

GS SCORE

Test - 05

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

125

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 Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name K-Dinesh Kumar

Mobile No. _____

Date 16/10/2016

Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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1. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (125-150 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Critically examine theory of Nuclear Deterrence
- (b) India should not invest more political capital for UNSC membership. Comment
- (c) India's Oil diplomacy in Latin America
- (d) Compare Indian and Chinese approach towards Africa

(A) Nuclear Deterrence is a concept enunciated by Realists. There can be many types in deterrence. Some of them are:

(1) catalytic deterrence → Extended deterrence

(2) Ex Israel

(2) Mutually Assured Destruction: It is the modified version of Balance of power by realists. It was an improvement over their previous theory i.e. deterrence by punishment

(3) Massive retaliation: The nuclear doctrines of China and India reflect this deterrence.

(4) Asymmetrical Escalation: France and Pakistan

Remarks

~~for the first~~
 See on 2
 mention of in last
 your part, you need
 to limit your to the
 knowledge to the
 actual direct
 of answer

Subscribe to this

(5) Nuclear utility Target selection: It is based on the idea of destroying the opponents nuclear facilities.

There are 2 schools of thought which explains deterrence due to nuclear weapons

(1) Realist school: Nuclear weapons create fear by Balance of terror or MAD

(2) Alternative school: This school was upheld by scholars like Nina Tannenwald and Ernst Haas who highlight the role of Taboos, norms and epistemic community.

Problems of Nuclear deterrence

Nuclear deterrence believes that acquisition of nuclear weapons automatically creates deterrence. As they are weapons of mass destruction and in words of Obama

Remarks

"a symbol that can destroy humanity". But it has following shortcomings.

① It believes both the actions are rational.
Ex: We cannot guarantee ^{deterrence} works against Pakistan, as it is a failed state.

② Nuclear ~~the~~ deterrence fails when it comes to non-state actors like terrorists.

③ We cannot really know whether the deterrence is working or not until and unless it is proved false. As per Karl Popper, scientific theories cannot be proved but only falsified.

④ It increases arms race and creates what Nehru calls "nervous state of peace".

⑥ UNSC is known as the "nucleus" of the UN. It is the only organization which has teeth to bite. But the current position of UNSC does not reflect the current world order. The

this is the correct direction of the answer

6

Does it actually curb BtP?

Remarks

members of UNSC (i.e. P-5) remained same from its inception. though number of members in UN GA has increased more than 3 times

The scholars are divided when it comes to India's attempt to get UNSC membership.

Those who argue that India should invest its capital believe ~~that~~ ^{for the following reason}

(1) India's Democracy, population, economy

(2) constitutional guarantee for international peace

(3) Its role in UN peace keeping.

(4) It is the leader of 3rd world.

According to Prof. Ramesh Thakur, India should leave UN and let UN realize the importance of India.

Those who argue that India should not invest capital base their arguments on

(1) China's stand:- which said that "There is no serious need for reconsideration of UNSC reforms"

Remarks

(2) Russia's stand :- which did not mention India particularly, also raised reservations in expansion of veto power.

(3) US's stand :: which clearly supported India.

(4) India's huge spending in Africa, Latin America, Oceania to gain geopolitical advantage.

According to Manu Bhui, India's attempt is like Sisyphus who - who pushes the boulder

uphill only to see it roll it back. According

to our Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran, India

should not leave tangible powers for attainment

of illusory powers.

Hence it is better for India to focus on internal development as argued by

RC Gohra, which also helps in knowing the

importance of India to UN for UNSC + UNGA.

thereby solving dual problems.

Remarks

Internal development can happen irrespective of India's efforts at UNSC

Analysis whether the strength of UNSC is created by all India or not?

(S)

③ The west portrayed India and Chinese approaches as rival to each other. It is said that it was their common "pass time". They portray that it is similar to the "scramble for Resources" in Africa among European nations.

This whole argument is more sided view

In reality there is no rivalry between China and India, at max we can call it as "competition". Because it is not just China; UK, USA, France are also major competitors for India. It is said that India and China approaches can be even considered to be "complimentary".

According to Siddharth Varadarajan, China has material benefit and India has strong cultural and soft power in Africa hence can be beneficial. Nevertheless we can find the following.

