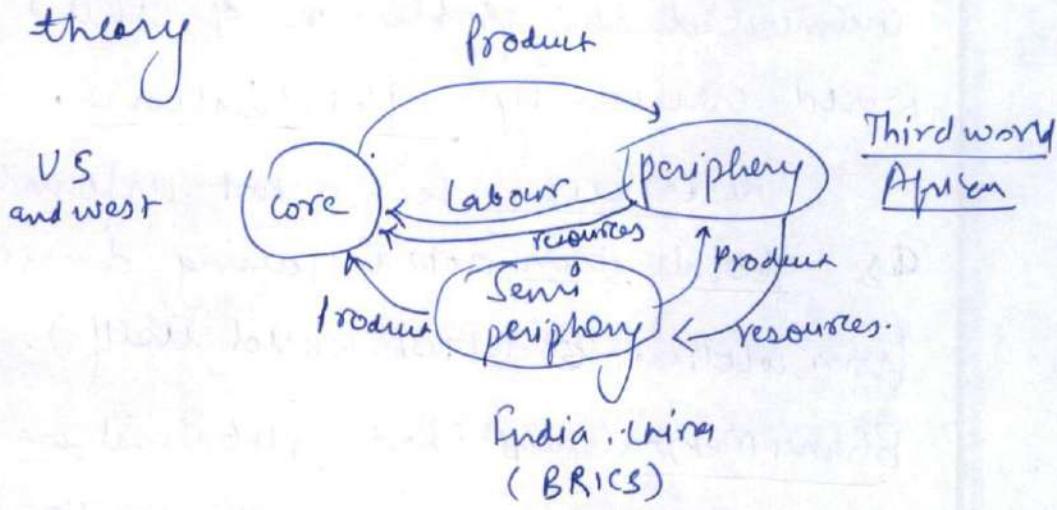
(C)

AG Frank as critical Marxist scholar has given the concept of 'Development of underdevelopment' which remains the core principle of dependency school

X

Dependency school

↳ influenced by Lenin's writing of imperialism (Theory) → G. Wallerstein gave world system's theory



→ Thus the school says that colonialism is continuing and MNC along with NGOs are the liftenent of colonial masters

Remarks

Meatless economic relations based on exploitation, capitalist mode of production, traditional states, development & modernization

AG Frank and development of Underdevelopment

He argues that economic exploitation by MNCs and NGOs along with globalisation has not led to any development in third world, in fact there has been reversal of development (underdevelopment).

Other scholars such as Ramchandra Guha

(Dark side of Globalisation), Arundhati Roy (Ghost of Capitalism) — also have enumerated the problems of third world created by globalisation.

