

NEXT IAS

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

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Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Online ☒

Test-02

POLITICAL SCIENCE &
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dated : 07-07-2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

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. Among these **THREE** questions, one should be from each section.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certification 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.

Observations:

SECTION-A

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Write the following question in about 150 words.

1. (a)

Discuss the reasons for the rise of the cold war.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Cold war term was coined by Bernard Baruch which means no direct 'Hot war', but wars like situations prevail [eg Churchill's speech that Iron curtain has been laid from Adriatic to Baltic]

The reasons being the miscalculations, misunderstandings according to the social constructivist view, however traditionalists blame USSR for the nuclear tests, rise of revisionism in Europe by Soviet Empire, the Bolshevik Revolution which indirectly influenced the start of cold war.

However, Revisionists blame

USA for not even consulting USSR before dropping a nuclear bomb on Japan, also the expansionist policies adopted by NATO which were a direct threat to the Survivability of USSR.

The major reason however ~~the~~ was the Ideological Divide between the two blocks which was of communism and Capitalism where Stalin went for Salami Slicing and even entered into peace pact with Hitler (Germany).

USA however cited the Munich Effect Challenge,¹ thus it resulted into the Cold war which remained the world divided, increasing 'Arms Race'² and 'nuclear deterrence'² was the defining feature of the war.

1. (b)

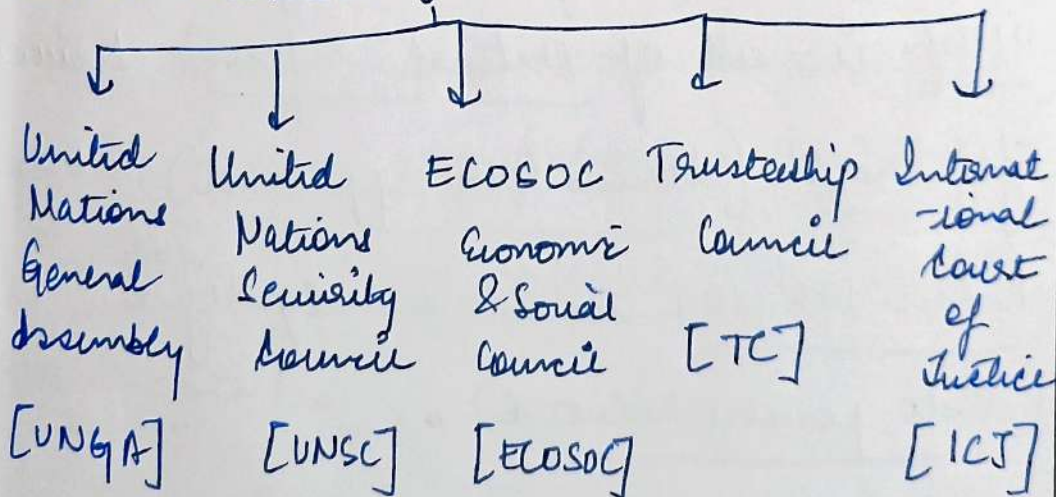
Write a short note on the structure of the UN.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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UN, as an epitome of liberal - Institutionalism of Woodrow Wilson and Joseph Nye is famously defined as an organisation that was not created to have heaven on earth, but to prevent it from becoming hell.

The structure comprises the Permanent Organisations to UN which include :-



The UNGA, the Supreme assembly consists of 193 members currently,

United Nations Security Council consists of 15 members [5 Permanent and 10 non permanent members], the 5 permanent members include P3 & P2 [East, West Conflict] → USA, China, Russia, France, UK. The non permanent members are elected for a two year term.

Several Reformists argue that UNSC is in need of critical reforms because of 'Frozen' (Status Quo approach) where Article 108, 109 are extremely rigid (Veto powers related).

Kishore Mahbubani suggests a '7+7+7' model for UNSC reforms of 7 permanent - 7 semi permanent - and 7 non permanent members.

1. (c)

Discuss the demands of NEIO.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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Demands of New Economic
International order dates back to
UNGA resolution of 1974 demanding
by developing countries to have a
Greater representation and stakeholder
approach, not dominated by few
countries [Inclusivity in International
Arena] .

