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Political Science & International Relations

PSIR Crash Course- 2025

Test 3

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name	Apuva Verma
Test Submission Date	10 th July, 2025
Email Address	
Test Start Time	
Test End Time	
UPSC Roll Number	
Phone Number	

Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
4. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
6. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
7. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

Marks Table (To be filled by Evaluators):

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at psirtestseries@shubhrranjan.com

Remarks by Evaluator:

1. Contextual understanding

2. Content

3. Structure & Flow

4. Introduction

5. Conclusion

6. Language

7. Presentation



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Student's Queries: -

Evaluator's Feedback: -

Que.1 (a)

तुलनात्मक राजनीति में प्रणालीगत दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss the systems approach in Comparative Politics.

Comparative Politics is based on the comparison of constitutions and institutions of different nations. The second phase of comparative politics inspired by behavioural movement started post 2nd world war.

Systems approach is one of the behavioural theories of comparative politics. It was designed by Daniel Easton taking inspiration from Talcott Parson's model for sociological analysis.

System approach consists of a pre-defined environment, its boundaries and the various processes happening in the system.



It focuses on the political system having the primary role of authoritative allocation of values. System does this by incorporating various inputs in the form of interest aggregation and articulation. Towards the output side, decisions are made with a feedback loop to sustain the system.

Systems approach has been criticised as unnecessary jargons by liberals; and attempt to establish liberal ways of life as hegemony by the Marxists.

With time, changes in system's approach has helped us in enriching about dynamic socio-political conditions in 3rd world countries.



Que.1 (b)

उपनिवेशोत्तर देशों में असुरक्षा द्वंद्व (Insecurity Dilemma) की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए (10 अंक)
Explain the insecurity dilemma in post-colonial countries.

Post colonial countries are those which have suffered under imperialism and colonialism. The common traits of these countries include poverty, underdevelopment, civil wars, etc

In response to the security dilemma concept based on Hobbsian notions, scholars of 3rd world have given insecurity dilemma. According to Mohammad Ayub, the existing security dilemmas are based on euro-centrism because they do not understand the insecurity dilemma of 3rd world post colonial states.

These states have not been able



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to evolve into security communities, even in domestic sphere. They suffer from lot of inner contradictions leaving no scope for reconciliation.

The reasons behind includes increased inequalities due to globalisation, increased identity markers based on clash of civilisations, environmental degradation, religious fundamentalism, lack of strong government.

All these factors have contributed to internal security threats like left wing extremism, terrorism, narcoterrorism, human trafficking, bonded labour, civil wars, insurgency.

The concept of security dilemma becomes important in the backdrop of fallout of globalisation and growing anarchy in international relations.

Que.1 (c)

विवेचना कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आश्रयण सिद्धांत (Dependency Theory) पश्चिमी विकास अवधारणाओं को चुनौती देता है। (10 अंक)

Discuss how dependency theory challenges the dominant Western understandings of development.

The western model of development at present relies on neo-colonialism way of life. As a counter, dependency school of Marxist thought provide a rational critique.

The dependency school has been based on ideas of scholars like A. G. Frank, Ramkrishna and Immanuel Wallerstein.

These scholars highlight how the liberal order of development has led to development of underdevelopment.

They explain this with the help of core-periphery model. Immanuel Wallerstein's "World's system Theory"



also highlights role of semi-peripheries. Core countries are fundamentally strong nations and dominate political, social and economic domains. The peripheries act as the source of raw materials for these nations.

The states in peripheries work for the bourgeoisie of core countries or indigenous bourgeoisie. This has resulted in concentration of wealth in core and semi-peripheries. The peripheries have been worse off.

Dependency school advocates for autonomous development of these nations. It remains relevant as a critique to rising inequalities and perceived drain of wealth.



Que.1 (d)

पूँजीवादी और समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में राज्य की विशेषताओं की तुलना कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Compare the characteristics of the State in capitalist and socialist economies.

The state in capitalist and socialist economies can be differentiated on the basis of who controls the mode of production. In a capitalist nation, states are aligned with bourgeoisie class.

A capitalist state does not exist in vacuum. The prevailing socio-political environment impacts its functioning. In a capitalist society, since mode of production is privatised, state's role varies from night watchman to welfare roles depending on prevailing conditions.

