



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

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ABHISHEK VASHISHTHA

RANK - 274

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 2**

300

GS SCORE

TEST - 02

116.0

116.0

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) Work on more Concrete Subject-Matter.
- (2) Quote Contextual Scholars Commentaries, Article, Editorials.
- (3) Try to make your answers with latest Updates
Dynamic

Name Abhishek Vashishtha

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhishek

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

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

Ans:-1) (a)

Colonialism is a philosophy that involves the exploitation of economic resources of a country by another country. After 2nd world war, the former phenomenon of colonialism believed to be ended.

However, the instrumentalist school of Marxism represented by scholars such as I. Wallerstein argue that the present world-order based on the neo-liberal ideas is nothing but a form

of neo-Colonialism, where advanced developed countries are exploiting the economic resources of the developing and under-developed countries.

The concept has been analysed by Kwame Nkrumah's Neo-Colonialism and Philip Barrow's Core-Periphery model.

Remarks

question is based on Kwame Nkrumah's Concept of Neo-Colonialism

6.5

GS SCORE

The developing and under-developing countries are the importers of raw materials and provide cheap labour that benefit the developed countries. I. Wallerstein called this phenomenon as development of underdevelopment. The institutions like IMF and WTO provide conditional support and WTO are nothing but a form of bourgeois tool, according to him.

Arundhati Roy in her book "globalisation a ghost story" also argue that globalisation is a mutant form of colonialisation remotely operated and digitally control. In the contemporary times when data is considered as a new oil, the technological advancements like AI, Big data are also considered as the tool of neo-colonialisation, which can be understood by the new demands of data-sovereignty by countries like India.

However, liberals reject any talks of neo-colonialisation as false rhetoric and held that neo-liberal prescription provides equal opportunities to all countries.

Remarks

Ans: 1) (b)

The demands of NIEO has been first raised from the platform of NAM. NAM countries passed the NIEO Resolution in Algiers Summit of 1973, later the demand was raised at the platform of UNGA.

The context of NIEO was the rising poverty in global south and increased economic divide between global north and global south. The fear of neo-colonialisation further fuelled this fear.

The themes of NIEO was based on the basic philosophy of NAM only which is assertion of sovereignty. The countries of south demanded and asserted the sovereignty over their natural resources.

Further, due to historical injustices done by developed countries over them, they demanded the transfer of fund and technologies from them. They also demanded that the conduct of

Remarks

5.3

GS SCORE

MNC's must be regulated and ~~they~~ ^{these MNC's} should not violate the economic sovereignty of these countries.

The further demanded that there should be equality between the trade of raw materials and finished goods. and also the protection of agriculture because for these countries agricultural commodities is not just object of trade but a way of life.

However the success of our agenda is dependent among the solidarity of global south which they unable to maintain. For eg. the oil producing countries could have played the greater role because oil is a great bargaining tool. However, the ~~the~~ North used geo-political issues to divide countries of south especially of West Asia. and due to that it fail to achieve its agenda.

Later on, in 1990's most of these countries accepted neo-liberal agenda as part of structural reform program along with leaders like Gandhi and hence NIEO lost his relevance.

Remarks

① Work on more concrete subject matter

② Just agenda / Themes of NIEO / Principles / Philosophy (ideology)

Ans: 1) (C)

After the process of decolonisation, the newly independent countries faced the challenge of poverty, unemployment and rising inequalities. For these liberal scholars like S.P. Huntington, Leon Pye and David Apter suggested political modernisation and development that involves integration with global economies.

However, as a critique of above prescription the instrumentalist tradition of Marxism represented by Immanuel Wallerstein and A.G. Frank proposed dependency theory. They held that the international system is divided between core (developed countries), periphery (under-developed countries) and semi-periphery (fast developing countries).

They further hold that there exists an unequal exchange among these countries. For eg. periphery are reduced to supply of raw material and cheap labour and consumers of finished goods from core and semi-periphery. Similar type of

Remarks

Core

Latin Am.