This can be seen from the fact
that Global South accounts for 85%
of the Global population, but only
less than 40% of Global GDP [World
bank data] .

Thus, a liberal Egalitarian
approach based on Unit Vector Model
[of Morton Kaplan] rather than a
Hierarchical Model where a Single Global

Polhemian rules [Hegemony theory of USA] is what is required.

NEIO presents the chances of Kundliberger trap where poor countries are ignored for eg currently due to Geopolitical rivalries and confrontations

we can see De Dollarisation, De americanisation leading to fears of growing Pan Sinica / China-Russia axis and emerging.

In this Geopolitical vacuum, India can play a role of rule maker rather than rule taker [Hegemony Jacob] where it can act as a Voice of Global South (eg) Entry of 55 member AU in G20 in 2023 via New Declaration Declaration seems a new beginning to the Orphan Issue of NEIO demands.

1. (d)

Examine the impacts of fall of the Communism on developing nations.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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Communism, as an Ideology by Karl Marx stood for workers rights and collective power, while it is said that though Karl Marx's Communism is dead, but it continues to "Haunt" the Capitalists.

Impact on Developing countries is such that earlier due to Policies of Gorbachev → Perestroika [Economic openness] and Glasnost [Democratic space], Communism started to collapse, but it has ensured that "Welfare state" model is adopted by the developing countries.

Although, Immanuel Wallerstein talks about Capitalism on Global scale through his World System theory

where Developing countries have become 'periphery' and leading to its Underdevelopment at the cost of Core countries (Western capitalist countries)

eg) News Scramble for Africa, Resource crunch, Aid curse etc.

In many country additionally it has even led to 'Political Decay' in the words of Samuel P. Huntington where Political Development and Modernization has taken a back seat due to Deinstitutionalizing; this is also similar to the rise of 'Neoliberalism' (Rightwing-chauvin state) and Russky fair model of Hayek and Adam Smith.

But, we can also say that after Global Financial Crisis, there is a Renewal of interest due to rising Inequality in Developing countries.

(e) Discuss the various reforms that have been introduced in the IMF so far.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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International Monetary Fund is a Brettonwood Institution formed in 1945 as a model based on liberal Economic Institutionalism, based on the idea of Free and fair trade to open up the Economies.

Reforms that have been introduced are the less stringent conditionalities that is being imposed by the IMF as compared to earlier (eg) Pakistan has been huge beneficiary of IMF loans recently.

The voting share of USA has been reduced from 18.1% to 17.6% in 2018 and of developing countries like China and India has been increased.

There has also been short term,
long term of loan availability mechanisms
(eg) Reserve Tranche Fund; but the
ability to borrow is still based on
the Voting Share of Countries, plus the
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) that a
Country holds.

Earlier, SDRs were backed by gold,
which created a lot of Geo economic
turbulence, hence now these are based
on basket of currency (eg) Yuan,
Dollar, Euro, Yen etc.

Additionally, there has been
demand for reducing conditionality and
increasing vote share (due to
dominance of USA), which is why
NDB of BRICS, ADB, AIIB have
been alternate sources for Asian countries.

(a) The proliferation of nuclear weapons during the Cold War has resulted in a fragile international security landscape in the post-Cold War era. Discuss.

(15 marks, 200 words).

At the end of cold war, John
Henry held that 'we have hopefully
killed the pto Python, but have given
rise to numerous poisonous snakes'

This shows, how nuclear
proliferation has been a major issue
post cold war. • While Optimists,
neo realists like Kenneth Waltz and
Mearschmeyer called nuclear weapons
as a 'Superb Deterrents', on the other
hand liberals like Scott D. Sagan
called it 'problems looking for solutions'.

This is true because the recent
SIPRI report recognizes the Nuclear
weapons acquisition has been on rise

(eg) It said now India owns more
nukes than Pakistan, which are not

the case earlier.