State ensures rights and equality of opportunity to safeguards rights



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of capitalists. When contradictions emerge, state goes for welfare measures to accomodate the sub-alterns (concept of hegemony).

In a socialist economy, there is a need for centralised planning. State is at the core of all functions. It controls the degree of rights and focus is more on duty. Equality is supposed to be substantive based on providing resources based on "need". A socialist state ensures the control over mode of production with people. However, success varies and till now it has not proved to be very efficient.

In real, we need a mix of traits of both socialist and capitalist state for the most practicable form.



Que.1 (e)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss the measures undertaken by the United Nations for its reforms.

United Nations is a world forum which was created post world war II to prevent further generations from the scourge of war.

The main functions of UN can be defined as prevention of war, development and human rights. Out of these the role of UNSC has become most important to prevent wars.

The present composition of UNSC does not reflect ground realities.

UN has proposed a number of measures to correct this. Firstly, the expansion of UNSC to ensure representativeness.



of nations like India, Africa, Latin America. Similarly to counter obstructive nature of veto power, UN is suggesting to go through the route of $\frac{2}{3}$ in majority of UNGA.

The role of UN Peace-keeping is also evolving. UN is now more involved with peace-keepers apart from ensuring ceasefire also ensure development and tackle internal security challenges.

The periodic reviews of human rights, creating grounds for disarmament, strengthening role of WHO and voices to 3rd world are other actions for reforms by WHO.

As told by Ban Ki Moon, we need more UN than ever before and a stronger one.



Que.2(a)

वर्तमान वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया का प्रभाव राष्ट्रों के भीतर और राष्ट्रों के बीच अत्यंत असमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।
(20 अंक)

The impact of the current process of globalisation is extremely uneven, both within and between nations. Discuss.

The process of globalisation can be called as phenomena resulting in borderless world (Marshall McLuhan). It has led to inexorable integration of market and people across globe.

The present model of globalisation is based on neo-liberal world view. The principles of neo-liberalism dictates free-hand to market with minimum intervention from government. It is this contradiction in economic and social policy which gives rise to uneven development and growing inequalities.



Within the western world, we can see backlash against globalisation starting from 1997 protest against WTO meeting in Seattle. Globalisation has decreased the share of European Union in world trade. The fallout can be seen in form of BREXIT, rise of right-wing even in core democracies.

The uneven development is continued from lower wages due to cheap labour from developing world, loss of job opportunities, decline in social protection, concentration of wealth, etc. The crisis in Greece due to removal of social net part of globalisation impact. can be a manifestation of



causing inequalities.

Another aspect has been misuse by free-riders of globalisation like China. China has been the biggest winner of globalisation. It has followed a policy of ambiguity and forced companies to share technical know-how, reverse engineered and weaponised trade.

The uneven development between nations can be explained using Dependency Theory school ideas.

It recognised the operation of globalisation ~~as~~ on a world stage and continued drain of wealth from peripheries to core.



nations in form of "development of underdevelopment."

There has been huge resentment against globalisation in developing world.

One of the worse off sectors has been agriculture where social net of government was removed and forced to face competition from developed states.

Globalisation has led to poverty, underdevelopment and environmental

degradation. The MNC's of developed world have also interfered in domestic politics and destabilised governments.

Globalisation needs to ensure that fruits of development reach the underprivileged. Combining "Capability approach" with globalisation can be a solution.

Que.2 (b)

राजनीतिक दल लोकतंत्र के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Political parties are sine qua non for a democracy. Discuss.

According to SARTORI, it is not the number of parties but the number of political parties having systemic relevance. Political parties become quint-essential for modern democracy.

Political parties may be defined as organisations formed by like-minded people with the objective of capturing power and public offices. They perform the function of interest aggregation and interest articulation. They are also instrumental in authoritative allocation of value as per System's Theory because they



are a powerful agency in the political system.

With the application of universal Adult Franchise, representative democracy has become the most practicable form. The representation is done by political parties. There have been rise of different political parties as instrument of different classes. Ex: Labour party in UK is considered pro-proletarian; Republican party in USA is pro-bourgeoisie.