Remarks

Why has India gone for a different approach than China? (politics, culture, ethnicity, cultural values)

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(1) Chinese developmental aid is conditional

Ex: Giving contracts to Chinese companies and procuring material from China. Whereas India's

is unconditional.

It appears to be so but it's not. It's conditional.

(2) China holds that the employment created shall be taken in most proportion by China.

thereby alienating local people. India doesn't have any such employment pro clauses.

(3) Chinese investment reflects its strategic interest whereas India's reflects its benevolence.

Ex: capacity building of Burundi govt, waste collection projects in Haiti etc.

(A) Chinese approach is based on what Joseph Nye calls "carrot and stick" whereas India's

approach is based on "soft power".

(C) India is oil deficit country. Hence it is always in search of new pastures for oil. Due to the ongoing political instability in the

Remarks

Middle East. It started diverging its resources. Sources. Latin America has very good oil sources in countries like Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia. Today more than 1/10th of oil comes from Latin America.

Recently there was a problem in Ecuador. Over Due to dip in oil prices, its economy collapsed and faced Balance of payment crises. India to secure its oil, imports diplomatically asked the government to provide for oil in place of the export amount that Ecuador has to pay for imports from India.

ONGC Videsh Ltd, is engaging at highest levels with countries in Latin America. and CELAC to secure oil supplies to India. Indian government is diplomatically engaging with Latin American countries one by one. New Delhi recently concluded MOU with Peru and Chile.

Remarks

6

From
on
Venezuela
as
new

How has
oil
become

the
driving
factor
for

Before
entry
into

Latin
America

2. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Analyse the driving factors behind United Kingdom's decision to quit the European Union. What can be the possible consequences of this on Indian interests? How is Asian integration in form of ASEAN or APEC different from European Integration like EU?
- (b) The Human Rights Debate continues to show common perspectives along with different priorities based on countries distinct histories and experiences. Explain the statement with specific reference only to Asia, Arab world and Africa.

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Do you think that the strategy of Developing countries on environmental issue is majorly centred on economic development and they perceive both issues as deeply linked? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) How far it is correct to assume that Nuclear Proliferation would lead toward MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) or World Peace. Discuss role of Nuclear Weapons in International Politics. Is there a relationship between Nuclear weapons and Human Rights? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by the term 'New Cold War' in context of the last phase of the rivalry between USA and USSR? Examine the factors which led to an apparent "Peaceful" end to the cold War? (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Nuclear proliferation according to the Non proliferation treaty refers to the possession of Nuclear weapons (NW) by Non Nuclear weapon states (NNWS). But in general we can extend it to all the Nuclear weapon states and NNWS (NWS). Realists are the supporters of the nuclear proliferation as it created. Actually the condition of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), which created the "long peace" the world has ever witnessed. They attribute that cold war remained cold because of NW. ~~It is a flawed assumption beca. Kenna~~

Remarks

Kenneth Waltz, attributes this to the following factors

① Nuclear weapons have raised the cost of war to new heights hence ~~peace~~ prevailed

② NW are with superpowers. They are responsible nations hence ~~do not go for~~ irrational activities.

③ They create ultimate deterrence hence no.

chance of security dilemma (or) miscalculations.

But It is a flawed ~~assumption~~ because

(1) Not all states are rational.

(2) Rise of asymmetrical actors

(3) social constructivists, argue that cold war.

remained cold because of norms, values etc

rather than NW's (or) BOP.

(4) Pacifists, believe it only "Postpones" a but

not "solves". As it leads to increased arms race.

Nuclear weapons are "morally

Indefensible". In the words of Gandhi, they are

Remarks

Ans. New
for
views
of
Japan
in this
context

"Sabotage in nature" But it creates the ultimate nuclear deterrence. It has a symbolic importance. The role of NW in International politics is evident in

- ① Evolution of international regimes like NPT, PTBT, CTBT.
- ② Ever increasing threats that it may fall in hands of terrorists led to new establishments like Nuclear Security Summit
- ③ Disarmament treaties and conventions like SALT-1, SALT-2
- ④ Emergence of NW free zones Ex. Pelindaba Treaty etc.
- ⑤ Emergence of new concept like "pre-emptive wars" in Bum doctrine Ex. War of Terror

This portion should be dealt in approach based manner
How liberal security etc
view NW in political.

