

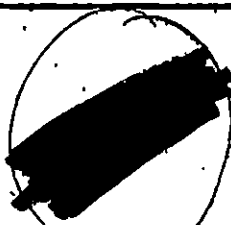
Content needs to be improved.

Try to focus on what is the actual demand of question

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250



### Instructions to Candidate

- There are **EIGHT** questions. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted.
- 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

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2. Invigilator Signature

Name

JASKANWAL PAL SINGH BIR

Mobile No.

*[Redacted]*

Date

12/08/2017

Signature

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R-19  
D-27  
L-27  
C-29

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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## SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Political Sociology approach of international relations
- National interest is contested but widely accepted concept
- Features of political parties of third world countries
- Peripheral Realism
- Similarities and differences between Neo Realism and Neo Liberalism.

Ans 1(a) Michael Ruth term Political Sociology as a marriage between political science and sociology. It helps in understanding effect of sociology on politics and vice versa.

Aristotle was the scholar who first gave his theory on the basis of society like inequality may cause revolution.

Machiavelli delineated form of governance on the basis of society like republicanism in civilized one and monarchy in uncivilized.

Karl Marx too had studied social relations of production and derived his theory from base structure.

Remarks

Weber gave types of authority: traditional, charismatic, rational legal depending on the society.

Lipset has highlighted that though it benefits our understanding but subject may lose relevance if we base it on sociology. Theda Skocpol calls for bringing state back in because it is not society shaping politics rather politics also shape society based in third world countries.

90% content  
You need to elaborate  
more on  
basic definition

6

Ans (1b) :- In international relations, foreign policy goals and objectives are termed as National interest and each country has it as its bedrock in its policy. It is a contested concept and term it as pseudos theory as what constitutes national interest is

its self debated and means to achieve one differentiated  
 Morgenthau equates National interest with power to secure our identity, political, economic and cultural identity.

National interest can be classified as vital and non vital. Thus contest and differences can be regarded to which are vital and non vital. Mr. Robinson has given six

types of interest - primary, secondary, permanent, temporary, etc.

Since national interest can be security, territorial integrity, sovereignty, economic, protectionism. Nations thus can learn any of this security as their national interest. Containing Communism was US national interest during Carter regime, Hitler regime in Germany and now balancing revisionist China forms part of US national interest highlighting

Remarks

Try to analyse the question from a more theoretical perspective with diverse views from diff. perspectives

4

Contested concepts

Ans (c) Political parties are described by Gabriel Almond as one input in his 7 input-output structural model of political analysis. Lasker mentions they secure people interests. They are known to play role of 'interest Aggregators' and are power house.

Political parties in third world

(i) Some parties enjoy huge legitimacy as they had participated in deinstitutionalisation process of INC in India. Rajni Kothari termed Indian party system as Congress system due to domination till 1967.

(ii) There is huge overlap between party and government.

(iii) They are catch all parties since most country has winner takes all system or first past the post system.

(iv) Parties strongly influence pressure groups and many trade unions.

Remarks

What about their role in opposition?

walk the talk of parties.

- (vi) Parties can be mass based, or cadre based parties like BJP in India
- (vii) Parties are not well institutionalised and lack intra party democracy.
- (viii) Parties are multiparty leading to coalition governments which leads to instability

Ans (e) Neo Realism is proposed as Structural realism or scientific realism

Kenneth Waltz put forward this theory in his book 'Theory of International Politics'

in 1979. He differed from Morgenthau in recognising human agency in international politics. He attributes this to 'structure of international politics which is Anarchical'. Thus automatically compels states to engage in power maximisation and selfhelp.

Remarks

Neo liberalism - though recognises similarity with neo realist analysis of anarchical structure and state centric role of international politics. But they highlight that instead of looking global arena in terms of conflict, we can achieve

peace and cooperation through neoliberal institutionalism which serves as platform to deliberate and bridge trust deficit. This brings answer to neoclassical realism which recognises structures well as actor level analysis.