NI Korea
EU

Core

6.3

GS SCORE

unequal exchange also exist among Core and semi-periphery. and this system instead of their development, provides for development of their under-development, which can be understood by the rising inequalities, rising rate of ~~unde~~ unemployment in these countries along with ecological degradation.

They proposed that for real development these countries should opt for autonomous development decoupled from the Core and semi-periphery. The mildest version of this theory is also reflected by the demand of NIEO by NAM countries in 1973.

However, liberals like Thomas Friedman rejected the dependency thesis and held that liberal economic order is a best way to ensure development across the world.

Remarks

good points
keep it improving

Ans-12 (d)

With the rise of behavioural movement the scholars like David Easton tried to build the scientific theory of international relations known as input-output model.

However, the model has been criticised by scholars like Eugene Meehan. He held that Easton's model focus more upon maintenance and preservation of system and hence status-quoist.

Traditionalist scholars who adopted legal institutional approach have also criticised these models by arguing that Easton has introduced unnecessary jargons and complicated the theory of international relations.

Marxist criticised David Easton approach as neither universal and not-value neutral because as per them the models

Remarks

6.0

GS SCORE

are based on liberal principles

They further criticise him as status quoist and conservative because he assumed that liberal system works with no complications and should be universalised.

Later on, he is also being criticised on the fact that his model is too general and can't be applied practically as he did not explain the institutions like legislature, judiciary and executive.

Later the Structural Functionalist scholars like Gabriel Almond and B. Powell tried to modify his theory by introducing and explaining the institutions and structures and their respective functions.

— x —

Remarks

Draw
Diagram
Content is good
Keep it improving

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)

Ans-2) (a)

NAM was a Nehru's Signature foreign policy approach to make India sail through the choppy waters of cold war without sacrificing its autonomy.

NAM as a foreign policy means (as per Nehru) that it is not isolationism from world affairs but it is about taking principle-based stand. India has benefitted from above approach and got help from both the blocks.

However, after the end of cold war and rise of USA as a single pole of international politics, it is said that NAM is not a viable foreign policy in post-cold war era because there are no two-poles, no cold war etc.

Remarks

Minister of External Affairs S. Jaishankar in his Ram Nath Goenka Lecture held that non-alignment is one of the dogma of New Delhi which it needs to shed as per the realities of changed world order.

However, it is said that having single-super-power does not mean that India should band-wagon with it as it involves the loss of strategic-autonomy. There is a need of re-designing of NAM that suit present world order which is complex-interdependent in nature. As per Joseph Nye the present world order is like a 3D-chess board which is militarily unipolar, economic multipolar and socially apolar. The rise of China is further putting the world order in state of flux.

In this situation, the possibilities of convergence of the interest of two countries is almost impossible and also remaining in isolation is

Remarks

Quote NAM 2020
Recent Virtual Summit 2020
on Covid-19

7.0

also not possible. Therefore the better way out is multiple alignments which is termed as NAM 2.0 by G. Raju Mohan.

Therefore as argued by S. Jaishankar India needs to go for Issue-based alliances as per changed realities and put aside its old dogma of non-alignment. Issue-based alliances means joining different groups as per different issues i.e. Political, Strategic etc. For eg. Joining SCO and Strengthening Quad, at a same time.

Ans-2) (b)

WTO is a key-regulating key-ordering mechanism of the present world order based on neo-liberal ideas of free trade.

The Marxist scholars often criticize WTO as a tool to consolidate the capitalism. They hold that WTO is designed by western elites to serve their interests.

Remarks

As per Wallerstein, WTO facilitates the free trade that leads to the development of underdevelopment in underdeveloped countries.

1) First-Mover Advantage

Keohane in "The problematic of trade and development beyond Doha round" held that the structure of WTO is such that it give benefits to the "first movers" i.e. who join the WTO initially particularly in early negotiations and hence they serve their interests.

