

इस दृष्टि
में केवल
पत्र संख्या
लिखें।
Only write
question
number in
this margin

Specimen Booklet

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

NAME - SANSKRITI TRIVEDI

PSIR TEST-03

TEST DATE - 2/08/2022

Remarks:

	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	VERY GOOD	Excellent
QUESTION UNDERSTANDING					
STRUCTURE & FLOW					
SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE					
PRESENTATION					

Remarks:

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Only write
question
number in
this margin

SECTION-A

Q1(a) Morgenthau is one of the chief proponent of the classical Realist theory. He writes post the end of WW2 in his book Politics among Nations (1948) about realism as the best way to study state behaviour so that idealism and its utopian features are rejected.

The basic focus of Morgenthau is on study of power as most important determinant of state behaviour. This he derives from human Nature which constantly tries to have more power.

In 'Primacy of National Interest', he says that state's behaviour is solely guided by interest and not through any ethical considerations. This National interest can be achieved through balance of power, diplomacy and deterrence.

Only write
question
number in
this margin

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

He studies international relations
through some objective, fixed criteria
so as to make it a scientific study.

He also urges to treat international
politics separate to other disciplines
like economics, law etc.

His main focus is on 'state'
as an actor which is the most
important and state is placed in
a world of structure of anarchy.

Though widely accepted; his
principles come into criticism by
structural realism as being unscientific
as it is based on human nature.

Morgenthau's Realism
nevertheless focuses try to
better understand early and war world order.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

2(b)

In 1988 at Multatve Summit,
H.W. Bush and Gorbachev announced
that old war had come to an end
and in 1991, USSR disintegrates marking
an end to a long bipolar world order.

The disintegration of USSR has
been highly debated and it is said
that a combined impact of
USA's policy, USSR's internal and external
politics were a reason.

USSR, internally has
started to see revolutions in its
peripheries like Hungary (Solidarity) for
greater autonomy. This had
happened because communism
was forced in countries of periphery.
Policies of Gorbachev were
also problematic. His policy of

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Perestroika that gave greater role to private on the economy backfired. The policy of Glasnost which aimed to give freedom of speech and political participation of people also backfired. We see USSR go the way Torquville had warned "Tyrannies fall when they start to reform."

~~regards~~ USA's beggar thy enemy policies aided in USSR's disintegration as it aimed to cut the prices of oil on which USSR dependent.

All of this unintentionally aided to lead to fall of USSR day with unipolarity of USA was established and ideologically we reached 'end of ideology' (Fukuyama)

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

1. Q1

National Interest is a focal point along with foreign policies take shape. Morgenthau says that National Interest will be present in world dynamics as long as ~~there are~~ there are states.

But NI is a highly vague concept.

This is because the exact constituents and structures of NI are not traced.

Morgenthau in 'Primacy of National Interest' says that National Interest of a state is protection of its physical, political and cultural identity.

He also says that some NIs are core while some are peripheral.

He says that as politics of states are ever changing in this dynamic system, NI keeps changing.

Only write
question
number in
this margin

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Rossmin echoes the same view
as he says some NI are general - some
specific ; while some are temporary - some
are permanent.

Frenkel says that NI can be
studied along two links - objectivist
and subjectivist and changes as per
situation.

For V.V. Dyke, NI is pseudo
theory because some NI can be
gain independently like democracy but
some are dependent like global disarmament.

This vagueness - has been used
by elites for their purposes as per
Raymond Aron. Charles Beard is
also of the view that only ruling
class interest is NI.

Thus NI becomes a
key arena for future
theorising and study.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

2 (d)

Political Economy Approach

emerges as of the most prominent
& modern comparative methods after
the traditional methods were criticised of
being non comparative by Roy C. Macridies.

This approach ~~from~~ studies
the interface of politics and economics.
It is useful because it is both
prescriptive and descriptive in
nature. It is also qualitative and
quantitative in nature.

It has been specially
useful for studying developing countries
as they lack institutional structures.

For ex - Fransz van uses this
to study post colonial societies
and Marxists use it to study
underdevelopment in Latin America.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

But the approach has been
not free of criticism. It is criticised for
focusing too much on economics and
being economically determinist for
example Immanuel Wallerstein in
World systems analysis doesn't
consider other factors that can
cause exploitation of the periphery.