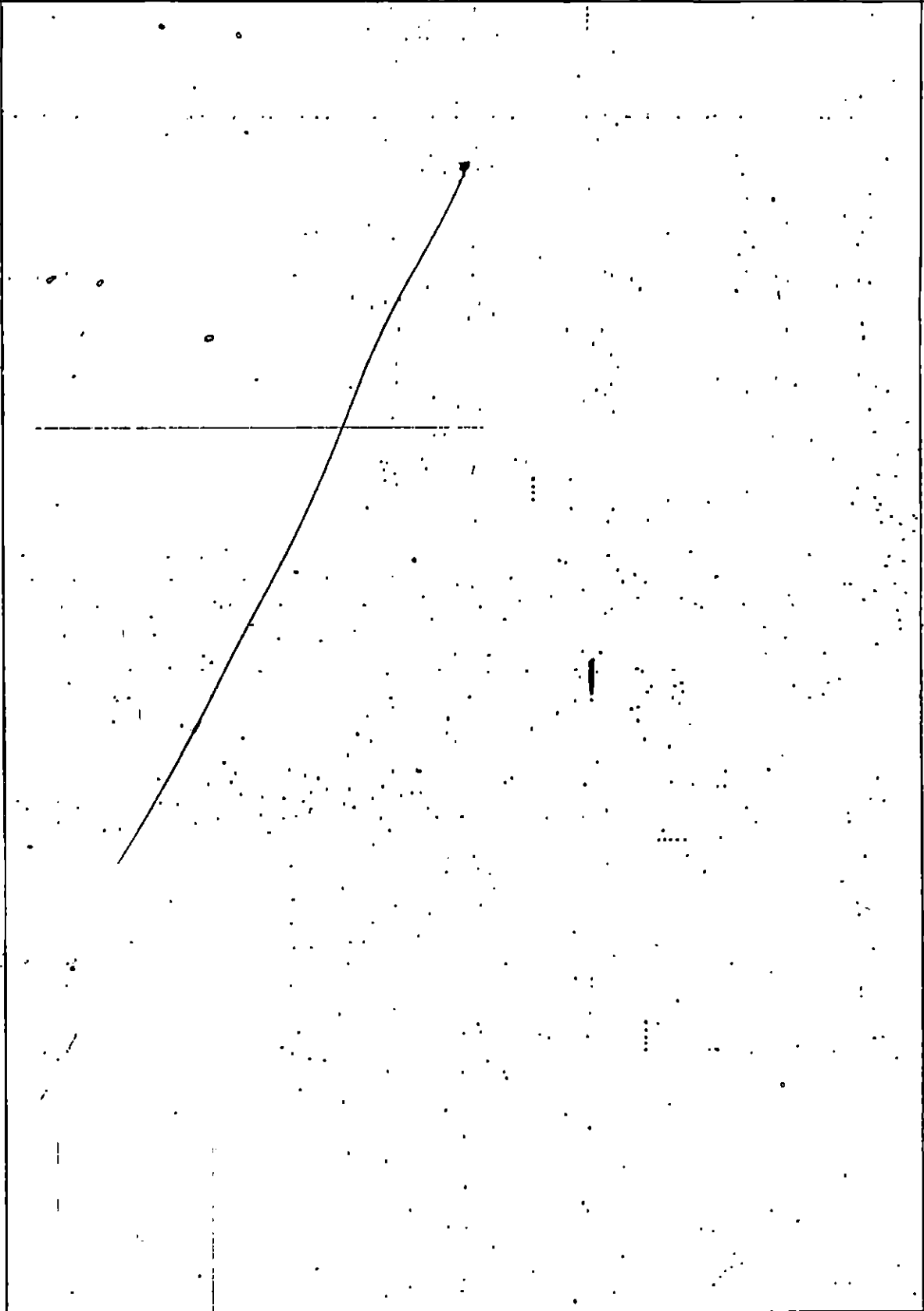
Basically you have just described by one point. Try to compare both points & contrast them in point by point manner.