Similarly it is argued that the norms, agenda and principles of the WTO are based on liberal values that promotes the ^{interest of} corporate elites of USA and its European allies.

Robden further criticised the grand-fathering approach of WTO which means it is being imposed on global south by their colonial masters as part of structural-adjustment program to serve their interests.

Remarks

Further, the dispute resolution mechanism of WTO is too costly that small nations fails to use it ~~bookedly~~ against the wealthy western countries. Another criticism is that it is based on the principle of Coercion rather Cooperation.

However the liberals rejected above criticism of WTO as an instrument of serving elite interest and held that it provides a platform for all countries on equal basis. The decisions at WTO is taken by consensus that benefits all.

Further, the WTO boost bargaining power of under-developed and least developed countries because they can opt for group diplomacy which they unable to do at bilateral platform. They give the example of countries like India and China that benefitted from

the liberal trade regime facilitated by WTO. If WTO is structured to benefit the elites, China and India would not have emerge as a winners.

Remarks

Quote Relant Meeting - Bali
Mention issue is Dispute Resolution
Judgments
Quote same scholars

Regionalisation and by Thompson

10.0
Hence whether WTO is institutionally similar to benefit elite interests or not is a matter of debate among different school of thoughts.

Ans: 3) (c)

Political parties are the group of people with same ideological inclinations. (Edmond Burke)
Political parties play several role and democratic transition is one of the most important role played by them.

In developing countries the role of Political parties in democratic transition is not much encouraging. The reason for this is that in most of developing countries Political parties have traditional features.

They are marked by features such as lack of internal democracy, transparency and accountability.

The parties in developing countries are less-ideological in nature.

emarks

The main aim of them is just coming to the power due to which we see the alliances between two ideologically opposite parties.

The parties themselves are based on caste, religion and region and they exploit these social identities for gaining power. Andre Beteille has done a significant work on role of caste and religion in Indian politics and suggested how political parties use these social identities.

For democracy to thrive it is important to have healthy participation of citizens. Healthy participation means that people discuss, debate and deliberate rationally and not based on emotions infused by their social identities and charisma of the leader.

Hence for a effective democratic,

Sydney Verma &
Laxman Pye

Remarks

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GS SCORE

transition it is important that political parties
adopt modern features of democracy,
transparency and accountability. In absence of
these features they lack legitimacy and hence
unable to succeed in democratic transition
in developing countries. (Kesselman).

Quote scholars

✓ S.P. Huntington

✓ James & Robinson
of Democracy

✓ Anthony Downs

Interest Aggregation
Election

Baker →

Govt formation
Almost
Public
Authority

Bridging

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
- (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

Ans: 5(a)

NAM was started as the movement of global South represented by a newly-developed countries. The primary aim of the movement is assertion and protection of sovereignty that also includes economic sovereignty.

In the pursuit of above agenda the NAM countries passed the NIEO resolution in 1973 Algiers Summit. The NIEO agenda was based on the basic-philosophy of NAM.

The countries of global South demanded the sovereignty over natural resources and a equal and just economic order. They demanded that the role of MNC's

Remarks

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GS SCORE

should be regulated.

Further based on the principle of historical responsibility they demanded transfer of funds and technologies from the developed countries of North. Their other demands include that the trade of raw materials and financial goods must be treated on a equal terms. They have also demanded the protection of agriculture.

However, the success of our demands was based upon the solidarity of global South which they unable to maintain. They fell prey of the geo-political games of countries of North. Later most of countries of global South have adopted neo-liberalist economic order as a part of structural-adjustment program and gradually NIEO lost its significance.

✓ Enrich Your Content Building
✓ Quote Scholars
✓ Commentaries

Remarks

Ans: (b)

Economic globalisation is defined as integration of economies, nations and technologies leading to the creation of Global Village. Anthony Giddens held that it is compression in space and time.