The 'state' which is central
in study of political science
attains a secondary role. Thus
Theodor Skocpol would urge to
bring back state in.

Even New Institutionalists
aim at bringing studies of
institutions back like seen in
writings of March & Olsen.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Q1(e)

Pressure groups are ^{parts} non-political
~~process~~ processes that are aimed at
coming together for urging government
for some interest. Political sociology
~~consider~~ and Pluralist democracy
paradigm considers pressure group
Study essential in studying political
participation.

The del nature of pressure
groups in developing countries have
been studied by Jean Blondel and
she says that they are non associations
in nature which means that they
are sporadic sporadic and lack
organisation.

The del pressure groups
are also protective in nature and
look for basic livelihood concerns.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

But with democratic deepening,
pressure groups are changing as
J. Blunder notes that they become
more associational with more of
focused demands.

There is ~~major~~ improvement in
methods of interest articulation and
aggregation. There is fall in anomic
types of pressure groups which lacked
any kind of norms.

The new pressure groups are
also developmental in nature and
focus on quality of life and
human rights issue.

But there have been
certain concerns regarding
politicisation and elitism.

Nevertheless, they have
made democracies more deliberative.

02(a)

Realism is one of the Regemonic approaches of studying international relations. It can be seen in the classical writings of Hobbes, Sun Tzu, Machiavelli and Kautilya.

A similar theme that can be traced to these sources is that power politics become the core concern for states. Realism runs on the dictum by Morgenthau "Whatever be the ultimate aim, power is always the immediate aim".

This competitive and conflictual side can be seen in various other strands of Realism. Classical Realism as seen on writing of E.H. Carr and Morgenthau also reverberate this. They write against idealism and utopian importance. Given to 'peace' as a core interest

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

of state.

Morgenthau in six principles say that States are the sole actors in the international relations in a state of anarchy. The states aim at survival as their basic rational interest. The international system is such that each state is for oneself and thus is called "self help".

States driven by rational interest want to acquire power as both means and ends. This leads to security dilemma for other States. Robert Jervis say that leads to spiralling for more and more power.

In this competitive and conflictual international relations, there is no rule of ethics. States will resort to violence and war if that serves their purpose.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

~~Realist~~ Neo realists like K. Waltz
and J. Mearsheimer say that states
behave in such a manner due to
the system of anarchy. In their unit
of analysis is not state but the anarchy,
This anarchy limits the options for
states and leads to more competitive
relations.

For defensive realist like Waltz
this competition ends at gaining enough
security but for offensive realist it is
about gaining maximum power until
it becomes a hegemon; if not the
state can be dominated by others (Mearsheimer).

This competition manifests
itself time and again into changing
Balance of Power, just equilibrium among
states. ~~For~~ For example if earlier
focus of balance of power was focused
in Atlantic today in Indo Pacific.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

States are engaging in both
internal, external and soft balancing
to remain relevant in this competitive
environment.

It is this competition that has
brought into focus Nuclear Arms Race,

But this competitive understanding
has been criticised too. For Constructivists
like A Wendt, this is a construction of anarchy.
For Post Modernists; it is just a "truth that
has been constructed". For English School
theorists like 'Healey But' - rather
the relations are good - anarchical society.

The relations as competitive or
② collaborative are indeed a matter of
debate. But nations need to
cooperate on issues like climate change.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

2 (b)

International Relations has been dominated by hegemonic schools like Realism and liberalism but now we see a lot of critical writings on IR like ~~international~~ the school of feminism.

Feminism has considered these traditional schools as masculinist and have missed the role of gender and women in the issues of high politics.

Cynthia Enloe says that women in international relations have been limited as being wives, plantation workers and sexually exploited in her book "Bananas, Bases, Beaches". This shows that IR has been written and performed through male lens.

J. Ann Tickner is one of the pioneers feminists who

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

question Realist obsession on 'Objective
understanding of IR'. She proposes
an alternative to Morgenthau's 6 principles
and says that there can be no objective
IR and IR is too deeply connected with
ethics.

§ Feminist also deconstruct the
issue of security which has been
traditionally understood as being militarist.
~~and~~ Rather they say that this 'security'
causes further insecurity (Security Paradox).
They propose that there should be
greater focus on human security
which includes access to essentials
like shelter, food etc.