Remarks

Relationship between NW and HR:

Joseph Nye calls NW are "morally indefensible" and argues that "it is against

the principle of "Just war" i.e.

① Just in bello (Just conduct).

② Jus ad bellum.

Recently Obama stated that "death fell from sky" to refer to Hiroshima &

Nagasaki to refer to the violation of human

right that NW inherently possess.

Nina Tannenwald argues global civil society

movement, antinuclear politics at UN, saved

human right as it created taboos against NW

② The term "New Cold War" refers to the phase of relations between US and USSR that

followed the "Detente phase". It was the

personal preference of "Ronald Reagan" to

Remarks

what was the starting point of New Cold War? ^{inspired by USSR}

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start New cold war or famously called as Cold War 2.0.

Ronald Reagan believed that the relations the problem of USSR cannot be solved except by increasing military power. He believed that relations between US and USSR cannot be reconciled and are always antithetical.

He started putting huge money in military and led to also mooted the idea of "theatrical missile system" leading to what is known as "star wars" in the name of "Strategic Defence Initiative".

This initiative of Ronald Reagan further put stress on the already strained Russian economy which acted as one the reasons for its collapse.

Remarks

what was so 'New' about this Cold War?
 → stress of threat
 → strategy
 → period of aggression

Factors that led to "Peaceful" end of cold war

① There are both internal factors and external factors.

Internal Factors:

① Sinatra doctrine → which made Eastern European nations almost free

② Gorbachev reforms like Glasnost (Openness) and perestroika

③ Inherent weakness of planning which could adapt to the emerging service industry

External factors:

① New cold war by Ronald Reagan

② Internet and communication technology

which showed the quality of life in west to the people in East.

(a) Global Negotiations of climate change reflect the classic case of what Hardin calls

Remarks

"Tragedy of commons". According to which he conveys that it would be difficult to achieve consensus on global commons.

Developing countries like India and China, subscribe to the Stockholm principles like "historical responsibility" and "common But differentiated responsibility". Unlike North, the South ~~diff.~~ did not achieve development and thus faces problems of poverty, inequality, low standards of life. This has led to the so-e famous "North-south" debate.

In which North is responsible for containing environmental damage at the same time ensuring development of South. This has led to the famous Rio principles like Agenda 21, which was later concretely put in by Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development goals.

Developing countries sees that environmental matters are related to development because going for limiting CO₂ emissions and other Green house gases would mean postponing development.

For Ex: India still has 300 million people in poverty. Around 30% of population go hungry every day. It has contribute just 0.3% to the present GHG emissions. Hence its strategy as for MOEFCC is based on "development needs". It fought for climate Justice and CBDR.

The linking of India's INDC's (or) for that matter China's INDC's with technological aid of from developed countries reflect the fact that environment issue and economic development. The recent Paris Agreement tries to balance these as in the words of Modi.

Remarks

"Climate Justice has won"

Also and the analysis of how pollution & poverty are deeply linked at present level

Q

4. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Briefly enumerate the most important functions of WTO? How do the regional trade agreements like TPP or RCEP likely affect the WTO? How does Indian stand in WTO differ when it comes to issue of export of Services?
- (b) Critically analyse the functioning of modern democracies in context of operational challenges. The election system is most criticized arena and a host of factors are at play apart from the elector's choice in determining the outcome of elections. Comment.

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

5. All questions are compulsory to attempt: (100-125 Words)

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Indian Economic Diplomacy of 21st Century
- (b) Religion as a political philosophy of Terrorism
- (c) Existing World Order promotes US hegemony. Comment
- (d) Examine the role of cyberspace in terrorism-radicalization.

(a) Prime Minister Modi calls his diplomacy as "Economic diplomacy". It is based on the idea that economics is the bridge to connect two countries. The idea of economic diplomacy reflect how in 21st century there is decline of hard power and emergence of what Rosecrance calls as "Trading States".