The relation between economic globalisation and related social benefits in developing countries is a debatable issue. The supporters of it (liberals) like Jagdish Bhagwati in his book "in defence of globalisation" held that globalisation is most important social weapon in hands of developing countries to achieve their socio-economic vision.

As per his analysis, the economic globalisation leads to increase in trade that leads to economic activities and it may have positive-spill-over effect like rise in wages, fall in unemployment and rising standard of living.

Remarks

(6.5)

GS SCORE

The recent report of Oxfam that highlighted the success of India in bringing 278 million people out of poverty is credited to the economic benefits of globalisation.

Amartya Sen in his book "Economic Development and Economic Opportunities" also

highlighted the positive role of globalisation in building the capabilities of people that leads to the social welfare.

However above thesis is being criticised by Marxist scholars. Ramesh Thakur in book "Dark side of globalisation" highlighted that

it is a another form of capitalism that is exploiting the marginalised section of society.

Arundhati Roy (Globalisation a Ghost Story) also held that globalisation has increased poverty, entrenched child labour, and spoiled the environment leading to social and ecological hazards in developing countries.

Remarks

Good Attempt
Keep it improved

Try to make your answer dynamic by addition of current developments like Covid-19 Globalisation Economy

XI Tipping
Hyper-Globalisation

Ans-566

Structural functional approach of Parsons tried to bring Scientific theory in the field of International relation and comparative politics. He has been criticised upon the criticism of David Easton Input-output theory.

However, the approach is criticised by the traditional scholars who adopted legal and institutional approach for bringing unnecessarily complicated processes in the theory.

They argue that Social Science can't be analysed from Scientific theories because it can't be Value-neutral as it involves normative concerns like Justice, equality etc.

Marxist also criticised Structural functional approach as neither universal nor value neutral. They held that the system and approach of Structural-function

Remarks

6.8

GS SCORE

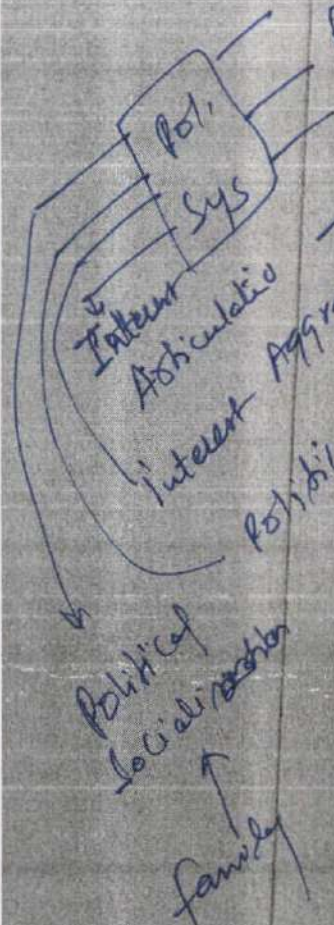
has been based on the values of liberalism.

They further held that the structural functional approach is static in nature because their focus is more on maintenance and continuation of the system. The model is

criticised as conservative because it assumes a smooth liberal-political system which is not the case.

To overcome the criticism scholars like Huntington and David Apter proposed political modernisation but marxist again refused to accept it as universal and value-neutral.

Draw Diagram



Remarks

Ques 5 (d) State is a legal concept that is formalised in Treaty of Westphalia 1648 that recognised 4 basic elements of state i.e. Sovereignty, territory, population and government.

Though Political Science begins and ends with state (Gannett) but still it is not a uniform concept. There lies difference between state in developed and developing countries.

In developing countries, due to the non-completion of nation-building process the role of state is more complex and overarching. Unlike developed countries, in developing countries the state is Interventionalist that intervenes in social and economic sphere because of lack of consolidation.

For eg. The Emergency Act enacted by government of India is a classic example of this.

Remarks

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P. 5

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GS SCORE

In developing countries, states often face legitimacy crisis because state in these countries is a alien concept imposed by colonial masters. People still give primary to their social identities over national identities that often create friction among state and them.