Traditional theories and its
practice has kept women away
from decision making positions.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Women are considered 'soft' and ~~are~~ not
worthy of tough decisions. But this has
been challenged by feminist research
by Sara Ruddick that peace negotiations
by women will last longer. UN Resolution
1325 is a positive step in this regard.

'Gender' has divided the
~~world~~ world as 'new haves-haves nots'.
But feminist contribution to IR is bringing
concerns of gender in the forefront.

This is relevant because
even though we have platforms like
UN-Women, Beijing Platform -
biggest victims of any war are women as
seen in case of Afghanistan. Thus
women's role has to be taken seriously.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Only write
question
number in
this margin

2(c)

Immanuel Wallerstein's World

System's theory is a Marxist Political Economy
approach to study the present state
of world system through an economic focus.

Wallerstein's world system is
derived from Dependency theory by
Andre Gunder Frank and further tries
to build on it. For him dependency's
focus on state-level of analysis is
not useful rather there should be
system-level analysis as there is
international division of labor.

Wallerstein says that current-
world system post 1600 is that of
Capitalism. It is decentralised and is
comprised of temporal, spatial and cultural features.

If seen spatially; there is core,
semi-peripheri and peripheri. Core is
the developed country like the G7 and has

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Only write
question
number in
this margin

control over capita and technology. The semi-periphery is his addition to dependency theory. It acts like a buffer and absorbs the defect industries of the core. It even provides labor at cheaper cost to core and thus prevents socialistic revolution at the core. The periphery is most impoverished and just suffers from drain of wealth like LDCs.

The temporal analysis means that there is certain circadian rhythms associated with the system. The system has some ^{stage} ~~end~~ and it will fall. It will fall when the contradictions in the system are beyond repair.

The cultural analysis tells us about the culture and science that keeps the system alive.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

The ~~WST~~ WST has been appreciated
for providing a critique to globalisation
and modernisation theory but certain
limitations are:

- ① For Chase Dunn there is less focus on
inter state relations and more on
System.
- ② For Frank Gyllis, this is ~~an~~ economic
determinism as the exploitation in
peripheri can be due to some other factor
like religion.
- ③ It is also called Eurocentric and not
applicable for all places.

Thus Wallerstein says that
as the capitalism System is bound
to fall, it is better to devise an
inclusive production way that
promotes equitable growth.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Q 36

When USSR collapsed post cold war ;
it was said that USA's hegemony has
been established. But hegemony as a concept
has been not clearly understood in
international politics.

Jan Bremmer says Different theoretical paradigms
understand it differently. For Realist
like Max Mearsheimer, hegemony is that
which can't be challenged by any other power
due to the might it carries.

For liberals like G. Ikenberry,
hegemony is one who creates an
architecture of world system which
everyone follows.

For Neo Marxists like Gramsci
hegemony is power through consent.
Even constructivists echo similar idea
that hegemony is when intellectual
leadership is constructed.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Hegemony though is not clearly understood but gives us a sense of a super power above others. USA post the fall of USSR has taken up that role — geo strategically — it can be seen through its naval and military presence all over the over. Geo-economically, it had prominence over trade bodies like WTO. Culturally it means that USA's ideas become global-consumerism.

For Stephen Brooks and Wohlforth, this hegemony of USA has been useful to understand the world because it gives sense of stability to all.

For Barry Posen, this hegemony is not desirable as it creates a problem of band free-riding and constant suspicion.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

~~But recent~~

Recent times, scholars have argued that hegemony is not useful in studying IR because the world is greater connected in complex interdependence as per Joseph Nye & Keohane.

There is also rising multipolarity as seen in rise of China, Brazil, India and also regional grouping groups that challenge the notion of hegemony.

Even non state actors like MNCs, NGOs, terrorist groups are playing important role. A hegemonist lens doesn't help in understanding such diverse changes.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Rather it is useful to use lens
like functionalism to view
cooperation among various powers over
various issues.

K. Organski's Power Transition
and ~~the~~ Graham Allison's Thucydides
Trop better explain the changing
international relations.

Thus though regemony is an
important area of ~~current~~ study;
the ever changing international relations
needs dynamic view.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

3
(6)

Primacy is a key concept in international relations. It means that international scenario is decided by the number of prominent 'poles'. For Meadsteiner, 'pole' is a state that is capable of ^{strong} independent existence.