Indian Economic diplomacy is evident in the its relations with countries

① France: The government made G-2-G purchase of Rafale deal to after which France publicly announced its support of India's

Remarks

Instead of country being specific, why make economy & search for resources started to play such a major role in the policy Indian foreign

(9)

candidature for UNSC

② Japan:- The government signed the bullet-train deal to further add content to our strategic relationship. Japan is now negotiating civil nuclear deal with India,

③ Russia:- purchase of Mi-helicopters, and co-production of Brahmos and India owning 10% stake in Rosneft are all examples of economic diplomacy to elevate relationship.

④ USA:- India's clearance for Westinghouse and General Electric Nuclear reactors and the establishment of DTTI has led to open support of USA to India's NSG membership and inking of major deals like LEMOA, CISMOA.

The economic has diplomatic is visible and become a lynchpin in connecting

Remarks

India with other countries.

② According to Heywood, the modern Terrorism is a child of globalization. He calls it as "hyper Terrorism", "Global Terrorism" or "catastrophic terrorism". Analysis of role of religion in terrorism

One of the main feature of modern terrorism is "Identity". It is based on identity like ethnicity, religion, race, language region etc. This raise of identity resulted in a phenomenon of "New wars" and what Samuel P Huntington calls - clash of civilizations.

When religion enters the domain of politics it result in theocratic states. Ex: Political Islam. Terrorism can also have the religion as its political philosophy. i.e. establishment of a st political state based.

Remarks

on their religious law.

For Ex. The aim of ISIS is to establish a Caliphate that is run on re shariat law. (Muslim religious law).

Even the militant group like Boko Haram in Nigeria is a terror group based on

religion as its political philosophy.

~~It~~ This form of terrorism is

Very dangerous because it leads to raising passions and emotions among people Ex: suicidal bombing.

It is because of these events forced

Zakaria calls an emerging "McWorld vs Jihad"

He raises the question that it is not

easy to solve "Muslim Question"

But many disagree with it this as all civilizations & religion is ^{not} homogenous throughout world.

Why is religion such a major tool for radicalization? It seems to fuel soldiers by Arrogant Gospel

Remarks

(C) Though there was unanimous among scholars we can broadly agree that there is ascendancy of "liberal order" post cold war. This was evident in

(1) Increasing no. of Democracies

(2) Universal acceptance of liberal principles like Human rights, free trade, etc.

(3) Neo Ascendancy of Neo-liberal globalization.

There are many scholars like Noam Chomsky, Noami Klein argues that the existing order promotes US Hegemony.

Noam Chomsky argues that "US used Human rights as a moral cloak for its hegemonic ambitions". For Ex use of

selective situations for humanitarian intervention.

Remarks

Noami Klein argues that War on Terror is not fought for terrorist as per se but for securing the resource / material interests of USA.

The "structural power" which scholars like Susan Strange is in the hands of USA. Ex. Its dominance in WTO, IMF, WB etc resulting in policies that favor USA.

Marxist scholars like AA Frank with his "developmental theory" and Immanuel

Wallerstein with his "world systems theory" proved how capitalist systems promotes US Hegemony.

Robert Cox, directly stated that how US could "manufacture consent" for its interests. He states "Every theory is for

Remarks



What role does the US military & industrial dominance play in perpetuating America's dominance

some one and in some one's interest".

But this world order is changing due

to factors like

- ① Revisionist Russia
- ② Rising China
- ③ Rise of Ren
- ④ Clam of civilization

Further scholars like Sorrenson and Ikkenberry question the ^{sustainability} ~~relevance~~ of present or liberal order.

- ④ one of the major features of the modern Terrorism is that it has global. It became transnational in character. It now has access to global resources due to emergence of Internet and communication Technology (or) cyberspace. Cyberspace has made recruitment very easy for the terrorists as it now they ^{can} radicalize i.e. imposing a particular

Remarks

ideology in the minds of people for vested interests, sitting ~~from~~ far from the target group.

The recruitment of ISIS from Belgium, France, USA, India, Indonesia is a

manifestation of this. Recently ISIS carried out ~~held~~ Paris attacks by radicalizing the

people of Paris. Same is the case with the Belgium attacks.