For eg. opposition by Naga in India against elections reservations to women in Panchayats.

Scholars like Hazra ANP called the state of developing countries as over-developed state because of its role in social and economic sphere. S.P. Huntington describe the phenomenon as political decay.

Therefore because of incomplete national consolidation the role of state in developing countries is marked by strong bureaucratic and military rule.

S.P. Huntington and D. Apter prescribe political modernisation like secularization, industrialization, rationalisation and urbanisation to streamline the role of state in these countries.

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)

UN is one of the key ordering mechanism of present global order evolved after 2nd world war and which is based on neo-liberal ideas. The objectives of UN is to ensure peace, protection of human rights, ensuring development and safeguard the future generations from the scourge of terrorism.

However the UN Criticised because of its limited success on above parameters. Gareth Evans (Australian external minister) provides his assessment of UN at its 70th anniversary. No other organisation embodies so many dreams yet so many failures. UNSC has become theatre of great power maneuverings, UNGA becomes a place of empty rhetoric, ECOSOC becomes increasingly dysfunctional.

Remarks

and irrelevant and Secretariat a host of unprofessionalism. This is due to the failure of UN to evolve along with changing geo-politics and new International crisis.

It is said that present geo-political tensions have polarised UN into P3 and P2 that eventually leading to dysfunctional nature of entire UN because of lack of consensus at UNSC. These permanent members are often being criticised as serving their geo-political aims via veto. For eg. China stop all the attempts to discuss COVID-19 at UNSC by using its veto.

The rise of new challenges like cyber-terrorism, rise of asymmetrical security threats, pandemics, technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data rendering UN ineffective day-by-day because it is failing to evolve as per above challenges.

The COVID-19 Pandemic further put a big-blow on the capability of UN to deal

Remarks

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GS SCORE

with such challenges effectively. This was hardly any
cooperation among States in their approach towards
tackling pandemic. WHO (specialized agency of UN)
has been severely criticised for its clear bias and
failure to contain the pandemic.

The above situation of UN has been
summarized by PM Modi in his recent address at
to UN. He held that UN is facing crisis of confidence
and to keep the UN relevant it is important to
bring reforms in UN in sync with present geo-political
realities and rising new threat.

Possible reform may include expansion
of UNSC with entry of neutral countries like
India that can act as a bridge between P3
and P2 based on principled-distance approach.

Other reforms may include the provision for independent
funding for UN because dependence on countries often
limit its autonomy. Independent source may
include taxing global trade etc. With the
reform in UN, we can overcome the
points mentioned below.

Remarks

Good Attempt
Add more
relevant
Andrew

Points
Mentioned

Proxy war

Cold war

Civil war

Cyber warfare

More like

India

Kashmir

Nuclear

proliferation

Syrian into

Afghanistan

Quote
NORMS
C. Jaishankar

Ans: - 6 (b)

Q. 6) (b)

State Survival theory is the explanation why countries go for nuclear capabilities. It is influenced by the realist tradition of international politics that held that Survival is the primary aim of nations at anarchical world order.

theory is based on

aim of nations

State Survival theory is based on the idea of deterrence that assume that nuclear countries do not go for war because of the doctrine of MAD (Mutually assured destruction) and hence to overcome Security-dilemma, the nuclear weapons are best way out. Because they are the weapons of ultimate peace (K. Waltz)

Limitation of

we can analyse the situation of
by using this theory because it is highest
Nuclearised Zone. The Supporters of this
theory argue that the defeat of India in

Quote

Fallster

Bress

Richard

Emay Kov

Handwritten signature: *Handwritten signature*

9

962 1001

19/10/2019

2

Remarks

1971
reborn

Va

$$\frac{6974}{10}$$

→

86

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. A dark binding edge is visible on the left side of the page.