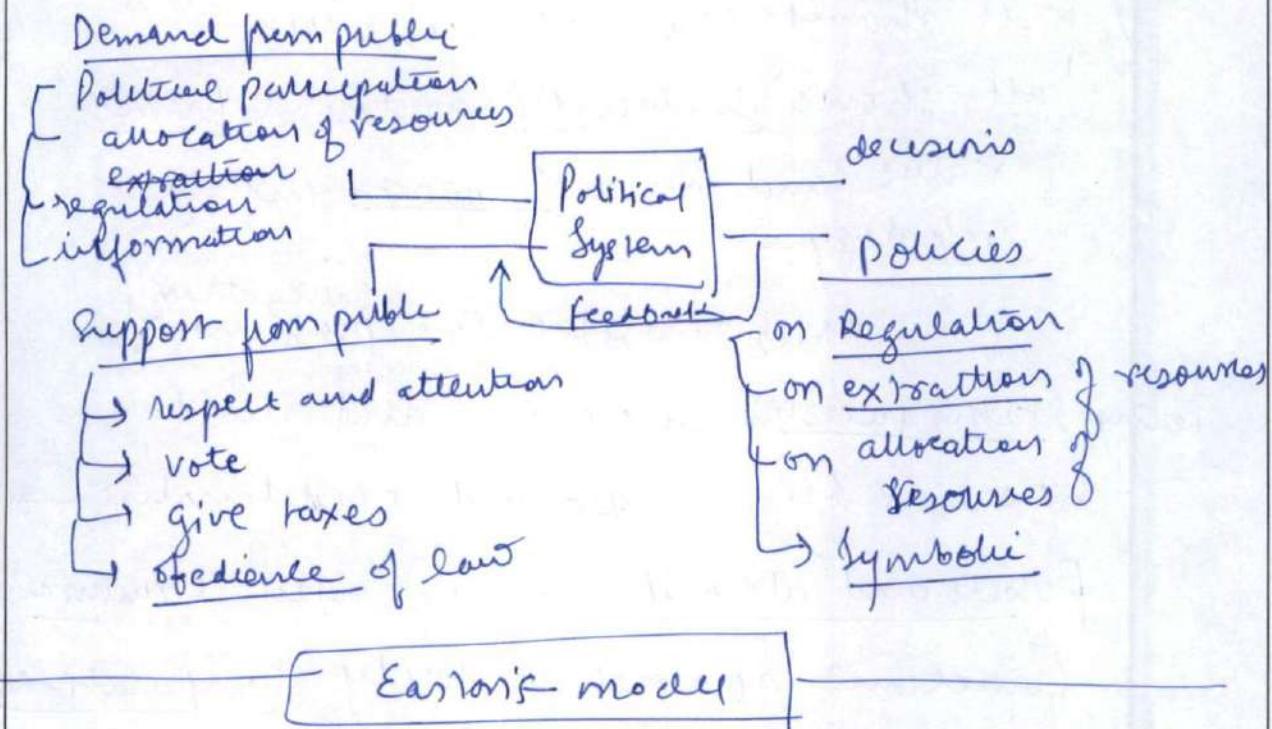
The criticism seems not unfounded as globalisation now is facing danger from within (First world itself). Pratap Bhattacharya says that Globalisation is in question because it no longer benefits the first world — America first, Brexit — all these phenomena are symptom of that.

Remarks

(D)

David Easton's Input - Output model

was result of Behavioral movement and
 an attempt by behavioralist ^(Post war) to
 make political science a pure science



limitation → traditionalist said that

it was merely a parlour job
 and didn't add any value

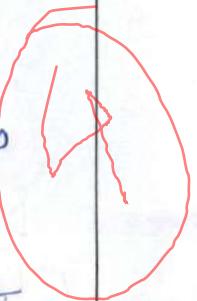
→ marxist criticised that Easton's model

was eurocentric and an attempt to
 overthrow communism.

Remarks

Challenges faced by model

- it could not explain the rise of fascism or authoritarianism.
- it was seen as status quois — as it showed that all was well
- it shows democracy as the default value and hence supports end of ideology.



Thus to solve the ^(allegations) problem of being status quois, eurocentric and due to criticism by marxist and traditionalist → Bowling and almond came up with structural functional approach to study comparative politics.

Mention important critical comments / how there is a conceptual inadequacy in a hypothesis.

Remarks

why its not a hypothesis

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) NAM is no longer a basis for a viable foreign policy in the post-cold war era. Examine the relevance of NAM in the contemporary world order. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) WTO is institutionally structured to benefit these elite interests. Examine the given statement. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Discuss the Role of Political Parties in Democratic Transitions in Developing Countries. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The manifestation of nuclear deterrence is different in the post-Cold War environment i.e. Cultural and political survival. Do you think nuclear weapons provide the only credible deterrent to the US's superior conventional forces? Examine.

(300 Words) (25)

- (b) The vague mandate, lack of defined functions, transparency issues, and confusion about the extent of "authority" over-states have weakened the functioning of the WHO. Examine the given statement in light of the recent Pandemic.