(4)

Remarks



Remarks

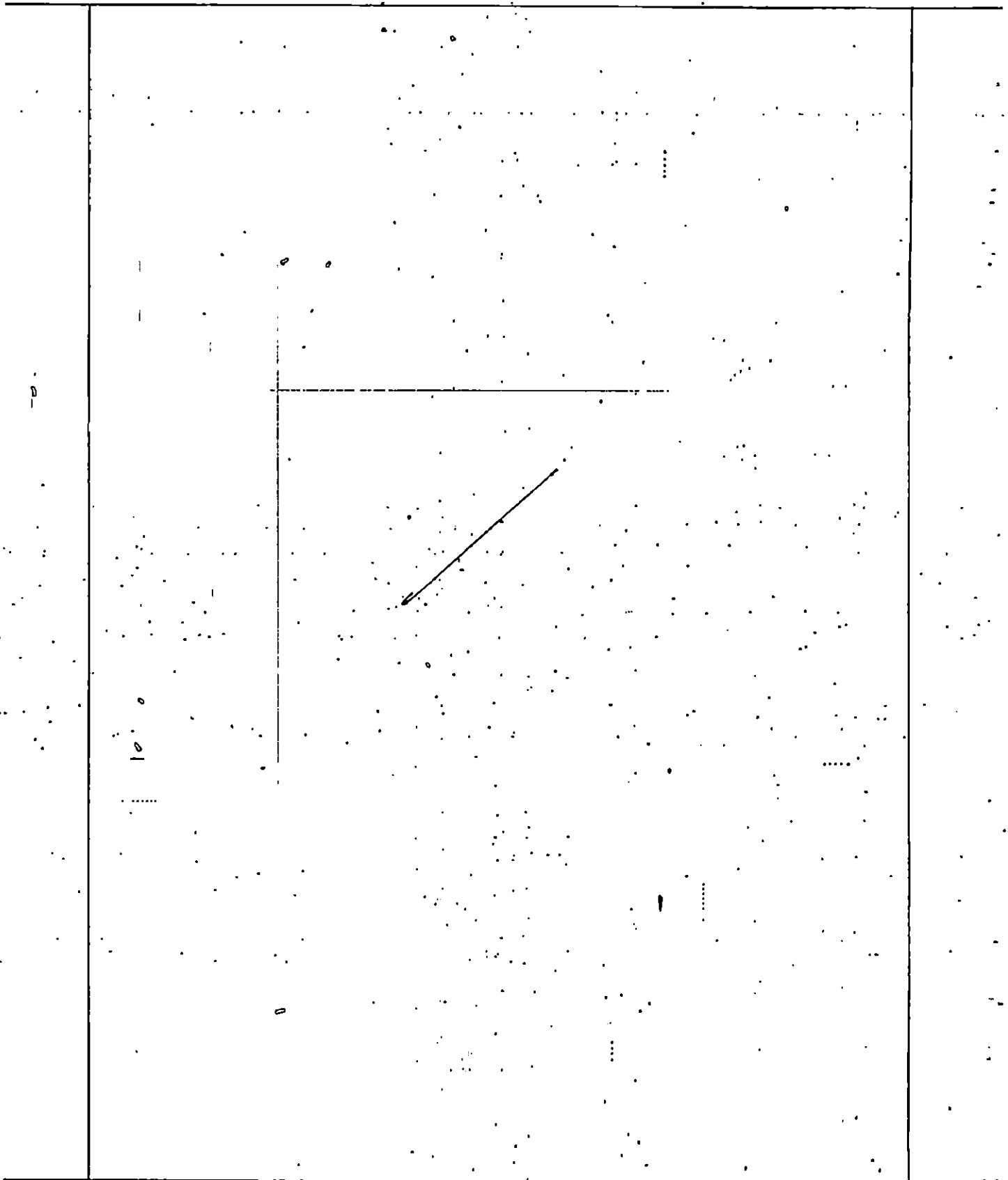


*Remarks*

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Is it correct to say National interest is closely associated with National Security?  
Discuss changing Notion of National Security? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Political economy approach has upper hand to traditional approach in comparative politics? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss intricacies of Globalisation and Human Rights? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