Even in Indian context, with the waves of democratic upsurges, we see parties based on caste, class, religion, etc. These parties have propagated the ideas



of common people to national perspective.
Ex: Pressure from DMK has resulted
in India voting against Sri Lanka in
UNHCR proceedings.

However, despite being integral to
democracy, there has been a decline
in ideologies of political parties symbolised
by "Catch all parties" given by Otto von
Kurcheimer. In Indian context, Yogendra
Kumar emphasises on "institutionalisation
and deinstitutionalisation", a phenomena
common in third world countries.

Political parties should go back to the
agenda of social democracy coupled
with broader national perspective
to prevent democratic backsliding.



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ue.2(c)

राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व में सामाजिक आंदोलनों के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Analyse the significance of social movements in political representation.

Political representation remains one of the remedial tools to ensure socio-economic justice and equal voice to all. The journey for a wholesome representation has been long and enduring.

The first instance of political representation discussions can be seen in Plato's work where he describes women to be included in political arena. Later, with the rise of worker's movement against capitalist exploitation gave rise to demand for Universal Adult Franchise. Marx's ideas later subsumed in the rise of communist parties as vanguard of



social revolution providing political representation to all based on "democratic centralisation."

Other strand of social movement in context of political representation includes feminist school. The feminists perspective of "Personal is political" also highlight neglect of women from political representation leading to emergence of masculine laws full of loopholes for exploitation.

This strand further expands to international arena where Ann T. Tickner highlights how neglect of women in political discussions at international level has led to war, violence and destruction.



As a result, we see the incorporation of these ideas in present political scenarios. The workers' movement gave way to rise of left-parties as well as change to welfare approach ensuring representation of workers. Feminist perspectives and representation are being more widely acknowledged.

In Indian context, the 2 waves of democratic upsurges have ensured political representation to marginalised sections. Recent, Maoi Shakti Adhikam is a product of long-drawn social movement for woman representation.

Social movements are key to the minds of people and existing circumstances in socio-political arena.

Que.4 (a)

शीत युद्ध 2.0 की अवधारणा समकालीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों की वास्तविकता को ठीक से नहीं दर्शाती। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (20 अंक)

The Cold War 2.0 paradigm does not aptly capture the essence of current international relations. Comment.

Cold war was a state of high tensions between the two superpowers characterised by nuclear deterrence. Cold war 2.0 is used to denote present state of relation between USA and Russia. However, it can be termed as Russophobic and ambiguous.

The essence of current international relation is based on liberal international order and neo-liberalism as the philosophy behind globalisation. This has helped in certain countries who acted as free-riders and enhanced their powers. According to Mearsheimer, it is China which is the biggest



threat to US hegemony not Russia.

Never ever in history has a country been able to enhance its comprehensive national power like China did. It has reduced the gap between power of USA and China. It would be wrong to think that China's rise will be peaceful. Instead being a revisionist power, China aims to challenge the hegemony of USA.

Resuming Cold War 2.0. not only debites the focus from China, it is a threat to US. foreign policy makers. Additionally.

John Lewis Gaddis also highlighted the state of post cold war as "diffusion" of challenges.



States have become more dependant on each other, a phenomena of complex interdependence given by Joseph Nye.

This results in limited scope for conventional war against non-conventional challenges. Even USA and China need to collaborate in UNSC and other platforms for successful tackling of the global challenges.

The recent international relations are also defined as "decline of west and rise of east" by ~~post~~ scholars like Faouel Zakaria. As a result we see USA retreating from the liberal international economic order which itself had created for perpetuation of its hegemony.



Initiatives like Making America Great Again (MAGA), BREXIT, rise of right-wing parties point toward America's initiative to dislodge China's efforts to establish a Sino-centric world.

Cold war 2.0 is more of an academic literature rather than world reality.

Presently, there has been a lot of churning in international relations giving way to high rivalry between USA and China in form of trade war becoming the centre of global politics



Que.4 (b)

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ कई साझा संकटों और चिंताओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

India and the European Union face multiple shared crises and concerns. Discuss.

Both India and European Union are vibrant democracies supporting liberal world order. In time of NAFTA and trade war, their opportunities and challenges are being shared.