(300 Words) (25)

(A)

Nuclear deterrence as a concept arised after the end of world war-2 when two nuclear super power emerged (US became nuclea in 1945 and USSR in 1949)

Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer, the new-realst scholar argue that it were the nuclear weapons which made the cold war 'cold' and saved us from another world war. Thus according to them the nuclear deterrence works well.

However the global realities changed

Remarks

When cold war ended and USSR disintegrated, the bipolarity ended and US emerged as sole superpower and world hegemon.

Post cold war Environment

- US single super power, establishes Pax americana
- started expanding the western values all over the world
 - democracy at gun point (Bush doctrines)
 - liberalism and capitalism by Globalisation and liberal international world order.
- US hoped that it was end of history (Lipset and Bell) and end of ideology (Fukuyama). However it turned out that there was clash of civilisations in corner (SP Huntington) and as Gaddis points out US killed pithum pithum but gave birth to many poisoners

Remarks

Snakes

- Threatened by expansion of democracy and Arab spring — authoritarian regime got unsure and Iran. and North Korea developed nuclear weapon (to secure the regime from regime change by America)
- India test nuclear umbrella and went nuclear in 1998 (Pokhran). Pakistan went nuclear soon (Nuclear flashpoint emerged)
- Israel went nuclear because of US support and because of 'Unpleasant' neighbour-hood and attacks (Arab-Israel wars)
- because of cultural threat ('Islam is danger') there was rise of ISIS, Al-Qaeda
- Regimes also saw the pre-emptive wars of US in Iraq (fear of WMD) and Iran (cyber attack on nuclear facility). US went on spree of regime change (Iraq, Libya, tried in Syria) and guided Arab spring.

Explained Post-cold war resilience to defend themselves / nuclear capability / indicative of threat / nuclear import/export critical comments

Remarks

All these factors led to building of a belief that only nuclear deterrence is a true deterrence against US conventional forces

- Since North Korea went nuclear, it got respect from USA and 'talk' was offered while non-nuclear countries saw only regime changes and not 'talks'.
- Even Iran achieved 'TBPOA' deal from USA which was considered a 'big deal' for Iran, (only because it was ^{going} nuclear)

Thus there has been descriptive pattern that if a nation goes against ~~or~~ USA, it must be either Nuclear or it would perish at the hand of US.

Remarks

(B)

WHO - the World Health Organisation is universal health watchdog and is mandated by UN. It enjoys almost universal membership too.

Since its inception it has worked towards betterment of health ^{all over} ~~above~~ the world

- elimination of polio from world (Only two countries remaining - Pak, Afghan)
- targets under SDG-3 to eliminate AIDS, TB, Malaria within defined limit
- It announces the coming of Pandemic (such as Ebola and Corona virus)
- It assists and guides nations in developing health policy
- Spearheads global vaccine alliance (GAVI)

Remarks

However WHO's relevance is in question

because of following

→ Vague mandate — the mandate is not clear. The current pandemic has shown the deficiencies in the mandate and the powers. It could not effectively fulfill the mandate to timely warn nations and to give guideline to fight the pandemic effectively.

8

Lack of defined functions — it is not clear what the functions are. WHO has not been effective in setting agenda on either universal health coverage, vaccine it ~~was~~ could effectively bring various vaccine programs (Oxford-AstraZeneca, Bharat Biotech, Pfizer etc) — which right now are working

Remarks

in silos.

→ Neither it is clear that whether WHO will be able to ensure universal access of vaccine when it is built (thus small nations are most insecure about COVID-19 vaccine availability).

Transparency, questions have been raised on how WHO takes decisions (allegations of Chinese interference).

→ US has given the biggest funding yet doesn't have major say in decision making
→ It decision making is seen biased and responsible for current expansion of pandemic all over the world (because it couldn't timely warn about virus, neither it allowed stopping of airlinks)

Explaining ties
with China
with increasing ties
to WHO
in view of
the pandemic!
geographic
geopolitical
multilateral
governments &
regional
relations & rewards

(Confusion) — it gave many varied warning often contradicting itself (one time said virus doesn't spread by humans to humans — which turned completely false)

→ created confusion in national policies by giving contradictory guideline.