This has led to the new 'Dance Pair' with Hedley Bull (English School scholar) saying that it will lead to 'Nth Country' problem where 'Security Dilemma' (John Herz) will push countries to acquire more and more.

Additionally, what was in cold war era ideological conflict based on reality of 'Mutually Assured Destruction' (MAD Doctrine), in current times against Non State Actors like Terrorists & non traditional threats, Henry Kissinger held that there is 'no MAD against terrorists' because, no such deterrence for them.

In the light of this, UNSC resolution

1940 magnified the acquisition threat of nuclear weapons by theorists, thus the 'Nuclear terrorism' remains no longer a fiction (eg) Houthi, Hezbollah of Iran etc.

Additionally, Nuria Tannenwald (Social Constructivist) held that a 'Taboo' has developed against the nuclear weapons, which is similar to what J.L. Nye called them as 'taboo' and Mahatma Gandhi called the most 'diabolical use of science' (dual use technology) etc.

Thus, there is a need for a look at NPT treaty, 1970 where concerns of countries like India are also taken into account because of dangers like 'new front war' (nuclear threat) which necessitate reactive diplomacy.

2. (b)

What do you understand about the polarity of the world order? Examine the nature of stability of the multipolar world order. (15 marks, 200 words)

'Polarity' describes the centre of thrust on the Global stage and the shifting dynamics of power on the Geopolitical Chessboard (Eg) World was Bipolar during Cold war, became Unipolar right after the end of Cold war and Realists like C. Rajamohan calls the current polarity of world order as Heteropolar.

This is so because, today there is 'Polarity Dilemma' where even Non State Actors have emerged on the world stage challenging the so called Multipolar World Order.

The Nature of multipolar world order is described by the fact that during the westphalian order, the world was in Multipolar state [led by Nation States as the Global Actors]

The classical realist Morgenthau in his book "Politics among Nations" calls multipolar order as the most stable where it works as the ideal conditions for 'Balance of Power' thesis where there are several state actors and it's a realist concept to come over Security Dilemma (eg) through Internal, External Balancing.

However, liberals like J-L Cohen called such condition as Normative state of peace and prefer collective security as the more institutionalised way of

Peace in the Multipolar order. But the current Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Palestine conflict is a big question mark on the idea of Collective security.

This has even led to Neo Classical realists like David Zakaria to claim that we are in no order period, where there is decline of west and rise of east.

For that reason, Neo Realists and proponents of Structuralism calls Multipolar order 'risky' and suggests for big Bipolar order as the most stable [Kenneth Waltz and Mearschmeyer]

Thus, there is a debate on the nature of world order, But a Multipolar world order demands the credibility to liberal institutional structures like UN, WTO etc.

(c) How does cultural relativism challenge the enforcement of universal human rights? Discuss how do "Asian values" offer an alternative perspective on human rights?

(20 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Human Rights are the most powerful idea of our times [Based on liberal and Natural theory of rights by John Locke and Thomas Paine], which are based on the characteristics of Universality, Equitability, Indivisibility, Permanence and Inalienability.

However, Cultural Relativists calls for 'Differentiated' model of rights and calls idea of human rights as Universal "Western Obsession" and imitating the west based on the propaganda set up by the liberalists to advance their interests.

Cultural Relativists thus call for Rights as the idea to be deep rooted

is Cultural settings (eg) Operationalisation of Rights in the context of the country
 (eg) Violation of Rights of muslim girls by banning Hijab in France .

Similarly Multiculturalists like Will Kymlicka supported the National Minorities, but not the refugees for giving equal rights, which was criticized by Bruno Parekh in Book 'Rethinking multiculturalism' .

In a similar way, Michael Walzer in 'Spheres of Justice' suggests that man is never an isolated concept, he is situated self, this is the reason why Cultural Relativists calls the Idea of Universal Rights as 'colour-blindness' and go for 'Differentiated Citizenship'

through which we Equalize the Differences
[Lee Kuan Yew] .

In this content, Asian Values
advocated by Lee Kuan Yew call for
the rights in Asian Context, which
suit the Asian settings and does
not hinder the Domestic political context,
they have even held that the model
adopted by few countries like India
is future because it leads to Unstable
democracies and call for duties towards
the state .

