

GS SCORE

Very good
Content
& writing
style

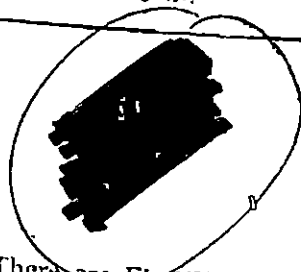
No major changes
needed

Test - 02

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250



Instructions to Candidate

There are ~~EL~~ **11** questions. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

12/11/2016

Name Adhiraj Singh Rao

Mobile No.

Date 8/NOV/2016

Signature

30/11/2011

30/11/2011



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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

(a) Maurice Diverter's Classification of pressure groups

(b) Women, Environment and Development

(c) Concept of Globalism

(d) Mercantilist vs Marxist approach of International Political Economy.

(b) The ecofeminists have forwarded this Women, Environment and Development theoretical debate on feminism

The development model currently used is linked with masculinity and which requires exploitation, and control over the natural resources.

Vandana Shiva has given the feminine life consistency principle where women have a benign outlook towards environment and see it as a shared common.

The feminine approach to environment and development was visible in Chipko movement

Remarks

where women huggd trees to stop cutting down of forests.

Bina Agarwal is another ecofeminist who separated the role of women in different areas, class and proximity to forests, and categorised them as discrete categories with different approach to environment.

Marie Mies gave the feminist conception of labour in which women live in direct relationship to nature and with autonomy.

Analyze how Bina Agarwal critique Jantana's concept of Ecofeminism

6

Remarks

(c) The current view of globalisation is being challenged by a more radical, humanist conception of globalisation.

The current globalisation has ~~been~~ created in such a way that it has benefited the a few and brought inequality and misery to many people. Theorists like Joseph Stiglitz, Naomi Chomsky have criticised the model of globalisation.

The concept of Globalisation aims to make the process a bottom up approach rather than the current top down approach.

The current problems that world faces like terrorism, epidemics, effect of wars, migration etc are truly global and affect every person alike at different times.

To counter such threats, need is to have

Remarks

a sustained, collective effort ~~with~~ coordinated
 to solve problems. They aspire for a
 -transparent, accountable & transparent
 model of globalisation

Main about
 from national
 collaboration & solution to
 finding common
 problem of global commons

3

Remarks

(d) International political economy studies the effect of economics on international relations.

The mercantilist approach is considered as the realist version of IPE. This approach started due to rise of Industrial revolution

and subsequent colonialism and imperialism

The amount of trade and economic strength was seen as imp. capability. So to promote

trade, the state controlled the market and economic activities. The promoted exports and demoted imports by higher tariffs.

The market forces were made subservient to state's control.

These beggar thy neighbour policies brought instability in world and was one of reason behind the Great Economic depression and the subsequent world war.

Remarks

Free trade Open competition along with protectionist measures

On other the Marxist approach to IPE is based on Lenin's work.

Lenin had called imperialism as the last stage of capitalism. It was the gravest form of all capitalism and most exploitative. Hence he called for outbreak of revolution from the colonies.

Nkrumah gave the idea of neocolonialism where economic subjugation was done prior to political.

The other approach of IPE is the 'dependency school' and development and underdevelopment.

According to it the capitalism in world have created a world division of labour and ~~made~~ divided it in core and Peripheries (A.G. Frank, Samir Amin)

Later Immanuel Wallerstein extended this idea and incorporated a 'semi periphery'

Remarks: in this core-periphery model.

1
90%

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'Low politics of welfare is getting more attention from states than high politics of national security'. How do supporters of "complex interdependence" defend this argument? Democratic peace theory has provided immense optimism to republic liberalism regarding long term world peace. Why? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (b) 'The degree to which a state can successfully produce and reproduce its hegemony is an indication of the extent of its power'. Explain the above statement in context of the analysis of world order with special reference to Robert Cox. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Living traditions like realism are the embodiments of both continuities and conflicts'. Give your views on the statement in context of contemporary realist challenges to structural realism. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) The realist school of thought had ~~made~~ divided the study of IR into state centric approach, where states were considered as 'black boxes' and in consonance with the billiards ball model. They considered the issue of national security, war & power politics as HIGH POLITICS and other features like 'Economic, welfare' as LOW POLITICS.