India and EU have been supporters of globalisation. Both have huge interest in keeping globalisation alive. However, phenomena like BREXIT and failure of SAFTA remain challenging. It also point towards role of international actors in regional politics. Pakistan-China interests in failure of SAFTA and Britain being "Europhobic" nation inspired by USA.



Both India and EU have been negotiating a trade deal since 2007. But challenges remain, top among them being EU's objection to India's Non-tariff barriers, demand for cross-border data flow, protection of intellectual property rights, more focus on commercial presence rather than movement of actual persons.

In health arena, both India and EU were instrumental in developing COVID-19 vaccines. i.e. COVAXIN and

COVISHIELD. However, issue of compulsory licensing and evergreening of patents

is a point of dispute between both.

India also opposes EU's support for

TRIPS Plus. They together are also



largest contributors to WHO in times of USA's retreat.

Both India and EU are suffering from migrant crisis. Both oppose the MAXIM principle applied against Iran by USA-Israel. This endangers the energy security of both nations and creates instability in middle east leading to refugee crisis in EU and rise of extremist groups in India.

They also have shared concern towards climate highlighted from initiatives like International Solar Alliance, Green partnership with Germany, Denmark.

India and EU together are a heavyweight in international arena. In times of global vacuum in with American retreat, they can provide ³⁷ guidance.



Q.4 (c)

शक्ति संतुलन (Balance of Power) क्या है? शक्ति संतुलन बनाए रखने के विभिन्न तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए।
(15 अंक)

What is the Balance of Power? Discuss various methods of maintaining the balance of power.

Balance of power is a Westphalian model to prevent wars. It is the balancing of different blocks against each other so that no block gains hegemony in isolation.

Balance of power was employed by European countries and has resulted in prevent 100 years of peace after Vienna Congress. It employs a number of techniques, primary being the alliance system.

Whenever any nation tries to gain hegemony, an alliance is formed



against it. Hence, formation of alliances and counter-alliances are core principles of BOP. Further, nations go for arms race to maintain conventional superiority as war is a natural process and ensuring maximum power is the only surety for national interest.

Further, techniques include demobilisation or demilitarisation of the army of defeated power. For ex- Post world war-I, Germany's army was disbanded and weakened. Heavy reparations are another technique to further weaken the defeated power. The defeated power is brought back in the system.



Other techniques of BOP includes increasing comprehensive national power, military exercises to deter enemy, technological upgradation, maintaining sound espionage system, being war ready, integration of different forces and command.

Realists believe that BOP has now been overshadowed by Nuclear deterrence. In a state of complex interdependence, its usage remains limited.

BOP still holds importance because we can see the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, Israel-Palestine conflict, Operation Sindoor. all relying on conventional wars.



Que.5 (a)

राष्ट्रीय हित को परिभाषित कीजिए एवं अंतराष्ट्रीय संबंधों में इसके महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक)
Define national interest and give its importance in International Relations.

According to realist scholars like Morgenthau, national interest is the immediate and long term goal. It forms the basis of all state's action.

National interest may be defined as actions which safeguard the territorial integrity, sovereignty and welfare of the citizens of a nation. In international relations, defined as "anarchical societies" by Hedley Bull, states strive to maintain national interest in a dynamic arena.

The safeguard to ensure national



interest is power. Hence for maintaining one's national interest, states go for accumulation of power and strengthening comprehensive national power. This leads to balance of power, formation of alliances, militarisation, conventional war superiority, nuclear deterrence.

According to dominant narrative, national interest is best ensured by establishing one's hegemony. The present state of relations between USA and China may be the best example - where a hegemonic power is defending its national interest against revisionist power.

National interest has multiple-dimensions but its importance is undisputed in international relations arena.⁴²



Que.5 (b)

सामूहिक सुरक्षा की मूल अवधारणाएँ क्या हैं तथा इसकी सफलता के लिए आवश्यक पूर्वपिकाएँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक)
What are the basic assumptions of collective security and discuss prerequisites for the success of collective security?

Collective security concept originated post 2nd world war. It refers to putting faith in institutionalised mechanism to counter aggression rather than balance of power.

The basic assumption of collective security are -

- (a) States are rational actors and follow normative values.
- (b) States will uphold the protection of human rights and human dignity.
- (c) Feeling of collectivisation against



any attempt to destabilise the present liberal world order.