Scann

ed with CamS

Scanner



1962 war against China, forced India to go for nuclear capabilities. India relied on the external help which International Community fails to provide, that opens India's eyes towards the realist approach towards the security. Riddels argue that if India has nuclear weapons at that 1962, China would not have dared to look at India.

Further, when India tested its nuclear capabilities at Pokhran in 1975, it creates security-dilemma for Pakistan that has an incentive for nuclear testing.

However, scholars like Scott D Sagan criticised having nuclear weapons for ensuring survival. He argues that, it may be possible that with nuclear weapon on table it may be hard to start war but if anyhow it started it may lead to use of nuclear weapons. Further, the challenges like rise of asymmetrical actors and passing of nuclear weapons to them, technological challenges such as hypersonic technology

Remarks

6.5
 7.0
 3.0
 ES SCORE

Further increased this fear. Therefore he told that disarmament is best way out.

Challenge of nuclear disarmament in South Asia can be overcome by different approaches.

Liberals hold that the increased cooperation among states at the global institutions like NPT, COD can ultimately lead to disarmament of

South Asia. The South Asian countries can also opt for regional solution like SEANWFZ (South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone) and Plateloco of Latin America.

Social Constructivist like Nina Tannenwald argue that by creation of new norms holding of nuclear weapon can be made a taboo that can lead to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

However for realist, country will hardly abandon their nuclear weapons. The only way of disarmament from South Asia according to them is the external nuclear umbrella over them by countries like USA etc.

Good

Plato
 Nirupama Rao
 Forgiveness
 Solidarity

Treaties
 SALT
 START

Remarks

Polandaba
 Treaty of Africa
 (Combined)

Role of IAEA
 CNSA

Treaty
 2017

Ans: Q 10

Social movements are the collective behaviour of people for raising their concerns and judge the policy formulation according to their demand. It is of two types Social movement and new social movement.

Social movements and new social movements are different on following ground:

	Social movement	New social movement
Nature of Demand	Related to bread & butter i.e. about survival	About quality of life
Participants	Generally affected community	Both affected and unaffected
Nature of protest	Marital, Bandh, Strike, Ghera and often violent	blogging, articles, rallies and legal protest are non-violent
Examples	Anti-caste movement	Environment Protection movement

When it comes to advanced industrial countries there lies a clear distinction between the era of social movement and new social movement. It is said that in these countries

Remarks

(6.0)

GS SCORE

Era of social movement has ended and era of new social movements have started. In these countries these movements are less leadership centric and more centered around the agenda. They are reformist in nature and often act as a bridge between people and government and also between political parties and people. There is hardly any ~~the~~ nexus between political forces and these movements (Therefore they are independent).

But in developing countries there

is no difference between ~~the~~ social movements and new social movements for eg. Chipko movement in India is both related to life (for tribals) and quality i.e. environment. The movements are more leader-centric and often there lies relationship between these movements and political parties.

However in contemporary times the urban area of developing countries have started to witness the era of ~~completely~~ new social movements.

————— x —————

Remarks

Photo
Scholar
Ronald Ingelhead
Amund Cabral
Ex. Cite
Occupy Wall Street Mov
Seattle Mov 1999

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)

Order is defined as the set of rules, norms and assumptions that guide the behaviour of the countries at the global politics. Present world order was shaped by USA and its European allies based on liberal values, of democracy, freedom, human rights and free trade.

Francis Fukuyama in his end of history thesis held that end of cold war is the end of man's biological evolution and acceptance of the fact that there is no better way of life rather than liberal way.

However soon SP Huntington criticised this and said that history never ends and he gave the thesis of clash of civilization and held that it is wrong to assume liberalism is

Remarks

end point of human Ideological evolution.

The 9/11 attack could be considered as the first concrete attack on the liberal world order by Islamic fundamentalist forces which can be considered as the classic example of end of 1st. Clash of civilization thesis.

