

II

Indian pressure group and Western pressure group.

Basically pressure groups are group of individual having common interest, pressurising political policy makers to protect and promote their interests. Basically the concept of pressure group is a part of democratic way of governance. But there exist variations among pressure groups of India and western countries.

a) In Western countries the pressure group are well organised, have some degree of autonomous power. In India the pressure groups are usually not organised and not autonomous.

Many of them associated with political touch

eg) Most of trade unions are associated with one or other parties

(eg) AITUC → communist party

CITU → communist (Marxist)

AIDWA → communist party MP are its members

II

Indian pressure group and Western pressure group.

Basically pressure groups are group of individual having common interest, pressurising political policy makers to protect and promote their interests. Basically the concept of pressure group is a part of democratic way of governance. But there exist variations among pressure groups of India and western countries.

a) In Western countries the pressure group are well organised, have some degree of autonomous power. In India the pressure groups are usually not organised and not autonomous.

Many of them associated with political touch

eg) Most of trade unions are associated with one or other parties

(eg) AITUC → communist party

CITU → communist (Marxist)

AIDWA → communist party MP are its members

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

eg) Narmada Bacho Andolan → fight for displacement and rehabilitation

People union of civil liberties → fight for civil and political rights

FICCI → lobbying for trade, commerce and Industrial sectors.

In west ::

Gay right lobbyist, Women Movement against discrimination on reproductive rights etc.

(e) In India except capitalist and Industrialist lobbying, other pressure group don't have strong influence over policy Makers. But in western countries all pressure group have strong influence over policy Makers.

so the major difference between pressure group of Western countries and India is determined by stages of Democratic maturity.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

III

Globalised World - Developing Societies:

Globalisation is not a new phenomenon, but the present stage of globalisation especially after 1990s is favourable towards the developed countries. The integration of developing countries into globalised world raises many challenges to the developing countries. The challenges are

(1) Since globalisation is a product of western capitalist countries, they are favourable towards developed countries. The fruits of globalisation always reached the developed world.

(2) Major problem of developing countries is the loss of sovereignty, they no more have control over many policy making process (eg) Introduction of ~~TRIPS~~ TRIPS in WTO make domestic countries to be bound by that agreement. So some policies which are

social spending.
Terror funding
Political lobbying
Corporate lobbying

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

favourable to developing countries like access pattern in pharmaceutical are not taken by third world. As a result people of developing countries are deprived of access to health

(3) Inequality in Institutional setup of global governance especially in finance and economic sector. (eg) In IMF and world bank usually the western countries are dominating. Even for a small reforms developing countries have to fight a lot.

(4) Integration of domestic economy with world economy makes domestic economy vulnerable of global events

(eg). Recent Eurozone sovereign debt crises affect the growth rate of India, China and Brazil.

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

(5) Globalisation underline the cultural setup of developing countries. The people of developing countries are bombarded by the western culture through channels like Television, Internet, Hollywood movies. As a result people start adopting Western way of life under the idea that those are ideal.

(6) Consumerism is another major problem arises out of globalisation. This increases the inequality among people developing countries. It eroded our saving rates and made the people vulnerable during crises times.

(7) Global governance start pushing things that are not at all important to developing countries at present situation.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

(eg) In the recent UNFCCC negotiation western countries try to make developing countries to reduce their CO_2 emission. It means pressure on the developing to adopt new technologies. But developing countries now need to investment in the fields of poverty eradication, education. Above mentioned pressure deviate the investment from social sectors.

Responses to the challenges:

1) Developing countries start to organise among themselves to fight against the pressure of developed in global platform

(eg) BRICS - Now resist the pressure of western countries in doha round of negotiation and UNFCCC

CELAC → group of latin americans and caribbean countries to counter the influence of USA in their economies.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

(b) Developing countries start persuading South - South cooperation, that fight for new international economic order (NIEO) (ie) Reforms in IMF, WTO and World bank

(c) In all international negotiations countries like India fight for - common but differentiated responsibility approach, so that the historical blunders of developed countries and the need of developing countries are taken into account in any negotiations

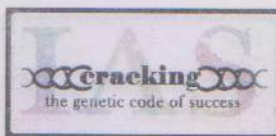
(d) Developing countries start demanding more privileges when compare to developed countries.