The prerequisites for collective security includes firstly existence of a global body which can handle the decision making and implementation. Ex: UN.

Secondly, states must give up individual militarisation and put faith on collective force. Ex: UN peace keeping.

It also includes prevalence of global norms and well defined procedures to identify aggressor and take action.

Collective security remains a stalled in international politics falling victim to great power politics and overshadowed by collective defence. 44



Que.5 (c)

18वें जी20 शिखर सम्मेलन पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। (10 अंक)

Write a brief note on the 18th G20 Summit.

The 18th G20 summit was held in the backdrop of global shrinking. World is marred with wars in the form of Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine.

G20 follows the scheme of troika. Present troika included neutral members like India and Indonesia.

The 18th G20 summit focussed on a number of issues being faced by global community. from climate change financing to governance of global commons.

18th G20 summit placed main agenda



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in form of maintaining global economic revival. G-20 countries continued cooperation in strengthening of supply chains, reforms in WTO, sustainable financing to promote small scale industries.

In arena of climate change, countries committed to undertake more robust view of requirement of developing world. Thrust was on sustainable climate financing. Also, with African Union in G-20, the body has committed to be the strongest voice of human rights and economic integration.

18th G20 summit suggests numerous opportunities for the interconnected world to move towards ⁴⁶ path of sustainable development.



Que.5 (d)

गैर-राज्य अभिनेता किस प्रकार संप्रभुता और राष्ट्रवाद की अवधारणाओं में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए बाध्य कर रहे हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss how non-state actors have forced a change in the concepts of sovereignty and nationalism.

Non state actors is a broad terminology encompassing MNC's, Ngo's, civil society, climate forums, transnational actors like terrorist groups. In a global village, our interdependence has increased manifest.

Non-state actors have emerged post globalisation emerging as world system. This has diluted the rigid boundaries between nations and increased mobility of people and resources. The means of transportation and revolution in technology has facilitated this fact.



As a result, their integration with domestic politics has become diffused.

Nations can no more claim sovereignty based on Westphalian nation. These non-state actors have cross-boundary linkages and easy flow of finance to strengthen their hold at grassroot level.

As a result, sovereignty has diluted. The nationalism discourse is further being overshadowed by emergence of global community and world value system.

Non-state actors have become challenge as well as opportunity. Their intent needs to be checked for global development and world community.⁴⁸



Que.5 (e)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)
Discuss the working and composition of the International Court of Justice.

International Court of Justice is a specialised body of United Nations. It is located in The Hague, Netherlands and comprises of 15 judges from different part of world.

It acts as the supreme body to maintain global peace, human rights, sovereignty of state. All members of UN can become party to ICJ.

Presently, 15 judges are elected based on proper representation unlike UNSC being dominated by western powers. The judges are elected for a period of 9 years.



ICJ works on the principle of natural justice. It offers 2 types of commitment from nations. Voluntary jurisdiction and compulsory jurisdiction. Ex: India has exempted itself from compulsory jurisdiction involving commonwealth nations.

The teeth to ICJ is provided by UNSC. Decisions of ICJ evoke global normative values. UNSC directs the implementation of ICJ judgements by use of UN Peacekeeping force.

ICJ has been a stability providing body in dominant realist discourse. It needs to be strengthened further for welfare of global community.



Que.6 (a)

“समकालीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति को समझना असंभव है जब तक कि शीत युद्ध की गतिशीलता और उसकी विरासत को न समझा जाए।” स्पष्ट कीजिए। (20 अंक)

“It is impossible to understand contemporary international politics without first understanding the dynamics of the Cold War and the legacy it left behind.” Explain.

Cold war is usually used to denote the period in history marked by high state of rivalry between the two superpowers USA and USSR which brought the world on the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

In order to understand contemporary politics which is based on the results of end of cold war, we need to understand various associated phenomena during cold war. Firstly, the state of rivalry between USA and Russia (successor state of USSR) continues in form of Cold war 2.0.



The Russia-Ukraine war is a legacy of cold war. Ukraine was one of the states in USSR. Post end of cold war, there has been an expansion of NATO, formed in 1949 as a collective defence against USSR. This has resulted in Russia being highly averse to the idea of Ukraine's inclusion in NATO. As a result, to fulfil its safety, Russia annexed Crimea resulting in war.