As the USSR fell and USA emerged as the sole power; it was said that USA remained as the sole superpower or the hegemon having control over the world politics.

But this narrative changed post 9/11 and the subsequent global financial crisis. This exposed the limitations USA had as a unipolar power and thus these marked start of multipolarity.

9/11 incident put focus on terrorism and other global transnational concerns that don't need a unipolar

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

243

~~Reality is that~~
but multipolar cooperation. Multipolarity
refers to a condition according to Joseph Nye
when three or more states have system
shaping capability.

This is starkly seen in Chinese
ascent post 2008 financial crisis.
The Chinese have proclaimed "Chinese
Dream" to show their aspirations to rise
to become a global power.

In South Asia, we have India
as a prominent poli. Its role is now
central to changing world dynamics
because of the new assertion of
centrality of Indo Pacific.

Then we also have of Brazil
that is emerging as major player
in Latin America ~~today~~ ⁱⁿ groups like
G4 for UNSC representation also
in BRICS.

इस इकाई
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Only write
question
number in
this margin

Specimen Booklet

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इकाई में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Japan, though said to be
a pacifist state can't be ignored at
a time when Chinese assertion in
South China & East China sea is making
Japan play greater role in region like
ASEAN. Atulya Bhele encourages Japan &
India to increase their cooperation
in this regard.

Despite these changes, there is
considerable power differential between
USA and these powers, Thus it will
take time for a clear multipolar
world to take shape

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

(C)

Eurocentrism is the result of international politics being an European Affair in the past. As the USA was in a state of isolation before first world war, Europe was the theatre of world politics.

This led to obsession with Europe and its way of politics in the international relations. European institutions and way of life were considered ideal and above others. This was also result of imperialism which gave the control of entire globe in hands of Europe with disregard to political processes of colonised societies (Partha Chatterjee)

Traditional comparative politics has derived from Eurocentric approach

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

and thus focuses on formal institutions,
data, institutions as seen in writings
of J. Bryce.

It made comparative
politics as being only descriptive,
too legalistic-formalistic and thus
non comparative as said by Roy C. Macridis

This thus ushered in changes
post the 2nd World War when there
was need to study developing
societies. These ethnocentric-institution
centric approaches couldn't be applied to
developing societies ~~and~~ post colonial societies
as they differed in culture-structure-politics.

Through writings of Arnold, Powell
we see new CP take shape. The
political sociology, development, economy
approaches are ways to

इस हार्डिप
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Only write
question
number in
this margin

Specimen Booklet

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Skip this Eurocentrism in the
traditional C.P. There are approaches
study interfaces - politics and society
and economy and these are more
useful.

Happyman Jacob notes
that post Ukraine-Russia war,
Euro-centric world order can be back
and thus revisiting Euro-criticism
can be good for political science researchers

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

SECTION-B

Q 3 (a)

Comparative Politics is an old discipline tracing back to Aristotle's study of 158 constitutions. Traditional Comparative Politics was ~~the~~ popular in times before second world war and also before behavioural revolution set in.

Traditional CP focuses on study of institutions, constitutions and other formal centres of power and control. It was thus called 'comparative government', This is seen in writings of Bryce.

But soon this came under criticism. Roy C. Macridis said that traditional CP was only descriptive and essentially non-comparative.

इस हाशिए
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Only write
question
number in
this margin

Specimen Booklet

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

It was focusing too much
on formal institutions and no
consideration on norms, cultures and
non formal politics. This was
problematic because post World War 2,
there was increased focus on Area Studies
and study of developing societies which
this method couldn't do.

Behaviorism also criticised it
of being non scientific and stagnant.
Thus new CP was brought in
writing of Gabriel Almond, Powell
and David Easton which aimed
to study developing societies.

But institutions and
their study are still very
important.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

5(b)

Human Rights are those rights that are
there for humans for just being human.
Theoretically they are derived from
John Locke's focus on natural rights
and Kant's Categorical Imperative.

~~for~~ Human Rights are
characterised of being inalienable
universal and equal for all. This
~~universe~~ universality has come under
question because the Societies and
values they hold close are different.

This is evident when UDHR
has been opposed by Asian & Islamic
Societies as being liberal propaganda.
These rights are criticised of being
individualist in nature while
these Societies are more based on
kinship, community.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

In this case when human
rights are seen as way of neo-imperialism
there is need to visit Isaiah Berlin's
value pluralism which says that no
two values can be compared.