The more recent Bangladesh attacks was also done by radicalizing people through cyberspace. Cyberspace has led to what Thompson and Tunstall call

"End of Geography" and what Alderson calls

"Compression in time and space". The world

community should come together to stop

the radicalization as single country cannot handle it.

Remarks

Apart from security, massive reach, what a huge advantage does cyber space have over other forms of radicalization.

4

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) UN reforms are the only hope of its 'greater credibility and legitimacy'. Examine the statement in the light of different proposed models of reforms.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

- (b) Critically analyse the relevance of the Non- Aligned movement today? What were its major contradictions since its inception? With reference to the latest summit held, what should be its path to gain its prominence back? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

- (c) Free trade treaties are constantly targeted for causing migration of jobs across the border while making trivial contribution to economic growth of all the signatories. Critically analyse the accusation on NAFTA in the current ongoing presidential debates in USA. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Non Aligned movement, is a brainchild of Nehru. It called for a "strategic autonomy" of 3rd world countries. It ensured that there is meaning for the newly found independence and sovereignty for the infant nations. According to C Raja Mohan, it is the realism of Nehru that led to establishment of NAM.

The west criticized it as "immoral neutrality" and "isolationism". USSR seen it as "anti-soviet stand". But Nehru clarified that it is based on "principle distances" and not neutrality or isolationism.

this section though correct will fetch you

a few marks

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the answer

Remarks

NAM, in the recent past has come under the question of relevance. Scholars like Brijesh Mishra, called that NAM should be wiped off by saying "mission accomplished". Some of the problems are

- (1) It always stood for "third way", which has little meaning after end of cold war
- (2) Internal disputes among nations Ex India and Pak, which led to lack of consensus
- (3) It donot have "concrete success" after 1960s
- (4) lack of leadership, many countries, like India, ~~China~~ ^{Indonesia} coopted with western order.

Major contradictions:

- ① lack of institutionalization, Nehru believed that to make the ~~institution~~ dynamic, it is better not to institutionalize it
- ② Many countries like Cuba, Vietnam etc gave left genuine principled distance but were

Remarks

still allowed to continue in NAM.

③ Despite sup to No Solidarity among nations as evident in the lack of support to India in the India-China war

④ No mechanism's to settle disputes, despite many 3rd world countries are part of NAM it could not settle the disputes Ex Kuwait & Iraq
NAM is relevant even today because:

① The Bandung principles of NAM which stood for non-interference, respecting territorial integrity etc are relevant even today

② It is still the 2nd largest body of developing countries outside UNGA with 120 mem

③ Havana Summit, principles like opposing unilateralism, encouraging diversity, standing up for multilateralism are more relevant today.

Remarks

You need to add more points
Refer to Summit to work

13

④ ~~With~~ fighting negative implication of globalization & needs the solidarity of 3rd states today ~~than~~ ever

Even But the recent summit of NAM the future of NAM looks bleak gloom. Even the Indian Prime minister did not the meeting. What NAM today's is leadership, according to Ch Raja Mohan, it is in the strategic interest of India to work for making NAM relevant again. Even the document NAM 2.0 suggest the same.

⑥ The recently elected Secretary General of UN held that reforms of UN is his biggest agenda. On the words of Dag Hammer Skold, we need more UN today than ever. Some of the proposed reforms are

① UNSC reforms:- India sponsored the "Resolution for Reform" in 1992 as the UNSC does

Remarks

Can not
new
areas
Can
NAM
work
in?
Specialty
focus on
the domain
of
global
governance

not represent present world order. Due to the pressure of G-4, UNGA adopted "framework document" for reforms last year to look into

UNSC reforms. Kofi Annan; said UNSC reforms are the mother of all reforms. He proposed 2 ideas to make ^{it} more legitimate

(1) ^{to} ~~9~~ permanent members + 9 more non-permanent
- G-4 supports this

(2) 5 permanent + 6 semi permanent + 9 non-per
= uniting for consensus supports this

(2) Reform of UN Principles ∴ They are outdated.
Ex: Non-interference in domestic affairs because of which we could not stop Rwanda and Bosnia. It is replaced with "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine to bring greater credibility.