(e) Developing countries ask for reforms in united Nations especially in Security Council to have equal hand with west as

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

UNSC are used to impose economic sanction and declare war on countries which undermine the sovereignty of developing countries.

Eventhough many measures are taken by developing countries the western power have higher say in all aspects of globalisation.

IV

old and new form of globalization :

Globalisation is a historic phenomenon. It happens through out the history but what is happening after 1970s and before 1970s have vast differences.

(i) In old form of globalisation the integration of world nation states are limited where as in the new form it covers.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

all the fields from economy to education, culture to cosmetics, etc.

(2) In old form of globalisation there is only direct drain of wealth from dependent countries to developed countries.

In neo globalisation both direct and indirect drain of resources of developing countries through multi national companies, Foreign Institutional Investment, Intellectual property regimes etc.

(3) In old form of globalisation sovereignty of a country is undermined only by direct physical occupation or colonisation, but in new globalisation sovereignty can be undermined through various means

(1) economy → economic sanctions in UNSC

Domestic policies → IMF, WTO International policies

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

(4) In old form of globalisation there is no institutional setup to push it. In the new form institutional setup is there which legitimize the effect of globalization

eg) World Intellectual property organisation
IMF, WTO, UNFCCC

(5) old of globalisation limited only with geopolitics and economic sphere, where as neo globalisation touches all the sphere. like cultural perspective, social welfare perspective.

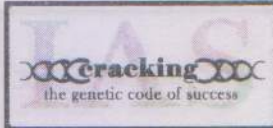
(6) Physical Means of Transportation and communication play significant role in old form of globalisation in new form electronic and Internet means of communication dominates

eg) e-shopping through flipkart
plastic Money

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

(f) old form of globalisation can be restricted to some extent from affecting domestic affairs. (g) Many communist countries like China till 1970s successfully resisted but influence of new globalisation can't be resisted by any countries.
eg) China opened economy in 1980s
India opened in 1991.

V

WTO - regime - LDC achievement is far from adequate.

WTO is a multilateral body promoting trade around the world, so that benefit reach all the countries of world. but the very design of WTO makes it favourable towards the developed countries and not towards developing countries.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

under WTO the basic agreements covers the fields of Agriculture, textile trade, trade in services, Investment related issues, Intellectual property, dispute settlement, Market access etc. Among these Agriculture, textile, Market access, dispute settlement clauses are considered to be favourable to third world countries, but the happenings are not as expected.

Agriculture :-

In case of agriculture, the Agreement of Agriculture was expected to reduce the tariff by western countries, so that third world were able to access the Market of West and ripe the fruit. But Agreement stipulate reduction of tariff of about 50% only at the end of tenth year. In this period western countries strengthen their Agricultural base

eg) Portugal, Spain, Greece in EU
Mexico in NAFTA.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

C4
Cotton
further Agricultural subsidies are still given in western countries under the disguises of green and blue box subsidies. so totally the developing countries failed to make any breakthrough.

Textile:

Abolition of Multi fibre Agreement under WTO, was considered to be favourable to developing countries. But in actual process it favours only to china, the products from other poor countries like India, Bangladesh were affected by various non tariff barriers like labour laws, phyto Sanitary conditions, child labour restriction, packaging standards

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

Dispute Settlement:

WTO stipulate to solve the dispute within 18 months and result is final and binding. Developing countries consider this will help them, but in actual practice it works well only among equal trading partners which is not the case in most of disputes.

(eg) (1) WTO allowed only the affected members to boycott the wrong does not boycott by all

(2) It has no redressal mechanism to the last resource, it ^{Judgement} only restrict future action.

Trade and Investment:

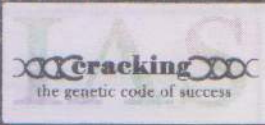
This Agreement ask members to give national treatment to foreign capital and removal of any quantitative restriction. It also want to remove domestic clauses like compulsory procurement of local products,

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Dumping

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

compulsory conditions regarding Exports and imports
These enable MNCs of west to access the financial Market and domestic Market of developing countries, The Institutional investors make quick Money and push Speculation in financial Markets. This in no way bring needed foreign capital to develop Infra structure, No way bring new advanced technologies to countries of third world.