Cultural relativism also says
that no culture is superior and
the parameters of its good/bad should be
inferred to culture.

But Martya Sen warns us
that no standards of human rights
should become point of totalitarianism
and weapon against minorities; certain
values have to be absolutely essential -
liberty and social justice

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

5 (C1)

Post Colonial countries have opposed any signs of neo-imperialism and tried to maintain their independent stand. NAM was a revolutionary step in this regard.

In the field of geo-economics, we see this play out in demands of NIEO by the developing countries. The demand for NIEO was first raised by developing countries post a report that was published by UNCTAD in 1971.

~~NIEO~~ ~~also~~ This demand gained prominence after the oil crisis ^(1970s) when the developing countries realised that the developed countries depend on them thus, the bargaining power rose.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

~~There~~ The demands in NIEO
basically focus on equitable ownership
of development that comes from
the raw material that originates in
the developing countries. It is an assertion
of their economic rights contrary
to their position as a periphery in
the world system.

Through NIEO, there is also
demands for access to better tech
for development. NIEO also stands
for greater cultural assertiveness.

Though demand for NIEO
hasn't been met yet but the
signals for these can be seen in
the betterment of many LDCs who
are now 'developing'.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

5 (d)

When UN was formed in 1945 as a liberal institutional effort to bring cooperation, ~~peace~~ attaining peace was one of its main aim.

In this direction UN has brought in UN Peacekeeping through a resolution of UNGA. It aims to target those places that are in prolonged crisis / violence.

Coming from idea of Dag Hammarskjöld, UN peacekeeping aims to work on principles of consent and ~~non~~ minimum use of violence only for self defense. They have seen success in Congo, Liberia. These 'blue helmets' have considered harbinger of peace.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

They don't only stop at
immediate relief but also peacebuilding
which is a long and planned
process for normalisation and settlement
of those societies & through education
and health etc so that they don't
slip back to violence.

But there are concerns that
peacekeepers work in tough conditions
with inadequate training and equipment.
Some have alleged that peacekeepers
engaged in sexual crimes.

India has been responsible
peacekeeper contributor. Recent UNITE AWARE
application is a positive step.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

5
(2)

WTO is the successor to the
Bretton Woods economic architecture
formed post second world war with
the ~~new~~ liberal-institutional aim of
achieving peace through free trade.

Currently WTO is result of
Uruguay round of negotiations and
considers number of issues, like trade
in goods and services; reducing
tariffs and no tariff barriers
and further cooperating.

Thomas Friedman and
Richard Rosecrance had said that
free trade can reduce frictions among
countries but today WTO itself is
facing issues like - institutional issues
seen in dispute body; consensus
driven stagnation; rising protectionism and
rising demands on easing IPR.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Thus major strategy for future in
WTO has to be rebuilding trust
in free market and reverse the
process of protectionism in post COVID times.

The concern on public stockholding
norms also needs to be discussed
well as developing countries have
been demanding for this.

Institutional reforms for
smooth functioning has to be done.

BRICS like platform are
arguing for better representation and
inclusive WTO which should also
be future aim.

The recent WTO ministerial
at Germany did well in discussing
on IPR, fishing and humanitarianism
but more needs to be done.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

07(c)

Traditional methods of comparative politics were criticised by scholars like Roy Choudhury as being non-comparative and thus it gave rise to plethora of new ways to understand international politics better.

Structural Functional Approach was one such method. It was an improvement over David Easton's systems method because SF approach aimed to give micro view rather than macro.

Drawing from work of anthropologists Malinowski & Brown, SF says that in any state there can be same functions to perform but structures could be different. This was a very useful insight because it helped change the old systems theory into a form that could be applied in the developing countries.