(3) UN Charter reforms ∴ Many clauses like "Enemy state" became anachronistic hence

Also analysed briefly after models
NIC
Rishi plan
VFC
h4

requires to be replaced, reformed.

- ④ Trusteeship council :- It has done its work. As of now it is not clear what shall be its future duty. The reform required is to mandate it with global commons

- ⑤ UN Peacekeeping reforms : Many problems like whether they can use arms in case of self defence (or) whether states permission is required to appoint them should be made clear

Elaborate on this

- ⑥ ECOSOC reforms :- It has become unwieldy and has many overlapping provisions.

- ⑦ UN Bureaucratic reforms : It was dominated by the west and the accountability practices are not clearly established. It has to be reformed to make it accountable to UNGA

UN should have the right to tax for ex: Tobin Tax and have its own military.

Remarks

Funding manpower are major concerns
Provide possible solutions as well

The member states should bring above reforms to make UN "more credible and legitimate". It all depends on will of states as in the words of Shashi Tarpor, UN is like a mirror it cannot be more perfect than us.

- ③ Free trade treaties, regional trade pact, and mega regional trade pact are reflect the ascendancy of Neo-liberalism in the era of globalization. Joseph Stiglitz in one of the articles "Globalization and its discontent" has highlighted the growing discontent among people due to globalization. He showed that the income (which is adjusted for inflation) is less today than what it is 40 years ago.

one of the major reason that was constantly pointed for this content is Free trade treaties as argued in the current presidential debate of USA. The accusation is that NAFTA

See, you need to go such a lengthy introduction which NOT NAFTA specific

Remarks

which is a Free trade pact in North America has shifted the manufacturing Jobs to Mexico from USA due to relative availability of cheap labor. This phenomenon of "migration of Jobs" is not just restricted to a free trade pact but also other decisions like H-1B visa of India.

They argue that it has taken away the jobs of the American people. But the study conducted by University of Maryland highlighted the fact it has boosted more jobs and contributed to economic growth of USA in way of greater incoming in way of tax collections.

Though at its face the accusation might seem true it is not as argued by Hillary Clinton. She gives the data on how it helped USA. On the words of Jagdish Bhagwati, Globalization, Free trade pacts at its best are social goods what

Remarks

is required is the management of Free trade pacts rather than accepting them.

Depend
on NAFTA
against
this
accusation

Analyze
how each
member
country
gained
specifically
from
this
treaty

7

7. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) The demand of NIEO is a striking evidence of the discrepancies in the present world economic system dominated by West led IMF and World Bank. Analyse the issue and suggest remedial measures. What new trends and phenomena have resulted in a fundamental shift in the nature of World Politics?
- (b) Africa is well placed in Geo-Strategic calculus of India's Ocean region. Substantiate your answer in context of growing maritime cooperation between India and Africa.

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

8. Attempt all questions: (250-300 Words)

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) The changing dynamics of the balance of economic power has also led to the transformation in balance of political and soft power. Is this statement true in context of BRICS? Critically analyse BRICS as a cohesive interregional grouping.
- (b) Discuss the Indian Participation In UN Peacekeeping Operation. How far will Indian participation make it consolidate its position for permanent membership of UNSC?

Ⓐ Scholars are divided over the question of the post cold war world order. Some calls it as "unipolar" some calls it as "cobweb model". And scholars like Fareed Zakaria call it as "post-American world order" characterized by the "rise of rest" as evident in rise of BRICS.

BRIC is an acronym coined by Jim O'Neil, a member of Goldman employed. He estimated that by 2050 they will be the leading economies. Later BRI South Africa was added to make it BRICS.

Remarks

Chinese President Hu Jintao calls it the "biggest peace movement" and scholars like Parag Khanna ^{argues that} reflect the it symbolizes "fall of west but and rise of south"

Some scholars argue today "Washington consensus" is being replaced with "Beijing consensus" to symbolize the change in economic power. China has grown ~10% ~~in~~ every year in the last 3 decades. US economy virtually mortgaged to Chinese.

The ascendancy of their soft power reflects in the new interest that is shown in "Asian values" (or) "Confucian values" and

"Yoga". Noam Chomsky held that War on Terror has led to the decline of US Hegemony and shift in balance of power to rest.