All this has led to erosion of authority that WHO enjoyed till now. China has been seen as the master and WHO the puppet.

Thus WHO is in severe need of reforms in funding (make it mandatory instead of voluntary), make it more transparent and reliable as the World faces pandemic and is likely to see to face another in near future.

A strong WHO which is reliable, unbiased, well-researched and ^{has} authority — will benefit to every nation.

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) While the UN did not achieve its ultimate goal of maintaining peace and security throughout the Cold War, it was more successful in fields such as decolonization and human rights. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Define Multi-polarity. Do you think that multi-polar distributions of power result in a more stable world? Examine. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Do you think that globalisation has made the world a better place and reduced the gap between the West and the "rest"? Examine the given statement in the light of anti-globalist views. (200 Words) (15)

A) As Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General pointed out UN was not built to make the earth heaven but to prevent it from wrath of world war.

Thus the goal while was to maintain peace and security of the world, it didn't mainly focused on preventing the further world war.

Hence learning from league of nation's experience where liberal idea of collective security failed to prevent World war 2, the UN adopted the combination of

Remarks

Collective security (liberal idea) and collective defence (realist idea) — and gave veto to 5 victors of war — USA, UK, France, China, USSR. They were also made permanent ~~f~~ members.

This ensured that decisions could be taken without building consensus among all UNSC members. But this also meant that Veto powers will have ~~extra~~^{extra} ordinary power. Since National interest is supreme (Morgenthau) and global interest is secondary. UNSC became a politicised bodies which ~~gave~~ powers followed narrow national interest and disregarded global peace and security concerns (Hardeep Puri in book — UNSC and politics of chaos)

For example — Undue, unfair attack on Iraq but no intervention in many real issues (India-China war, 1962).

→ democracy at gun point (Bush doctrine)

Meeting important
critical concept of
its / Europe / Peace Project / specified
agencies / locations / conventions

Remarks

Success in decolonization

- because both superpowers were against colonialism
- and NAM emerged as South-South cooperation — 3rd world solidarity was seen — it actively worked for decolonization
- colonial power (France, UK, Spain) were economically and militarily decimated and weak. — not strong enough to hold colonies (for example India, Indonesia)

Success in human rights

- because of establishment of global institutions
- learnings from atrocities of Hitler
- US emerged as champion of liberty
- Rise of NGOs — actively working (Amnesty Int.)

Thus narrow national interest of P-5 became a barrier in global peace and ~~stability~~ stability but it could not affect the human rights and decolonization in similar extent.

Remarks

(B)

Henry Kissinger in his book 'World Order' held that world is increasingly becoming multipolar with few great powers (US, China, Russia) and many middle power (India, Japan, Iran, South Korea and Pakistan).

Multipolarity is understood as presence of more than two great power and no power big enough which could dictate the world order.

Westphalian world order (till First World War) is called the golden period of multipolarity.

After end of World War-2, bipolarity emerged which continued till end of cold war when USSR broke down and Unipolarity got established with USA as sole superpower as single hegemon.

But after 9/11 attack, global finance

Remarks

Crisis, current pandemic, America first and Brexit — there has been decline of USA in particular and West in general. (Decline of West, Rise of Rest — Fareed Zakaria) and liberal world order is breaking from within.

US at the moment neither seems to have capability nor the intentions to have Pax-americana. There is rise of multipolar world with rise of powers like Iran, India and the biggest challenger to US hegemony — China. (Mearsheimer in Tragedy of great power politics, 2002)

[Multipolarity and Stability]

(Kindelberger, Gilpin)

As per hegemonic stability theory, there is relative peace when there is a hegemon and multipolar order is seen as anarchical

Remarks

Scholars such as Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer considered Bipolarity as stable form (since it avoided the 3rd world war).