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

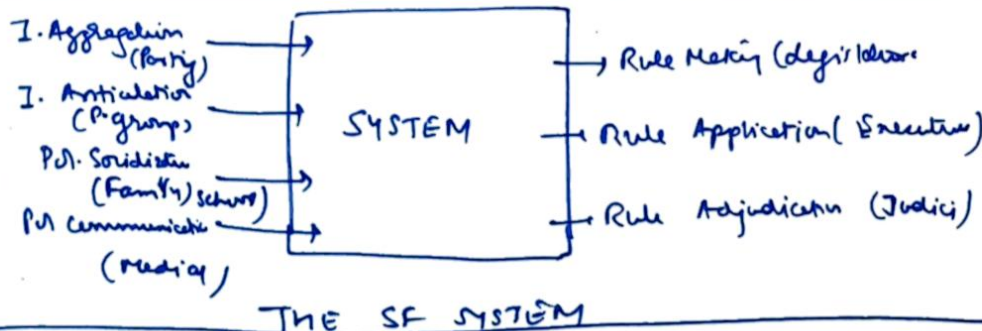
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

System Theory had strict inputs,
output and feedback loops - institutions
which developing countries lack. SF thus
brings political processes that can also
fulfill needs of developing.

Inputs were now decided
through varied processes of
input aggregation, input articulation,
pol communication and political socialisation.

There was recognition of
role of informal institutions as means
of socialization like - family pressure
groups.



UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

It also recognised that in all societies not all structures are equally developed. As the structures got more functionally distributed; it was considered sign of development.

But SF approach has been criticised too. ~~Stress~~ Spiro says that it is just cosmetic change over systems theory not much substantive changes.

Andrew Hacker says it still is eurocentric and thus not applicable for all societies.

It has also been critical of being status quest just like systems approach. The criticism also is levelled that this remains obsessed with formal political processes.

इस हार्जिए
मे केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Only write
question
number in
this margin

Specimen Booklet

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Though these are valid, but
these need to be debated because
SF approach has led to increasing
understanding about new and
emerging societies and their unique
political systems.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Only write
question
number in
this margin

7(b)

Nuclear proliferation today has been a legacy of cold war politics. It refers to the increased acquisition of nuclear weapons by states.

According to SIPRI report 2021, there has been enhanced nuclear weapon acquisition all across the world and this has led to both horizontal and vertical proliferation.

The problem of proliferation is underlined by Mearsheimer who says that selective proliferation can be useful but nuclear weapons in hands of non-state actors is problematic.

Scott Sagan also reiterates the view that certain states possessing nuclear are irresponsible and nuclear deterrence can't always be trusted.

UPSC

इस हार्डिप
मे केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Only write
question
number in
this margin

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Q. ~~Q. 1~~ There are several reasons
for continued proliferation.

First is the asymmetric
nature of nuclear security architecture
that creates some nuclear-haves-have-nots
like the NPT. Even treaties like CTBT (1996)
and TNPAW ⁽²⁰²⁰⁾ haven't been able to
restrain states from proliferation,

The changing balance of power
and quest for becoming global war has
made China continue its proliferation
in sites like Lop Nur. In response
to this we see USA and its allies
also engage in proliferation. The
recently signed AUKUS has a key
nuclear submarine component.

इस हशिप
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Only write
question
number in
this margin

Specimen Booklet

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Nuclear proliferation has been
continued due to an effective
deterrence top. This can be seen in
case of India. Vipin Naray says that
in such an environment India can't let go
of its nuclear weapons.

In this nuclear charged
environment Nine Tannenwald
suggests that there needs to be
combined efforts to build norms
to delegitimise the nuclear weapons.
That can only lead to
global disarmament.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

07(c)

Environment has ^{been} one of the major transnational concerns since the last decades of the 20th century. Despite environment danger being called "Code Red for Humanity" ~~B~~ by A. Guterres, there has been division among developed and developing countries.

The biggest debate is on the divide between emission control and responsibility. The developing countries say that because developed countries have been responsible for such rise of emissions they need to take greater responsibility and also transfer technology to the developing for mitigation against climate crisis. This was seen in demands for CBDR; green climate fund etc.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

The developed country says that they can't be held responsible for past actions because they were no researches at that time. They argue that countries like India, China make bigger promises. The recent CO2 debate on phase out - phase down coal was a result of this.

Also added is the issue that developed countries are trying to punish developing countries through Non trade barriers. EU's Fit for 55 legislation bans imports from countries that have polluting industries like India. India calls this violation of Market Access under WTO.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

The 'Commons' have also come under debate as developing countries say that global commons have been exploited by the developed like the poles, space, oceans etc. ^{converting it into "Tragedy of commons"} Thus they demand greater help for mitigation.

In this scenario, the recent joint pact signed for Global Climate Pact under COP 26, Glasgow for reaching net zero is a great step