America First, BREXIT, MAGA, are other fallouts of legacy of cold war. During cold war, China partnered with USA. It gained advantage from the liberal world order and transformed into a trading state. Taking advantage of USA-Russia's rivalry, China commenced



of its "peaceful rise" and has now become ambitious to establish Sino-Centric world. This has led USA to dismantle the same Brettonwoods institutions it built ~~from~~ for perpetuation of hegemony.

The Israel-Arab conflict as well as Israel-Iran war too are influenced by Cold war. In 1948, creation of Israel was seen as a post of USA in Mediterranean. It destabilised the politics of Middle East, the legacy is continuing till date. The 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran was against USA's cold war politics. Israel became one of the targets of Iran resulting in increased USA-Iran rivalry.



The state of nuclear relations continue to remain the legacy of cold war.
NPT was formed in 1969 as a measure to curb India's nuclear program.
The failure of NPT is evident from possession of nuclear weapons with states like North Korea, Pakistan creating security dilemma and instability in Korean Peninsula and South Asia.

The legacy of cold war and its dynamics continue to influence present politics. There has not been much qualitative change in terms of state's aspiration of national interest - and form of politics.

Que.6 (b)

क्या आप सहमत हैं कि क्रियात्मकता (Functionalism) का सिद्धांत विरोधाभासी एवं अस्पष्ट है? (15 अंक)
Do you agree that the theory of functionalism is contradictory and vague?

The theory of functionalism is based on principles of liberalism. It is an institution and civil society focussed theory which believes in learning through cooperation model.

The theory of functionalism is based on ideas of scholars like Karl Deutsch, David Mitrany. They believe that states are rational actors.

They will cooperate for the purpose of peace and stability. The issues to be tackled are bundled and focus is on learning to harvest low-hanging fruits. This compartment-alisation of issues is unique.



Further, functionalists believe that politicians need to be kept out of the process. Chance has to be given to civil societies and focus on deterack-II

diplomacy. Once it is successful, state will itself realise that there is no use of war, instead they should focus on becoming security community.

However, contradiction emerges when scholars assume that states will be rational and not give primary to their rational interest. International politics has been compared to an anarchical society by Hedley Bull, and states only appear to be responsible rather than being actually responsible.



Also, the assertion to keep politicians out is vague, because political will is the basic ingredient for the success of becoming a security community.

The example of EU, which is the foundation for functionalist model even is based on political will and national interest. The exit of Britain from EU highlights this.

Theory of functionalism is based on normative ideas but for it to be successful, it need to incorporate the realist perspective also leading to a final synthesis.



Que.6 (c)

गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के उद्देश्यों और उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Evaluate the aims and achievements of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Non aligned Movement has been called as the "biggest peace movement" by India's ex PM - Indira Gandhi. It was seen as discarding block politics of superpowers and 3rd world solidarity.

Non-Aligned Movement originated post Banding Conference. It was an initiative of leaders from newly-independent countries like ~~the~~ Ghana, Indonesia, India, Egypt and Yugoslavia. It was an output of these nations to resist dictated policies of western nations.

The aims of the non-aligned movement were:



- (i) Providing a platform for 3rd world countries to showcase their unity and dignity.
- (ii) To discard the nuclear deterrence policy of superpowers and go for nuclear disarmament.
- (iii) As a policy against discriminations like apartheid, colonialism and militarism.
- (iv) To establish a new international economic order based on the principles of equity and fairness.
- (v) To act as a moral force reaching ~~by~~ delegitimisation of arms race and balance of power politics.

According to TV Paul, NAM was successful in soft-balancing policy of weaker states.



The achievements of NAM includes providing strategic autonomy to 3rd world. Eg: India's opposition to US policies and war in Vietnam. It successfully created taboo and stigma against use of nuclear weapons. Probably, this was the reason why USA could not use nuclear weapons in Vietnam war even at the cost of its own hegemony.

The success of NAM in establishing a new international economic order is not appreciable. Third world did not have solidarity even within themselves. Ex: OPEC countries. Post end of cold war, NAM's relevance has been questioned.

NAM 2.0 can be imagined as a moral hinge in the anarchical international system for nations to guide themselves.