They called for Solidarity ,
Differentiated Citizenship , Stability rather
than Active Citizenship ; Lee Kuan Yew
Even called such things as ' Paradox
of Democracy ' where Economic Growth
is compromised .

Honnumur, ^{Asian} Social Constructivists and Social Liberals like Amartya Sen call for Capability Approach where 'being and doing' and 'functionality' is given more importance because he says in 'Argumentative Indian' that it is true that Globalization has created opportunities but people capabilities to grab these opportunities.

This unique Asian situations like Feminization of Poverty, missing women, social discrimination and poverty advocates for a mix of Asian Values, at the same time a deeper acceptance towards UDHR which starts with Article 1 saying that 'Every human Being is born free & equal', hence Depoliticization of Human Rights issue is important.

(a)

Discuss various proposed models for UNSC reforms.

(15 marks, 200 words)

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3. (b)

Discuss the constituents of the liberal international order. Do you agree that there is a decline of the 'Liberal World Order'.
(15 marks, 200 words)



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(c) The structure of various institutions in global economic governance has been designed to serve the interests of transnational actors and perpetuate Western dominance. Examine the statement.

(20 marks, 250 words)

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(a)

"Non-alignment was little more than a rational strategy on the part of the third world nations to maximise its interests with a bipolar distribution of global power." Discuss.

(15 marks, 200 words)

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4. (b)

Examine the issues raised by third-world countries at WTO. Discuss the options available to address these issues.
(15 marks, 200 words)



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(c)

World governance institutions like the UN have increasingly served as platforms for advancing geopolitical interests. Examine the statement. (20 marks, 250 words)

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SECTION-B

Write a short note on "Kampala Declaration" of the 19th summit of NAM.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Kampala Declaration of 19th summit of NAM concluded with the historic 'Kampala principles' where the centrality of Global South (hitherto known as 3rd world countries) particularly the centrality of African nations and their importance was mentioned.

the foremost being recognising the idea on which NAM is based, which is the world's Moral Voice [Jawahar Lal Nehru], thus recognising the humane approach and not allowing to be seen NAM countries as the promis of any world actor.

Secondly, adhering to

multilateralism with cooperation as the primary aim of Peace and Stability in the world order.

With the Geopolitical sand shifting, it becomes important to not let the Region being used for exploitation
(eg) the new scramble for Africa @

Forming a Block of Global South of even by being Unity of Block for Unity & Purpose and peaceful relations with the member countries.

Moreover, the demand for Liberal International Economic order based on free trade and fair principles, avoiding the neocolonialism and raising the level of Peaceful cooperation as per Belgrade Principles, 1961.

5. (b)

Discuss reasons for the democratic decline in various parts of the world.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The 2023 Democracy report by V-Dem Institute highlights the 'Democratic Reversion' the world over, where the countries now are less free when compared to 1979!

The reasons for decline in democracy being the rise in elitist culture (Political Parties shifting towards rightist side (eg) Italy, EU recently), less importance to the Normative values of Equality, Justice, Freedom

(eg) Myanmar Junta takeover 2021, Sudan coup takeover

Apart from it, even the world's oldest Democracy, USA has been witnessing Democracy Decline as seen in the assassination attempt on Presidential

Candidate Donald Trump due to the Gun Culture o

The situation in Africa is no different
 (eg) protests against authoritarian leaders
 in Uganda (over corruption charges),
 in Kenya o This shows People have
 taken a back seat and there is a rise
 of Capitalism and "Profit over People" (as
 said by Noam Chomsky) o

The movements by Grassroots
 like #Kongorising, #BlackLivesMatter,
George Floyd death protests, #FridaysforFuture
 shows the emergence of Grassroots
 movements still challenging the Authoritarian
regimes o

Hence it can be concluded that,
 there has been a decline witnessed but
 a model of 'Global Democracy' and 'Global
Parliament' can be the option [David Held]

5. (c)

Examine the role of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation.