The liberal interdependence school of thought paid attention to these low politics and vindicated that 'trading states' were much less likely to go to war.

Remarks

The supporters of Complex interdependence theory led by Robert Keohane & Joseph Nye attributed the peace post Cold war due to the interdependence b/w nation states in economic and security terms. ~~As advocated~~ The Coase's model of John Burton brought into perspective the multiple interactions that occur b/w in international relations b/w non state actors. Thus, the ^{risks} ~~advantages~~ cost of war offered outweighed the ~~risks~~ advantages of war. Hence the low politics of welfare made war redundant.

Intro's
reasons
what
method
do
states
adopt
to
resolve
their
conflicts

good analysis

The other school of liberalism - Republican liberalism gave the 'democratic peace theory' of Kant as their theory of conflict resolution.

The major advocate of Republican liberalism is Michael Doyle who furthered Kant's perpetual peace thesis.

Remarks

Acc to Doyle, the democratic states were very less likely to go to war. ~~This was due to~~ amongst each other. This was due to the fact that they were accomodative of conflicting views and negotiations could bring in settlement of disputes. Also since democratic states has to ensure public accountability, the public opinion is generally against war. The shared values and beliefs, norms in all democratic states were similar and against war. Thus 'Zones of peace' or pacific islands were formed which made war redundant.

This republican liberalism has been criticized as being neo-imperialism, as ~~to~~ to promote democracy, there have been intrusions in sovereignty of states like in Libya, Iraq.

15

Also critics argue that the 'zone of peace' concept is also due to other factors like trade,

Remarks

Very good answer! Always write a concept from a balanced perspective

interdependence etc. Democracy is just one factor.

Others have showed that there were wars b/w democracies also - Britain and Argentina over Falkland Islands

① The Gramscian concept of hegemony has been incorporated in International politics by Robert Cox.

Robert Cox in his work on social order criticized the existing theories of liberalism and realism... as not being critical but just advocating a view point of existing class/nation. He emphasised that these theories are not transcendental and are ~~from~~ for someone and some purpose, and ~~are written in time-space~~

These are written in certain paradigm and in time-space that serve interests.

Remarks :

of dominant nations

He analysed the US and UK Hegemonies and compared a country's power with its hegemony producing capacity. The current neoliberal ~~class~~, free market ideas that are considered 'common sense' show the hegemonic power of USA and its domination in international politics

Acc to him, even if a new theory is formed it will still be denying the ruling ideas.

For him ~~Capital~~ like all marxist capitalism is doomed and with rise of counterhegemonies it will be changed and replaced by communism

In that he pointed to occupy wall street movement etc that have started to produce counterhegemonic ideas

Good!
How does Cox
differentiate b/w
critical &
Problem Solving
Theorist?

Remarks

9

② Realism has been the hegemonic theory of IR which explained the chaos prevalent in 20th century. The changing world order and structure caused realism to transform. As a result ~~there are~~ various schools of thought emerged like Classical realism, structural realism, offensive realism, defensive realism.

However every theory has a core identity and thought without which it could lose its identity.

The major core of realism are:

① Statism: Realism regards the real politics and state is at its center.

② Survival: For all realists the fron core to K. Waltz, survival of state remains the paramount interest. All considerations of ethical principles were subjugated to conception of survival.

③ Self Help → The realists all advocated that

Remarks

No
need

When needed to be self help that is action must be taken by states to enhance their security the used power politics and instruments like diplomacy & balance of power for self help

However there have emerged certain different conceptions of certain terms in various schools of thought.