Scholars such as Morton Kaplan in his systems theory considered bipolarity as most unstable phase — and supported multipolarity as better form.

China till now and India even now has been supporter of multipolar world as it gives strategic autonomy.

However, there is dominant belief that multipolar world order where there is no detailed peace would bring anarchy in global order and might force nations to go for balancing (QUAD, auf cooperation council) and might increase the great power politics that was there is westphalian world order which culminated in 2 earth shaking world wars.

Remarks

Mention delineating unipolarism & its features
Reviewing powers' rules
Explaining every important political commentaries are missing

(C)

There has been questions on globalisation as force of equalization that it was promised to be.

Two phases of Question on globalisation

early 2000s question raised by developing world

currently question being raised from developed world itself

There have been two view on globalisation

Joseph Stiglitz, Amar Tyagi, Pratap Bhattacharya

Mehra (Globalisation is question), Arundhati Roy (Capitalism: a Ghost Story), Ramachandra Guha

(Dark side of globalisation) — have

questioned the benefits. They argue that

as per Thomas Piketty report (Capital in 21st century), there has been greater rise in inequality between nations and within

nation also, 3rd world (Africa is not part of)

Remarks

Explained how globalisation has created inequality in developed countries / role of international organisations / free trade policies / tariff

have seen ~~also~~ disadvantages. Thus globalisation has only made rich richer.

However opposite view by Jagdish Bhagwati (in defence of globalisation), Thomas Friedman (globalisation made world 'flatter'), Arvind Panagaria, Manmohan Singh — globalisation

has been a force of development and a way for developing countries to fight with poverty, hunger and malnutrition. It has increased opportunity. (India, China saw extra ordinary decline in poverty) and exponential rise in per capita income due to globalisation.

Thus globalisation is a mixed experience the benefit has not reached to all and benefit has been concentrated in semi ^{peri} periphery. The core has been clear winner and periphery (Africa, Latin America) has been looser in globalisation.

On the whole it is highly doubtful that globalisation has reduced gap between rest and west.

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) NAM and New international economic order (NIEO)
- (b) Economic globalization reaps social benefits in developing countries. Discuss.
- (c) Limitations and Challenges Almond's Structural-Functional Approach
- (d) Nature and function of the state in developing countries

(A) NAM has been regarded as 'Biggest peace movement of the world' (by Mrs. Indira Gandhi).

Objective of NAM has been to avoid the superpower rivalry of cold war era and it aimed to

- build a third world solidarity
- to delegitimise the hard power exercise by superpowers and alm race.
- tries to build the 'South South' cooperation'.

NAM and NIEO - NAM has been called as

Capita the new inter-national movement and not an institution as order/ movement of processes of globalization of liberalization of equitable trading multilateral system of arrangements

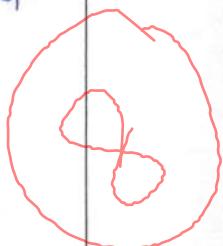
Pandit Nehru didn't want it to be having fixed aimed - NAM's goal has been changing and in 1970s where Brettonwood system was broken and fixed floating currency exchange system was adopted — ~~current~~
G7 was also established — which advocated for the interest of industrial nation in economic term.

In response to pursue the economic interest of 3rd world, NIEO was proposed by NAM countries (India, Pak, Iraq, Indonesia).

- Aim → increase South South cooperation
- pursue economic interest of 3rd world
- correct the negative impact of globalisation on third world.
- reduce economic inequality between first world and 3rd world.

Thus through NIEO, NAM put a significant (though not very successful) front and alternative to liberal international economic order.

Remarks



(B) As per neoliberals Market has been considered as freedom and has been compared to God (Thomas Friedman). They have been primary pursuer of globalisation which has made world faster, farther, cheaper and deeper (Friedman). It has turned world into a global village (Kenichi Ohmae) and made world borderless by compressing the time and space.