(10 marks, 150 words)

BIMSTEC was formed in 1997 through Bangkok Declaration by countries who represent the South Asian and South East Asian Region. Current members include India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Bangladesh.

As a regional organisation, it can play a big role in India's Act East Policy as Professor Rajiv De also says the Act East slowly becoming Act Indo Pacific, where due to the China Challenge (Dealing in Pairs) BIMSTEC can act as a collective Organisation based on the concept of social liberalism ~~and~~ through communication theory of Karl Deutsch.

Acting as a Bridge between SARE and ASEAN, BIMSTEC have improve

the transport and logistic challenges

(Eg) operationalisation of BBIN can reduce the need for transport fuels and can reduce time.

The recent adoption of BIMSTEC Charter and the recent meeting of Foreign ministers of BIMSTEC in India shows that India values the connectivity, commerce and culture connection with the region with the SAGAR Doctrine at the heart. (Eg) IMT International highway, Kaladan project

Promising the Doctrine of 2 speed Regionalism (C. Ramamohan) which is that if SAGAR not working we can bring BIMSTEC into play, because 'Regionalism is the new Globalization', but trade currently is at only \$40 billion (far below \$230 billion) hence it needs to be improved.

5. (d)

Discuss how Asian regionalism differs from European regionalism?

(10 marks, 150 words)

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Today when the world is heading towards 'Global Globalization', Pankaj Khanna calls 'Regionalism' as the New Globalization.

However, European Regionalism fostered by Common Identity (western, Christian values) like European Union which dates back to European coal and steel community through Treaty of Paris 1956. It is one of the first any such idea based on David Mitrany and Ernst Haas Functionalism [Pean by Pieces].

European Regionalism, hence is based on common market and concept of European Parliament based on consensus model. However Asian regionalism is composed of various/multiple

Regional organisations like ASEAN, SAPAR, BIMSTEC, BRICS, SCO etc.

While European Regionalism is mostly focused on Regional Development through Economic model based on Stakeholder model where almost all countries have a nearly equal say, however the dominance of China in the region and China-Pakistan Axis has led to India being on the sidelines (eg) in SCO, BRICS where it is seen as a China-Russia² Led Regionalisation.

Although EU is itself suffering from major internal crisis where it is not so United as it used to be (eg) BREXIT, current Hungarian European Council President leaves Actions, thus Regional Organisations are characterised by Conflicts and Cooperation and works on Geostrategic Calculus.

NAM 2.0 makes NAM relevant in contemporary times. Comment

(10 marks, 150 words)

5. (e)

NAM is the world's Moral Voice,
and none PM Modi^o held that NAM
offers a more Humane Approach to
the current Geopolitical flum around
the Global Shifting of sands ^o

NAM 2.0 thus offers a more
multialignment and positive approach
where C.Rajamohan says that it is
an era of 'Dealignment-Realignment -
and Multi-alignments' ^o

In a world where there are no
Permanent friends and foes, it becomes
important to respect Strategic autonomy

(eg) India's Good relations with USA [2023
Official state visit to USA] and with Russia
at the same time [July 8 visit and
honoured with highest civilian ~~to~~ Order
award].

For this reason Dr. S. Jaishankar calls for moving away from the Dogmas of the past and adopting a Realist foreign policy where it is time to Engage America, Reassure Russia, manage China and Bringing Japan into play²

[Book: The India's Way] °

While Earlier NAM just talked about not aligning, current NAM 2.0 is learning hesitations of past and cooperating with like minded International Actors for the National Interest (eg) India adopting Trilateral Diplomacy in West Asian Region, balancing Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel °

Hence, calling NAM as Dead would be parochial NAM may be dead, but long live Non alignment 6

6. (a)

Discuss the main challenges in achieving global cooperation on climate change and environmental issues?
(15 marks, 200 words)

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6. (b)

What are the demands of the Gender Justice Movement? Discuss the policy framework available for Gender Justice.

(15 marks, 200 words)







6. (c) Discuss China as a revisionist power.