The ~~cause~~ cause of anarchy is attributed to human nature by classical realists and are thus called ~~biocasts~~ biocasts. For structural realists the cause of anarchy is absence of an over-arching power in IR

Similarly for classical realist there is a need to create balance of power whereas for Waltz the balance of power is bound to happen

~~The~~ For classical realists acquisition of power causes security dilemma, while for structural realists the capabilities of one state can cause

Remarks

insecurity to other

- Also there is debate b/w offensive realists like Meersheimer for whom the states are power maximizers and the defensive realists like Waltz for whom states are security maximizers

Hence there is continuity and conflict in relations

The realist challenge to structural realism is from neo classical realists

Acc to Waltz, all states are alike units in international politics which perform same functional units

The neo classical realists focused on domestic politics and role of actors in state led

politics. Acc to Farhad Zakaria, a neo-classical realist there exists a continuity and change in foreign policy. The change is due to role of domestic actors.

for actual unit states has been

Remarks

Further the English school led by
 Hedley Bull also endorse the notion of
 anarchy of structural realists. Acc to H-Bull,
 there are norms and laws in international
 sphere and is an 'anarchical society'

No need to go so deep
 in classical school
 just read works of
 Schmitt, Rose, Randall
 in this

6

Remarks

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Marxist conception of Political parties
 (b) Social democratic perspective of state
 (c) Problems with state centric approach in studying International relations.
 (d) Subaltern Realism

(a) Political parties in state have the function of interest aggregation, interest articulation, political education, and to contest and elections and form government to run state.

Marx had ~~not~~ made politics and political parties as a epiphenomenon of the economic base. For Marx, these denoted the interests of ruling class and would not lead to emancipation of workers. He denounced these political parties and gave solution of revolution and

Lenin was first marxist to give conception of political party. According to him the workers could only reach trade union level

Remarks

Consciousness The consciousness for revolution required, ~~for~~ class is for the working class to become 'class in-itself' ~~could~~ would have to be imparted. It could be achieved by forming a revolutionary ~~and~~ vanguard party. This party will lead the dictatorship of proletariat, and will be formed on basis of 'democratic centralism'.

For Gramsci, there is a need for political party at stage of 'war of position' to form a historical bloc - an alliance of all those oppressed and disillusioned by capitalism.

The post war radicals realised that revolution wouldn't be possible in modern states and emphasised role of electoral ballot for a revolutionary change. The utility of political party lied in fighting elections.

Remarks

Very good & balanced answer

Expand this holistic framework to all of your answers

(b) The social democratic conception of state was given by Harold J. Laski. He was quite impressed with the democratic principles of 'liberalism'. However he favoured the socio-economic equality present in Socialist countries. He found no contradiction in mixing the socio-eco equality principle with liberal democratic principles. Thus he gave this social democratic perspective of state. Unlike the liberal state of nightwatchman which performed law & order functions mainly the social democratic state played a positive role and intervened in sectors like health, education, justice, etc. to make conditions better and bring in socio-economic justice. This allowed for people to lead better lives. This conception of welfare state was

Remarks

further enhanced by positive liberals like
 T.H. Green, Hobhouse etc

Amartya Sen, a sociological liberal, also
 extended his idea of state intervention to
 develop the capabilities of person to enjoy
 functional freedom

This concept was challenged by the
 neo-liberals like Nozick, Hayek
 who favoured rolling back of state to a minimal
 state

Feminists criticised his welfare state, as it
 made women dependent on state's now,
 from earlier 'men'. Thus a new type of
 subjugation of women started

6
 1. ~~the~~
 Extra line
 ↓
 Analyse states from lens of
 why such suffering
 essentially from patriarchy
 (Not measured here)
 comes due to
 Habermas

Remarks

(C)

State as a principal actor in International Relations is propounded by Realists (Classical and neo Realists). The neo liberal institutionalism led by R. Keohane and Joseph Nye also conform to state centralism. This is linked with billiards ball model of IR.

However there have been various problems associated with this. The emphasis on state has led to neglect of transnational actors and other non state actors which affect IR equally. The NSA like MNC, NGO, IGO, global civil society, etc have an essential role. This is supported by Burton's cobweb model.

The feminists challenge this state centric and black box model. For them the individualists (especially women) are the principal actors. Due to state level analysis like domestic problems - like human rights violation

Remarks

Effect of war on them etc is completely ignored in ~~sets of~~ IR studies.

- According to neo-classical realists there is an impact of domestic politics and actors on IR also. This is supported by continuity and change in IR (Fareed Zakaria). The change is due to actors.

The post modernists criticised the state centric approach as IR is not timeless wisdom but is intersubjective social. Hence, the state centricism can change. Thus the whole concept of timeless truth (Waltz) is criticised.