TRIPS :

This agreement extended the concept of "patent" under Paris convention to other areas like copyrights, Geographical Indicators, Integrated circuits etc. It made developing countries to introduce reforms based on TRIPS which in most cases

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

went against the welfare of local people
(eg) India considered to be producing cheap
Medicines enable poor countries to have
access to Medicines; but introduction of
product ~~patents~~ patent for 20 years largely
affect people access to drugs which are
mostly life saving

The patent regime in the field of
Agricultural plant varieties and seed, made
MNC it Monopolize the seed production,
which largely under food security of
third world.

Trade in Services:

Basically USA, Japan, UK, Netherland
control 90% of world services. So this
Agreement benefit only them. The much
needed free Movement of personnel is
limited by western countries, which is favourable

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

to developing countries if allowed.

So as a whole the WTO regime is a product of western countries to pursue their interest in various disguises it in no way enable third world countries to have access to capital, technology (or) poverty eradication (or) Infrastructure development.

VI

UN has done well, but not well enough.

United nations was formed on the eve of world war II especially by Allied powers with the important function of maintaining peace and security among all its member countries.

Since the ~~ness~~ formation it have travelled as long path with many success and failures.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

The basic aim of UNO is to Maintain peace and Security and to promote friendly relationship among all its member countries.

In this context this function of UNO is not fully realised during cold war period.

Only after 1990 UNO start leading role

in this sphere. UN charter under Chapter

6 and Chapter 7 gave various means to Maintain peace and security.

- 1) collective security
- 2) Dispute settlement
- 3) peace keeping
- 4) Reconciliation.

Among these UNO success is only with respect to use of peacekeeping operation.

UN peacekeeping helps to break full fledged civil war in many countries especially in Africa, (e) In Congo,

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:

in Rwanda, in ~~the~~ Sudan. but in many african countries this are history of large scale genocides which was not prevented by UNO.

With respect to collective security UNO performance is usually a failure. Because of pressure of powerful USA, USSR UNO don't have its own standing army, so it depend on Member countries to use this collective security power. Such use have positive results only in 1991 gulf war, In other times this concept was used by NATO for its interest

eg) 1999 → Bosnia - Kosovo problem

2011 → Libya - no fly zone

In Libya no fly zone to be implemented by NATO, was used by west countries

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

for regime change. Still the country was affected by ethnic problem.

The recent trends of USA, bypassing UNSC clearly undermine the UNO as a whole. In 2002 USA - NATO declare war on Iraq by telling that Iraq have weapons of mass destruction, but they failed to get UNSC approval afterwards. They also can't find any such weapon. So it shows concept of collective security is only against weak powers, not against will of so-called super powers.

Even the another cardinal principle of dispute settlement is also not successful. The Palestinian authority problem since 1948 was burning still, the aggression of Israel and USA was

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

not challenged by UNO.

Similarly the recent concept of responsibility to protect (R2P) and right to humanitarian interference are used by superpowers to ~~accomplish~~ * accomplish their agenda, not for the welfare of world.

Social Sphere:

In the social sphere UNO do some positive changes, the functions of FAO, WHO, UNDP, UNEP are remarkable.

FAO do many things to alleviate hungry. Its world food programme help many hunger laden country.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

WHO do remarkable tasks in health sector. Its program to eradicate small pox is a great achievement, Now it fight with great strength against polio, Measles, HIV/AIDS which are not possible to be eradicated by a single country.

UNEP effort to do good to global environmental problem also is remarkable eg) kyoto protocol, Montreal convention reg- ozone depleting substances
Rio +20 summits.

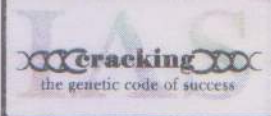
millennium development goal (8) in 2000 with measurable target and a time frame is a positive step toward eradication of many social problem. But all the efforts are very lower than

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

potential of UNO. still about 1.5 billion people around the world live below \$2 dollars a day.