(20 marks, 250 words)

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7. (a)

Today Terrorism is marked by its diversity, driven by a multitude of ideologies and grievances. Examine the statement with suitable examples. (15 marks, 200 words)

Frantz Fanon called 'Terrorism as the weapon of the impotent'. Terrorism dates back to the reign of Terror in France, and has been termed as threat by Non State Actors from ungoverned space taking advantage of hyperglobalisation.

Today, Terrorism is marked by a diversity of factors and forms (eg) lone wolf attacks like recent assassination attempt on Donald Trump, terrorism from state sponsored territories (eg) recent attack in Kathua, Doda in Jammu by Kashmiri Tigers (having links with Taliban & Mohammad of Pakistan).

Apart from it, Terrorism is again contributed by non state actors such

as Hezbollah, Boko Haram; it's a surprise that non state actors like Hamas, Houthi are now even attacking a technologically advanced state like Israel [leading to proxy wars by Houthi through Iran].

Thus, a multitude of ideologies play a role for (eg) white realists consider them (terrorist) as a mere problem, but liberals consider them an ideological challenge, and social constructivists fear the threat of nuclear terrorism (as acknowledged by UNSC resolution 1540).

Henry Kissinger thus goes on to say that 'Deterrence does not work against terrorist', and they have taken the shape of 'organised crime-terrorism'.

menus leading to Black hole Syndrome where it is hard to distinguish between the two (eg) Afghanistan's Taliban and Quinn Quinn trade through Golden Crescent (to fund their activities)

Thus, a litany of Grievances result from it for (eg) taking women as hostages as we see crimes like Nadia Murid in book 'The Last Girl' explained how terrorists use women as a weapon of war. The ongoing 'polycrisis' in Middle Eastern Region is no less than Terrorism supported by State Actors like Israel, Iran which has put a question mark on the Idea of Peace and Human Rights.

Thus, an Overlapping Consensus based idea of John Rawls is required to tackle terrorism (eg) No money for Terror conference organised by India in 2023.

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7. (b)

Do you agree that China can replace America as hegemon in the emerging world order?
Give your opinion. (15 marks, 200 words)

Applying classical Realism of Morgenthau
and Neo Realism (offensive) of Mearschmeyer
of China has been called a Revisionist
state, where western scholars are
convinced that China is not only challenging
the USA hegemony, but it is in an intent
to DISPLACE US Hegemony o

The Emerging world order where in
the words of Brahma Chellany 'USA wants
a Unipolar World, China wants a
~~Unipolar~~ Bipolar World and Unipolar Asia,
with China using both its soft and
Hard Power like OBOR, Chequibook
Diplomacy, Salami Slicing, it wants
to be a Global Super Power o

The idea has been more given shape due to the 'Middle Kingdom complex' of China and USA retreat on Global theatres like Middle East and Afghanistan which led to the geopolitical vacuum being filled by China's incursions (eg) Iran-Saudi Arabia deal by China, China's investments in Afghanistan etc.

Moreover, the current dedollarisation, deamericanisation or Nationalisation of Russia's neighbourhood has pushed Russia-China closer than ever moving from enemies - detente to now Entente phase (C. Rajamohan) where they define their partnership and 'no limits' friendship (eg) recent military regular exercises etc.

Additionally, the Decline in US Hegemony due to Technologically Rising China (which is the biggest threat to USA),

as Noam Chomsky says that 'USA is decoupling China and gas lighting the world' shows the emergence of threat from China. (Napoleon once said that when China will come out of slumber it will ascend the world).

However, it is said that China will grow old before dominating the world, we can also see the dangers of relying on Pan Sinica during covid 19 pandemic when there was not only health crisis due to Wuhan virus, but also disruption in Global Supply Chain, for this reason it is important for concepts like Counter Coalitions (QUAD, SQUAD, AUKUS) to challenge China.

We can also see importance of concepts like China + 1 and necessity of emerging world order being Multipolar so as to avoid the Interdependence Risks.

What were the key factors that contributed to the rise of democracy promotion in contemporary times, and what challenges have emerged as a result of these efforts?