Marxists like Korten have criticised this territorial conception and wants a global civil society.

Thus the state centric approach to IR misses the whole analysis and leaves it incomplete. The rise of globalism

4

Remarks

There are theoretical critique. Add some points in state centric theory. Refer to hints

and transnational actors have ~~theoretically~~ caused decline in state centric models of IR

(d) The IR theories have eurocentric bias and have left out post colonial perspective in their analysis

Subaltern and peripheral realism try to bring the 3rd world perspective in their studies

Subaltern realism was started by Mohammed Ayoub. He denounced the traditional realist conceptions in 3rd world countries. He

studied the political environment, the

security threats in these areas and how these states behaved

After studying he found that these 3rd

world countries ~~do not have~~ are weak economies

and military and are dependent on external

benefactors. These states are thus concerned

with relative gains & short term benefits

Remarks

absolute

relate

than absolute gains & long term

Because of their insecurities and resource crunch their interest is in immediate neighbourhood and not concerned with security matters at Int. level.

The peripheral relation by Escobar emphasises that ~~that~~ these 3rd world nations must stay away from power politics and work for their economic development and nation building.

what strategies should they adopt? why does he not subscribe to the dominant liberal notion of

6

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What are the Dominant and Distinctive Characteristics of the Non Western Political Process? The notion of political decay serves well to warn against the inherent threats of destabilization of modern nation states. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Traditional view of international politics colored by power and conflict is substituted by a greater role of cooperation and integration. Substantiate this statement with special reference to Functionalism and Neo-Functionalism. What are the essential points of difference between the schools? (250 Words) (20 Marks)
- (c) What do you understand by the term "historical specificity" in the context of post-colonial theory? Centre-periphery has evolved differing yet not opposing views among A.G Frank, Samir Amin and Wallerstein. Comment. (200 Words) (15 Marks)

(a) The non western political process is marked by clear distinctions from its western counterpart.

According to Lucian Pye, the various distinctions are

(1) ~~that~~ the political structure is not clearly demarcated and there is overlapping with other spheres.

(2) The presence of identity politics on basis of caste, class, sex etc.

(3) ~~there is a~~ The politics are run not by issues and ideologies, but by certain

Remarks

World view and representation of way of life

(4) The politics is played ~~on~~^{by} ~~the~~ basis of ~~the~~ charismatic leaders.

(5) Also, due to lack of communication there is lack of integration in society which results in no common aspirations.

The values and ideals of rural society is different from urban.

(6) The ruling party are committed to total change in society and for interest of whole nation, thus the opposition parties are dubbed as obstructive.

Riggs had given the prismatic model where such non-west states are characterised by both modern & traditional features. They have poly norms, multicultures and have a cashless Bazaar like economic model and a SALA administrative model.

Acc to Hamza Alami, the state is over-developed as compared to society and is all powerful and controls every aspect.

~~The bureaucracy is powerful and sometimes~~

Acc to Gunnar Myrdal, these states are soft states and do not punish the offenders adequately.

The notion of political decay was given by Francis Fukuyama in his ^{work} "Political order and Political decay".

He gave 3 attributes of successful state. →

— State which is powerful

— rule of law

— democracy

Acc to him, the order must be adhered to and subsequently followed.

He gave examples of Africa where state was not powerful, and democracy thwarted this has led to many wars there.

Similarly in Latin America where no war occurred the state remains weak and in turmoil.

Remarks

The current thrust towards roll back
of state and restricting it can lead to
political decay. The paradox is that
to restrict & roll the
~~forward~~ state, the capacity of state to
govern must not be restricted. Thus, for
rolling back of state, the need is to make it
more powerful to conform to the
political order model.

Very good
 Add more features
 in your world
 characterizing

11

Remarks

(b) The traditional view of international politics was construed as an arena of conflict and power politics. It was presented in the works of Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes ~~the~~ the basis of classic realists regarding the state of war was the human nature which aspired for power. As a result of this clubs also became power or spheres.

The liberal school of IR emphasised on positive aspect of human nature. For them human nature was evolutionary and capable of cooperation and integration. They believed in perpetual peace theory of Kant. For the liberal institutionalists provided for global institutes. In this view 2 schools further developed.