Further the global financial crisis of 2008 put entire globe into financial turmoil and again put the question mark on liberal politics. The financial crisis led to the job-loss, decline in wages and hence increased pressure of on resources. The situation was exploited by leaders across the globe who raise the notion of rationalism and the xenophobic tendencies leads to event such as Brexit, America's first etc. i.e. liberal order is itself in danger in its birthplace.

Remarks

Further, the present COVID Pandemic put a serious blow on liberal order. The leadership of USA was missing. Important Questions was raised on USA capability to tackle the virus itself.

Countries closed their borders, there was disruption of supply chains, no coordination was observed among states. That give a clear message that liberal world order is under crisis of existence.

~~Some~~ After the crisis of liberal world order and rise of China, there are debates that what will be the future? & Are we going to see China centric world order?

Although it is too early to determine what will be the future order but scholars are giving their predictions. As per J. Nye it will be very difficult for China to make new world order because it will be based on

Remarks

11:0

GS SCORE

Non-democratic values and coercion which countries will not accept. Hence he predict that we can see the rise of china as a hegemon in the present system or bounding back of USA.

F. Fukuyama had that if any how new order emerged it will be based on non-democratic and non-liberal values.

Hence whether we will have China-centric world order or not is a matter of debate.

Ans 7) (b)

People
Phenom
World
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been c

the
global
Operat

increa
use of
off
face

Remarks

Remarks

Discuss
S. Jaishankar
Isolationism 2.0 of USA
Security & Insecurity dilemma by
Middle Kingdom Syndrome of China
Rajiv Zakharia
Pat Smile, 2020 by Samir Saran
Nye
Liberal & Power of America Century
The India way
Britain Job
Rise of Rest
Steele
Past
End of America Century
Power of America Century

Ans-7) (b)

Terrorism is the use of Violence to Enthrone people for serving the particular interests. The phenomenon of terrorism is not new even first world war has started by the killing of Austrian's prince by terrorist.

However, It has undergone a significant change and the pace of change has been accelerated by the globalisation.

Globalisation has led to the emergence of New Terrorism. The globalisation has changed the modus-operandi of terrorist organisations. The increased use of technologies, such as use of social media for propagating their agenda, recruitment etc. has been facilitated by globalisation.

Remarks

Globalisation has led to the emergence of new form of challenge from terrorists such as Cyber-terrorism. Lone-wolf attacks can also be attributed to globalization because people are being brain-washed from remotest corner without any physical movement.

The transfer of funds etc. has been also facilitated by the tools of globalisation seen as banking technologies, use of Proxy-servers, UAV etc. are also result of globalisation. Therefore globalisation has significant impact over terror organizations, now they are working as proper organisation in corporate manner.

Impact of GWOT on India's fight against terrorism

↳ India is witnessing terrorism since its independence. However it refused to

Remarks

acknowledge terrorism as major global concern for long it was only after 9/11 and USA intervention of GWOT the terrorism became the agenda of global negotiations. It has further initiated long term demand of eliminating it globally.

Further the institutional mechanism of FATF etc. helped India against terrorism. FATF is an indirect fruit of GWOT. Now

countries like Pakistan are under pressure to curtail their support to terror outfits. Further global fight against terrorism.

However, west is being criticised for selective in its approach. We still do not have any legal-convention against terrorism. almost 2 decades after GWOT. The role of Pakistan has increased for USA

Remarks

10.5

because of its proximity to Afghanistan the main battle ground of GWOT. Pakistan kept on getting support from USA that it allegedly used against India. It was only in 2017 when USA National Security Strategy criticised Pakistan for its support to terror outfits.

Hence GWOT has mixed impacts on India's fight against terrorism because countries are still using terrorist outfits as their proxies to serve geo-political interest by ~~creating~~ ^{exacerbating} difference between good terrorism and bad terrorism.

Work on
More Relevant
Content Buildup

Remarks

Q. List scholars like
S. P. Huntington - Clash of Civilisations
Miller - Transnational World Order
S. Jaishankar - Unilateral Enemy