(20 marks, 250 words)

The Democratic Peace theory or the Republican Peace theory by Michael Doyle advocates that Democracy prevents the wars where countries with Democratic background avoid wars with the ~~full~~ fellow countries.

Thus this particular liberal theory was the key factor that contributed to the democracy promotion in contemporary times, this could also be seen in the rise of three democratic upsurges by Samuel P. Huntington (eg) 1st democratic upsurge made western countries democratic (eg USA, France), 2nd upsurge after world war 2 due to Global consensus on the dangers against Authoritarian regimes like leaders of ~~the~~ Germany

and Italy who promoted ideologies like Nazism (Lebensraum) and Fascism which was a blow to liberal Democratic principles; at the end it was the fallout of communism and the end of the cold war which brought democracy to the third world countries and countries hitherto in the Soviet Empire.

Hence, it can be summed up as the rise of Democratic consciousness (Arab Spring), Democracy at gun point (Bush Doctrine) and Geopolitical necessities, learning from world experience and experience of Authoritarian Regimes (Spartan) which spread Democracy in contemporary times.

Democracy, thus brought the rule of people, backed by sovereign will [James Bryce] which made the

world order more democratic and liberal, and even supporting the idea of Global Democracies and Parliament by cosmopolitan scholars like David Held like EU model [Supranational Bodies]

Hence, various challenges emerged out of the promotion of such efforts as it can be seen that after each Democratic upsurge came, it was countered by a Reverse wave where countries soon were shifted to the original vision of authoritarianism.

This was due to the narrative that Democracy promotion is propaganda for narrow political & economic interests by USA & western countries, this view and accusation was by Russia and China (eg) they Blamed Interference of USA in Iraq, and held that USA is promoting Democracy.

at Cumposit [Bush Doctrine], Lesey Diamond talked about 'Paradox of Democracy' saying that it is not suited for Asian situation which require Chinese model of Authoritarianism.

It also resulted in the backlash against countries (eg) Experience of China has also not been good in promoting democracy in neighbourhood like in Myanmar, Bhutan, Nepal, which deteriorated relations.

Hence, Books like 'How Democracies Die' and 'Why Nations fail' shows that ~~Nations~~ Nations fail due to weak political Institutions and people which occupy them (eg) Myanmar Junta rule, Sudan civil war, thus importance of Normative Aspect of Democracy needs to be inculcated like Equality, Justice, Freedom.

To what extent have the UN's efforts to maintain international order been successful in the post-Cold War period?

(15 marks, 200 words)

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United Nations has been created to meet to create heaven on earth, but to prevent it from becoming hell, has been proclaimed by former UNSG, but major aim of liberal institutionalism has been to create frameworks so that 'It can create Tugh into Zoo'

Otherwise the only available ground for resolution of disputes would be the battlefield; but in post cold war era, where critics believe that UN has failed to resolve Polycrisis, but Scholars like Shashi Tharoor argue that such mechanisms at global stage have prevented world war III [Nuclear]

While International Order has been seen as UN Charter opening

linis say that 'all the people, are determined to prevent the war on the Global scale', which shows the success of UN in peace efforts such as the UN Peacekeeping forces deployment, increasing accountability, curbing terrorism, (eg) (Sanctions committee 1367),

UN World Food Program [Nobel Peace Prize in 2020], giving avenue for countries to debate (eg) Russian's General will.

But, the track record has not been well like there are no answers to ongoing Natolisation, Russia Ukraine crisis (going on since 24th February, 2022), Israel Palestine Question (since 7th October 2023), and has again divided the world into the verge of Global war 3.0 (USA and western world vs China-Russia)

a more adequately left between
Democracy vs Authoritarianism where
it is heading towards Deamericanisation.

Thus, UN needs reforms in the
form of workup, which is why Classical
Realists of Morgenthau have little faith
in Institutions as opposed to Liberals.

Garth Evans also held that no other
body inspires as many hopes, yet little
action on ground as the UN².

Hence, UNSC reforms are the need
of the hour 'as a reformed multilateralism
with reformed UN at its core' can save
the world order from getting more and
more Heteropolar (eg recent Hamas,
Houthi resurgence) for which who will
be held responsible? This more voice to
Voices of Global South (eg '7+7+7' model
of Kishore Mahbubani) can be the way forward

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8. (b)

Discuss the impact of regionalisation on the world politics.