Trickle down neo-liberal proponented washington consensus, and argued that benefit of globalisation will trickle down to everyone. They said it will make the world [flatter] — meaning equal opportunities for everyone.

However Amartha Sen and Joseph Stiglitz feel that Globalisation

has not been able to live up to expectations and Fratop Thammanta and Asundhara Roy have questioned the 'social benefits' brought by globalisation in developing countries.

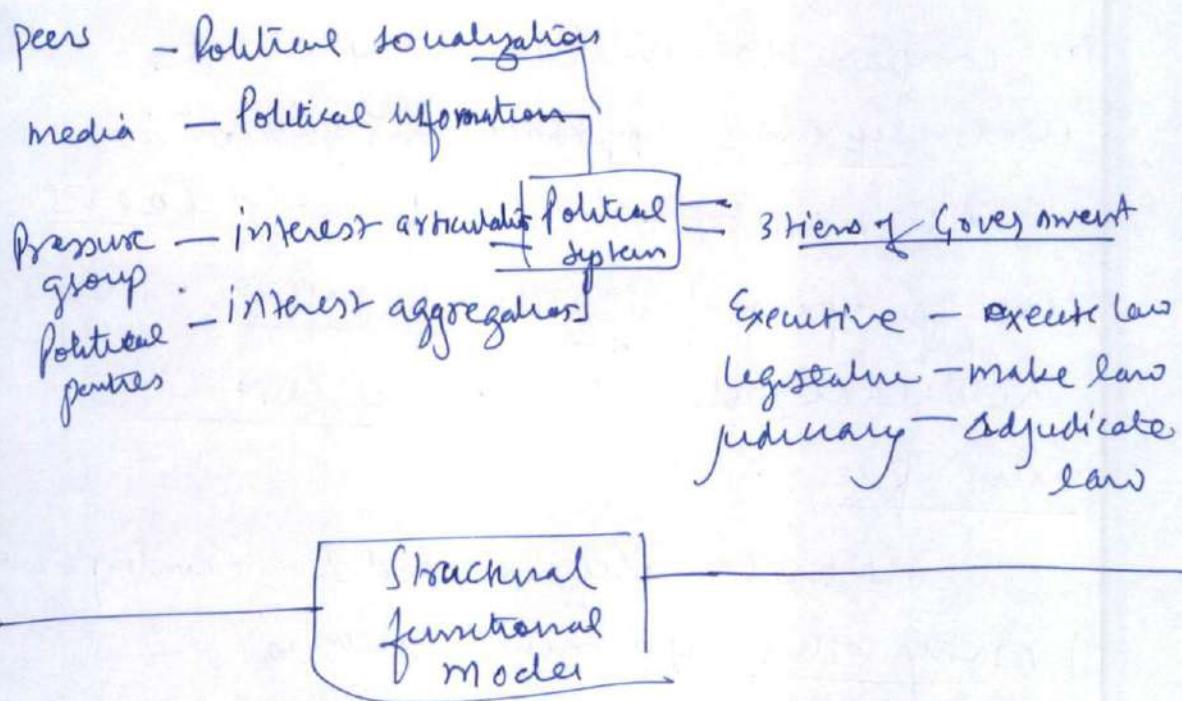
They argue that Global inequality has increased (Thomas Picketti Report) and Rich became more richer and poor became more poor.

However Jagdish Bhagwati, Arvind Panagariya Thomas Friedman — have given proof of prosperity brought by globalisation (India and China reduced poverty in unprecedented manner).

Thus Globalisation like two faces of Janus, has been a mixed experience. For some (semi peripheries and ^{core} peripheries) it has benefited while others (peripheries) have not achieved substantial advantage from it (rural, farmer, worst sufferers)

Explains how Economic globalisation creates stability & security / welfare / limitation / important critical comments are missing

(C) G. Almond and B. Powell came up with structural functional approach to comparative politics as a response to critics of marxist, traditionalist to David Easton's input output model



Limitations and challenges

though it tried to improve on limitations of easton's model by adding non-governmental bodies (pressure group, media etc).