Functionalism theory was given by David Mitrany after inspiration from Richard Cobden's works.

Remarks

why do not want to keep politicians out of it

According to functionalists - the rise of new forms of ^{global} ~~the~~ ~~issues~~ required more cooperation among the technicians, rather than politicians. Thus they worked on Cobden's principle and wanted to integrate via technical route. Such cooperation in one sector was bound to create spillover effect

Thus they advocated ^{peace} ~~peace~~ by pieces. The area of cooperation had to be initially such that the politicians would not feel threatened by it. This cooperation and desire for integration and evolutionary human nature could aid to develop regional groups - and then finally international groups.

The neo-functionalists on other hand led to E. Haas. advocated that there was a limit to which technicians could lead to integration. After that the role of politicians is necessary. Politicians due to positive human nature will voluntarily be willing

Remarks

to cede certain part of sovereignty for global cause. This will result in development of ~~org~~ global and regional groupings. EU is a textbook example of neo functionalism

This idea is further developed by Ikenberry in his liberal internationalism 3.0 phase where the states will integrate and cede sovereignty to form global institutions

Differences b/w functionalists & neo functionalists

- Functionalists argue the role of technicians over politicians. Neo fun emphasize the limit to which technicians can lead to integration and the need is to bring back politicians

- For functionalists the regional & global institutions will emerge out automatically after the initial success of cooperation

For neo functionalists, states must voluntarily

Remarks

cede their autonomy to from such organisation

(C) 'Historical specificity' involves applying historical approach of studying in international relations.

As to 'historical specificity' user, the processes which a state undergoes to evolve must be understood from historical viewpoint

Since the historical conditions and evolutionary process was different for the states, hence the role and nature of state will be different

Historical specificity is important in context of post colonial theory, as these were erstwhile colonies and the legacy of colonial rule and cultural domination still remains visible. Due to their historical specificity a new form of dependency emerged

Remarks

which was social, cultural and psychological

Such approach is also used by marxist to understand the evolution of global capitalism and the international division of labor. The core centres in their core-periphery model still remains the erstwhile imperial powers.

The marxist theory of international politics have advocated the dependency theory.

It was started by Paul Prebisch. The radical dependency theorists like A.G. Frank analysed the ~~state~~ cause of underdevelopment of the

postcolonial countries. He later linked the

underdevelopment with development of the core areas, and gave the core-

Periphery model. According to this core countries usually dictate the periphery countries policy and form an alliance with their

Remarks

local bourgeoisie. This leads to extraction of resources from periphery to core. The core thus keeps on developing and periphery still remains underdeveloped.

Samir Amin was a similar dependency theory from Africa who too enumerated the causes of backwardness of such areas. He also gave the centre-periphery concept. ~~Metropole~~

Wallerstein used the system model to analyse the core-periphery model. He enlarged the scope of study from 3rd world countries to whole world. Due to this enlarged scope, he added another dimension of semi-periphery. These included states which benefited from globalisation and global capitalism, and emerged as shock absorbers in world system. This semi-periphery now extracted resources from periphery

Thus the 3 centre-periphery models gave

Remarks

Similar theories of development and under development

Recently, the role of TNCs and MNCs has been added which now exploits the peripheral / far off resources.

Almost complete

Write more on Samir Amin's views

Also what role do psychological & cultural factors play in creating the historic specificity of the state

(11)

Remarks

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

(25 × 2 = 50)

- (a) Political theory is viewed in three different streams-classical, modern and contemporary in terms of its evolution and growth? Bring out the major points of difference among all the three with special emphasis on methodology and content.
- (b) What are the core assumptions, methods and strategies adopted by constructivism in explaining international relations? What sort of relationship exists between proponents of rational choice and constructivism?

Q Political theory is considered as a dispositionate study of key concepts of politics and to bring in clearly in these terms

It is viewed in 3 different streams -
CLASSICAL, MODERN, CONTEMPORARY.

The classical approach to political theory included various approaches like

philosophical approach (Plato, Aristotle) who brought what ought to be, rather than what is

Historical approach by Machiavelli

legal approach and institutional approach

The major content of the classical theories

Remarks

was to understand the reality and to bring out normative judgements and what was desirable, and what ought to be notions in the theory.