Many african countries still cant feed their people (eg) food crises in Somalia in 2011-12,

Food security of many countries are very poor. Even the environmental issues are far from satisfactory. (eg) In Kyoto protocol - many countries cant achieve its mandatory reduction target, recent rio+20 summit does not achieve anything. The UNO not predict the 2008 - subprime crises.

so we can conclude that UNO achievements are mediocre, far from what its founder dreamt.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

VIII

Is EU - a failure?

European union start evolving since 1948 as a counter balance to USA and world forces. It fully consolidate by 2000. The recent & happening largely undermine the European union.

Its achievements are integration of nation states, formation of new currency - Euro, formation of Euro central bank, European parliament and visa less travel among members. All this was seen as arising of global governance or atleast regional governance. But this was proved to be a paradox because of recent

Euro Zone debt crises.

After the starting of this crises the integration more or less

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

is at the brim of total collapse. There is an inherent problem within EU that leads to this situation.

EU within itself was full of inequalities; it was usually dominated by few countries like Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands. Once the crises arises among littoral states, the well too do states start behaving as a sovereign individual nation state, not as a part of EU. Germany and France not ready to pump their taxpayer money to crises hit states like Greece and Italy.

Germany start criticising Greece Portugal, Spain that the situation is because

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

Current Relevancy - X: Mining
EFST, EFST, EFST

of their indiscipline, on the other hand
greece told that it is because of
inequality and that if they could have
their own currency they will address
their problems. It even threat to
move out of EU.

EU dont have enough
resource if big economies like Italy
or Spain fails. Germany, and other fore
runners lay down strict austerity condition
to bail out failed economies, this vastly
undermine the purpose of Integration.

so we can say that EU is
just a federation of sovereign states,
nothing more than that.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

VII

Paradox of hegemony :

The cold war between USA and USSR defined various ~~phenomenon~~ process of world from 1947 to 1991. It even undermine the UNO as a chief peace keeping organisation. In that period the concept of balance of power avert many wars like cuban missile crises, Korean war, etc than the efforts of UNO.

Since 1991 the function of UN was vastly changed. The relationship between UN and USA also greatly changed after 1991, fall of Soviet union. USA emerged as the sole super power then and determine many occurrences of the world.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

Since 1991 the tensions around the world usually determine the relationship among UN and USA. In 1991 there is a war between Iraq and Kuwait, then at the first time collective security was used against Iraq to bring the war to an end.

In 2001 when US under NATO attacking Afghanistan under the name of war against terrorism, UN also gave its approval to the war through UNSC. It enable NATO to take "collective security" measures, but after a decade there is no progress in the war. USA is in the losing side. It announced its withdrawal by 2014 even though it no way more nearer to its announced goal, this largely undermine

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

US hegemony. This should be a wakeup call to UN to pursue autonomous operation.

Another place where US hegemony was undermined is ~~in~~ 2002 Iraq war. NATO started attacking Iraq. But USA failed to get the UNSC approval because of openly declared by Russia and France that they will use veto.

Another such incident that greatly undermines its hegemony is recent UNSC decision against US backed bill to interfere in Syrian civil problem. Russia and China vetoed ^{the} ~~there~~ ^{ho} ~~trice~~ ^{nce}. All these show that the hegemony of USA is on down slope. This determines its relationship with UN.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:
Subject:
Roll No:
Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

The recent UNESCO decision to give full membership Palestinian authority. Even though USA and Israel openly opposed such move. They cut down their aid to UNESCO which amount about 26% of UNESCO total aid, these show the erosion of hegemony of USA in relationship with UN.

Even the USA designed Responsibility to protect (R2P) was opposed openly by countries like Brazil and for propose Responsibility while protecting.

Even in 2010 - IAEA search in Iran regarding controversial nuclear program. resulted in pain in USA. Mohammed Elbaradei announced there is no such evidence. This greatly undermine USA influence on UN-bodies.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com

Name:

Subject:

Roll No:

Exam:



www.crackingIAS.com

So the paradox of hegemony since 1991 that determine the relationship between UN and USA start diluting. Emergence of china, and other developing countries questioned the us hegemony not only in global politics but also in UNO.

www.crackingIAS.com
09884554654

Y-Block, 3020/1, 3rd Street 13th Main Road,
(Shanthi Colony Road) Anna Nagar, Chennai - 40
Landmark: Behind Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management
E-mail: - crackingIAS2@gmail.com