Remarks

still is faced criticism from marxist who still believes that this model like easton's is a play to end communism. Traditionalist also still went on believing that even this model will not add any substantial value to comparative politics. They allege that systems approach in general which tries to be value free - defeats the purpose of political science. They held that political science can't be value free.

so that criticism led to development of many other approaches such as political development (Lucien Pire), political modernization (Lipset SP Huntington and Edward Shils), political culture (Verba), etc.

Mention it is a idea / the conservative logic / explain the concept of operational research / limitations of support Hoge answer with critical comments

Remarks

① State is considered as central block of political scene. Bellwood ball model considers world as state centre (westphalian) [by Arnold woffe]

Nature of state in developing nations

earlier the states were colonies of developed states and hence show colonial legacy.

They have been called as

soft state (in book- Asian Drama)

plasmatic sources (F.W. Riggs)

overdeveloped state (Haung Shi)

and St Huntington-Huntington gave the concept of political decay for these states.

Thus the states are considered weak fragile, not strong enough to enforce rule of law.

Neo colonial scholars argue that in

Remarks

many cases (Lybia, Syria and other african states) — the independence has not led to any change and states^(rulers) have become new colonial master)

Even in Gulf (Saudi Arabia, Qatar) and North Korea it is seen that state's are merely focused on regime security.

India remains an island of liberalism and democracy is clear full of authoritarian and deep states present in domestic societies developing societies.

Even Machiavelli and T.S mill believed that democracy and liberty are feature of virtuous and mature societies — thus proving them right developing societies are full of authoritarian power (China, North Korea, Saudi Arabia), failed states (Pakistan, Lybia, Syria, Iraq).

~~Meatloaf of
centrality of several legacies of
state/colonial roots. Ideological
of detailed flaws & consequences~~

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Contemporary challenges have exposed the UN to criticism in its ability to evolve with changes in geopolitics to confronting international crises. Discuss the major challenges of the UN. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Describe State Survival Theory giving reference to Asia. Discuss the approaches that can help to deal with the non-proliferation and disarmament challenges of South Asia. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) What do you understand by social movements/New Social Movements? Compare and contrast these movements in advanced industrial countries and developing countries? (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Do you think that existing liberal global order is deteriorating? What are the probabilities of the China-centric new world order? Examine. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Discuss globalisation as a facilitator of terrorism. Also, discuss the impact of the global war on Terror (GWOT's) on India's fight against terrorism.
(300 Words) (25)

A) Emerging liberal world order (LWO) came into shape after the end of cold war and breakdown of USSR, emergence of US as single hegemon and globalisation led by washington consensus

However currently LWO is seen as deteriorating and following are its symptoms -

- Biggest attack on US soil - 9/11
- US's failed 'war on terror'. Spent about 3 trillion USD and millions of lives yet no considerable success.

19

Remarks

- Global financial crisis and decline of US economy (while India and most importantly Chinese economy grew)
 - ↳ US no longer economic superpower
(China crossed US in FDI term)
- Rise of strongmen all over the world — Trump in US, Boris Johnson in UK, Bolsonaro in Brazil (Samir Sarma in book "World disorder")
- Rise of illiberal democracies
- Breakdown of liberal world order by liberal world itself
 - ↳ America first and chutzpah diplomacy
 - ↳ America withdrew from Paris Climate deal, from JCPOA and from UNHRC
 - ↳ Brexit
 - ↳ America threatening to leave WTO as well.

Remarks

*Important
Critical comments
We missed
the mission
Stop by
cheat to
promise
peace /
not to
kill
to suggest*

Thus clearly US hegemony and Pax-americana is over. There is rise of rest and decline of west (Farid Zakkaria). US neither has Capability and nor willingness to lead the world.