(15 marks, 200 words)

Parag Mehta in article 'Coronavirus
and the butterfly effect', applying the
chaos theory held that 'regionalisation
is the new Globalisation'.

This is also held by the
concept of 'Global Globalisation' (Washington
post article) where world today is
less open, less free marked by protectionist
trends (Xenophobia, chip war).

This Geopolitical flum has an
impact on world politics in a way that
now there are multiple Geopolitical
fronts and chessboards to dominate
on (eg) It is leading to rise of
counter coalitions [Bismarck idea]
against the rise of powers like

China like QUAD, AUKUS, SQUAD where there has been a shift towards narrow Strategic Calculus and not the idea of Global Cooperation as a whole.

This has made the idea of Collective Security an orphan idea as also held by Kishore Mahbubani where Regionalism is dominated leading to organisations like UN, WTO being taking a backseat with Foot on Accelerator.

This is the prime reason why India is against the idea of Collective Defence pacts like NATO, which challenge the idea of Collective Security and challenge the idea of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (world is one family).

However, it also gives rise to

Regional interests and make countries give more focus to their needs (eg) EU has been successful eg and ASEAN has been the most successful and it has even developed into a Security community (Karl Dewett Sociological liberalism)

SAPRC however has remained a jammed vehicle (Dr. S. J. Lankar), but Regionalisation may offer hope to the world politics in terms of diversifying dependence (eg) Chip Yalhar, Supply chain resilience like dangers of relying on Pan India during Covid Pandemic which has also led to China+1.

thus in this phase of world geopolitics, India can offer to be a 'VISHWA BANDHU' [As Dr. S. J. Lankar said in his book 'Why Bharat Matters']

8. (c) Discuss the implications of the ongoing conflict in the Middle east and Europe on the prospectus of de-nuclearisation of the international system. (20 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Stanley Tshiny called the current state of affairs in west Asia as the 'West Asian Poly crisis', however Europe has been facing internal crises with the crises being built inside the crises cooker @

The current crisis in the Middle East where each country is using strategic guns against the other shows a World Order which is backsliding to the Middle East Cold War.

For example, Iran's nuclear program could pose a threat to 'Nuclear Terrorism' by non state actors like Houthi, Hamas like the recent attack on Israel Tel Aviv by Houthi,

flourish continuous attack on Red Sea,
Israel's attack on Gaza where
more than 40,000 people have lost
their lives. Similarly the conflict
between Saudi Arabia, Iran where
'proxy-wars' and use of non state
actors have put a question mark on
the Democratisation idea where the
threat of nuclear war being very near.
(Iran has been enriching nuclear
program since USA withdrawal JCPOA)

On the other side European
crisis which has been fuelled by
Russia-Ukraine crisis since (24 Feb, 2022)
where Russia's continuous angle
with NATO Naturalisation of its near
abroad like Finland, Sweden became
members of NATO, has made

critics argue that Nuclear warfare could result into a World War III like situation where already Cold War 2.0 has emerged where world is divided into (USA-Europe vs Russia China).

For this reason, Anders D. Sagen once argued that Nuclear war once started² won't different between Good and bad terrorist, thus it is leading towards a situation where there are more hands on the nuclear button.

White liberals like Nina Jankovic argue for Peace houses because of Taliban against Nuclear weapons, but the prospects of NPT treaty has made State actors skeptical of a consensus based solution where countries like

There needs to be focus on backchannel diplomacy and Track 20 media like Peace conferences, but with a multistakeholder approach (eg last Peace conference Russia was not invited, for resolution of Ukraine dispute, which India also opposed).

Similarity in the West Asia,
which is facing a crisis, initiatives
like Abraham Accords needs to be promoted,
but a 'Two State Solution' as advocated
by UN for Israel-Palestine issue and
a space where there is no scope
for Nuclear Terrorism by unresponsive
unregulated regions should be the approach.