But ^{Neo-realist} scholars like Kenneth Waltz, do not

Remarks

as a new a up to date benign alternative to western Hegemony Also fit analysis fill in

The recent trends
Don't
different
picture

Analysis
in
balanced
manner
whether
BRICS
has the
potential
to counter
global

believe that these nations would "balance"
 they he argues they ~~so~~ would go for "band
wagging"

Bennett has 4 types of power

- (1) Compulsory power - carrot and sticks
- (2) Structural power - str knowledge etc
- (3) Institutional power -
- (4) Co-productive power. → soft power.

If we argue on these fronts, USA is still the
 dominant power when it comes to ~~the~~ ^{these} four.
 Also ~~some~~ Hence ^{they argue} US ~~is~~ Hegemony would continue
 this was added to the following problems:

(1) BRICS nations have "internal" problems

Ex India-China boundary problems, & Need
a lot
more
elaboration
 India-Russia boundary problems.

(2) It does not represent neither cohesive political
 unit nor economic unit →

Political < Russia, China - authoritarian
 India, South Africa, Brazil - Democracies

Remarks

Economy $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{China, India - resource deficit} \\ \text{Brazil, Russia - resource rich} \end{array} \right.$

③ India shares geopolitical interest with BRICS but geo strategic interests with west

④ The people to people among BRIC nations is much less than that with west.

⑤ Russia is facing economic crises and china is in slowdown.

It is because of this reason west calls BRICS as "Motley crew" and reject that it

do not have any coherence.

But it has huge potential because

(1) It has 2 P-5 members and 3 - aspiring members of UNSC

(2) Together they represent ⁴⁶ 30% of world population, 30% of world area, 30% of world GDP.

Hence if the above problems are sorted out it could definitely challenge US. milita i.e. "hard balancing" and not

Remarks

"soft balancing" as Neo-realist claim.

(b) If at all there is one area where UN is very successful it is UN peace keeping ^(UNPK) operations. It was an alternative

to the collective defence mechanism. Due to the rivalry between the P-5 nations during cold war era it could not come into force hence the then general secretary general came up with idea of UNPK.

Hence UNPK is not a part of charter of the UN. Other in contrast to collective security it is a policing action. It was evolved over 3 generations

1st generation :- Just policing, no usage of arms

2nd Generation :- Arms can be used in self defence

3rd Generation :- More than self defence, they

can take initiative for the peace building activities.

Support your stand with

Not needed very specifically

for the question

coners with

Indian participation specifically

India has been an active participant of the UNPK operations for the 1st time it sent its m forces to the Korean operation. Initially it was in the form of medical team later forces were sent under the command of General Thimmiah.

Today more than 7000 Indian forces are part of the UNPK operations. It provided 7 Generals ~~per date~~. It was doing UNPK operations in 7 areas missions.

50 Till today India lost more than 1150 people in the operations. Some of the present operations are in conflict & from areas like Democratic Republic of Congo.

India raised some of the reservations like deployment of its forces without consent

Remarks

Is the same as which India is making justified?

Highest
no. of
casualties
for
any
country

by UN. A committee was established to look into the concerns of and reforms required for UNPK.

Link between UNSC membership and UNPK:-

If UN is relevant today it would be more because of UNPK than anything else. Then considering the contribution of India in UNPK, it would not be wrong to establish that India made UN relevant than any other P-5 Nation. Hence it shall be a member of UNSC.

The question was raised by India during 1992, when US proposed a resolution to include Germany and Japan in UNSC for their contribution to UN funds. India was quick to object based on the idea that "Seat is not for sale" rather we have to consider the contributions of UNPK.

Remarks

This made India to propose "Resolution for reform" in 1992 for UNSC, considering our contributions, UNGA elected India as non-permanent member to UNGA 7 times till today.

Hence our contribution did consolidate our position for permanent membership of UNSC. This was reflected in the support given by USA, Russia, UK and France to India for its entry.

It based on this backing Prof Ramell Thakur argues India shall leave UN on its own so that it knows the importance of India and its UNPK.

Also
critically analyse
the new UNPK
making any contribution to
India's claim. why India
should focus on other avenues.
Refer on this for content

Remarks

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