Hegemonic Stability Theory (by Gilpin and Kindleberger) argued that hegemony last for only 100 years and power shifts in favour of new hegemon (because hegemon overbreaches and free rider take advantage)

Thus China, the free rider in US hegemonic phase, took ^{to} advantage of WTO and free trade — manipulated currency and misused WTO rules — now is on the path to overtake US in economic term in a decade.

Possibilities of China Centric world

Remarks

order has been in debate. Samir Saran in book 'Pax China' has held that China indeed aims to become the new hegemon. Shyam Saran in 'How India sees the world' also said that China sees himself as 'Middle kingdom' (center of world) and has aims to take revenge for centuries of humiliation.

However there are doubts on China's role in the world

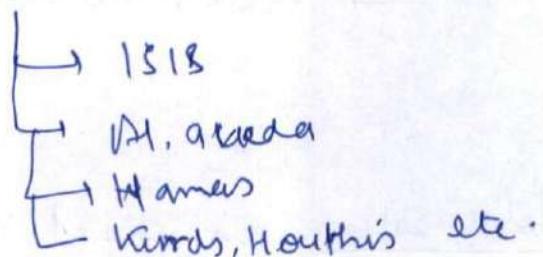
- Chinese dependency, debt diplomacy in BRI - BRI also facing other problems
- China's soft power is questionable to build into hegemony
- China^{growth} also has declined and economic projection might not come true
- China's polity remains its weakest point.

Thus China's willingness is not questionable but its capabilities are definitely in question to build Pax-China

Remarks

- (B) Globalisation was the result of end of cold war and emergence of US as sole superpower
- based on 'neoliberal principles' and Washington Consensus.
 - expansion of western values (democracy, liberalism, capitalism) worldwide by means of globalisation.

However as JL Gaddis warned that US killed the pythons but gave birth to many snakes. Snakes emerged in terms of thousand snakes



Globalisation faced backlash by clash of

Civilisations (SP Huntington) and Modern Values were questions and demand for post-liberal world came where liberalism was replaced with multiculturalism (by Kinkly Ka and Bikhram Patel).

- Globalisation increased human movement too - thus cultural interaction increased and migrant of middle east entered in europe



Islamist fundamentalism and western secularism clash

- ↳ christy blade attack
- ↳ recent attack in UK, and france

Teacher
Samuel
Patty

- Globalisation increased interpersonal communication by technology and

social media — which gave chance for terrorists to coordinate the attacks and to radicalize the youth.

→ Technology became the platform to fight the anti-west war

- ↳ 9/11 attack
- ↳ Cyber attacks
- ↳ Lone wolf attacks

GWOT and India

→ India had faced the terror issue since the 1971 war when Pakistan was broken into parts — and ^{Pak} realised that it will not win in direct war and adopted the idea of asymmetric war (proxy war) by giving India thousand cuts

→ but India's concern were unheard

globally till 2001 — when 9/11 attack

shocked the west and French PM held

Remarks

Explains the fiscal consequences how globalisation failed failed terrorist lesson / details of 9/11 attack of 7/7 London attack of 11/9 USA

'We all are american today' — and Global war on ^{terror} ~~america~~ led by USA started.

- India also gave and got support for its Kashmir terror problem.
- However US became dependent on Pak on Afghan problem and could not be desertive against Pakistan and continued funding Pakistan.
- India adopted strategy of CCIT and is developing the global support for it (UN recently gave support)

(18)

Thus GWOT made India's lesser problem visible internationally. But geopolitics has put limitations on west's power to tackle Pakistan which has been sponsoring terrorism.

This bad terrorist and good terrorist debate should be put to rest. Terrorism should be fought with anywhere, anywhere. India's CCIT should now be adopted by world to effectively fight the Hydra headed terrorism.

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Characteristics of the Non-Western political process in Developing Societies.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is regionalisation? Do you think regionalisation is a challenge to globalisation?
Examine.
(250 Words) (20)
- (c) Discuss mutual reinforcing character of political parties and social movements.
(200 Words) (15)

Remarks

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Remarks