This phase tended to be more inclined ~~However with the rise of~~ towards political philosophy.

In the 1950's and 60's there was a rise of other behavioural revolution in political science. Due to continuous efforts of Chicago School (L. Merriam) and the waning and relative decline of political theory, David Easton started this revolution. In this normative approaches were given and rise of more empirical methods was started which worked on ^{techniques} ~~principles~~ of science like verification, testing, generalisation, reporting etc. These were called the modern approaches to political theory and made the subject

Remarks

more linked to science and hence political science.

However despite the initial success of Behavioral revolution the 'fact bias' was evident. The

micro analysis by behavioral theorists could not tackle the impending threats like nuclear crisis, etc.

Leo Strauss called the whole ~~political~~ bias towards 'facts' as a decline of political theory.

you need to write more on the contemporary approach

Again David Easton brought back the ~~theoretical~~ normative aspect of political theory.

role of values back into ~~political~~ subject &

this was called the post behavioral revolution.

methodology

In this contemporary phase of political theory the empirical approach of political science is adopted. The political philosophical approach tries to explain these facts and concern what ought to be. Thus it reunited

(S)
(S)

Political scientist and political philosophy into political theory. eg) Macpherson's conception of democracy, Rawls's Justice, Nozick's entitlement theory

Rawls's theory on justice uses empirical tools for research and give the normative justification of justice as a political philosophy

~~hence to~~

(b) After the end of cold war and inability of traditional theories to give an account of fall of USSR, there was a vacuum created in IR.

Social constructivism emerged as a critical theory in Nicolas Onuf's works.

Social constructivism's basic idea is centred around the types of worlds - social world and natural world found as propounded by Vico

Remarks

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Remarks

Start your answer directly by analyzing the main features of controversy

Acc to this the ~~case~~ natural world is run by objective facts and ~~is~~ can be predicted. However the social world is constructed world by ideas, beliefs. This entire social world is created by human consciousness. Acc to social constructivists like Martha Fineman, there is no objective truth trying to be discovered (Plato), but there is a social world which is shaped by beliefs ~~of dominant~~ c.

IR belonged to this 'social world' and ~~it~~ did not have an objective reality. Rather it was an ideational construct and had an 'intersubjective' understanding.

Social constructivists analyzed how structures and agents influenced each other. The ~~structures~~ agents were limited by the structure, but they could also modify the

Remarks

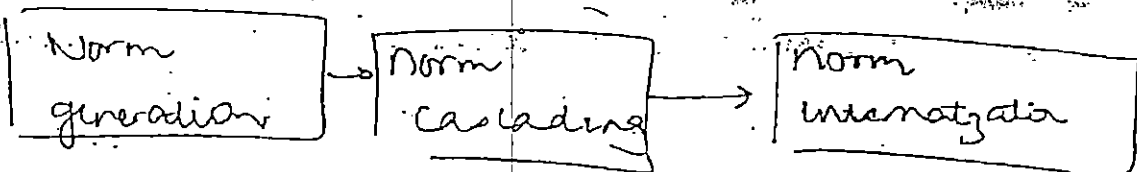
structures according to their ideas & beliefs

~~Here~~ According to Alexander Wendt, the anarchy was a social construct. ~~and it~~ ^{Anarchy} was what states make of it.

Peter Katzenstein another social construct attributed the role of cultures ~~to that~~ on ~~the~~ creation of these realities

Since the ~~solution~~ it was a social construct, to reform it the need was to modify and ~~reconstruct~~ the ideas associated with it

Social constructivists gen. enumerated that norms were internalized in system via the process of



The Rational choice model of decision making analysis held that humans have the gift of reason and can make choices after

Remarks

Cost-benefit analysis of all the provided information and takes a rational decision.

The social constructionist cognitive search model as it does not take into account the role of ideas, beliefs in shaping the reality.

Also the ideas, beliefs of the rational actor acts as an automatic filter where certain information is discarded directly by the actor.

Very good

16

Analysis more on
fair exchange &
Rational &
other rational
flawed

Remarks