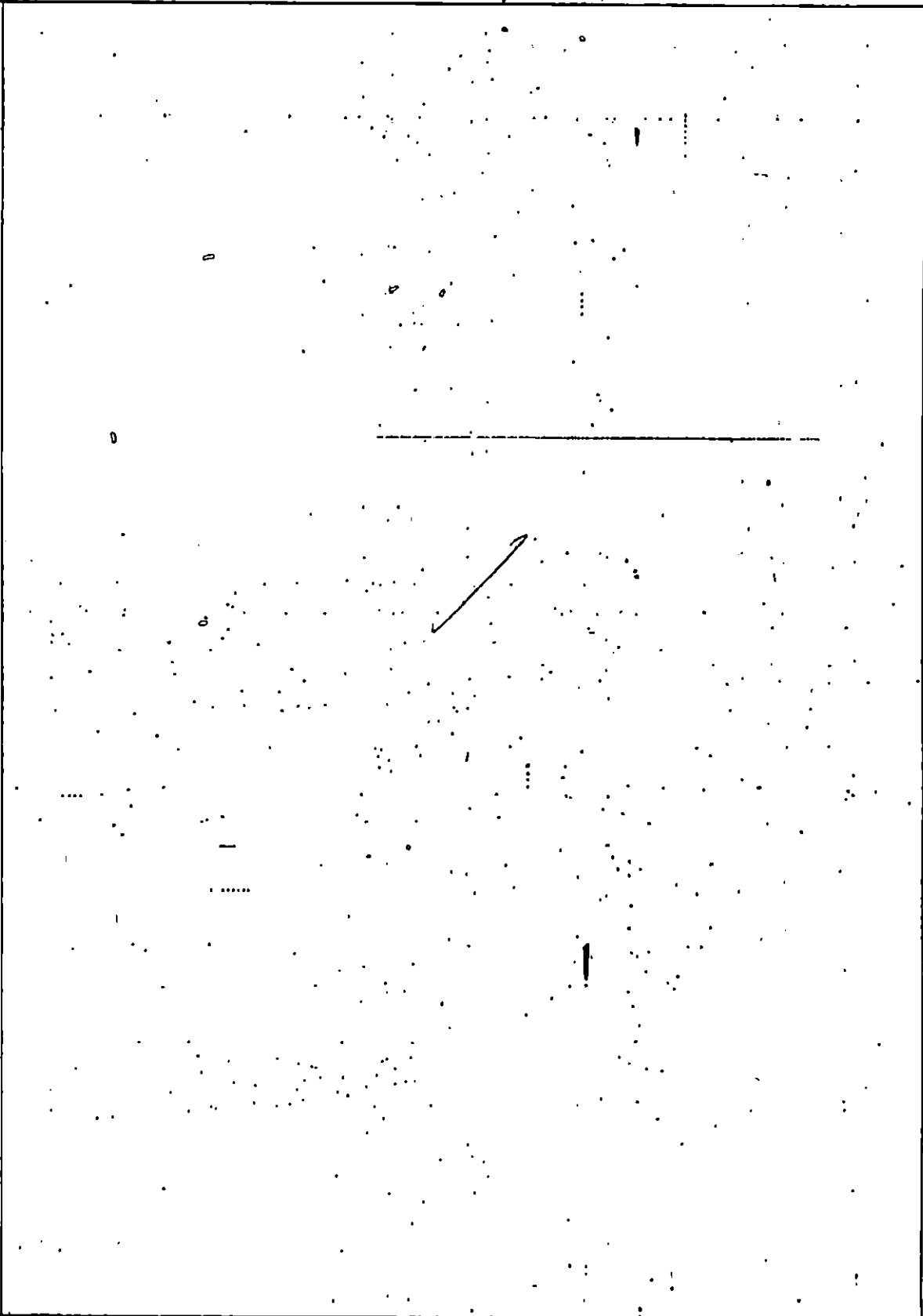


*Remarks*

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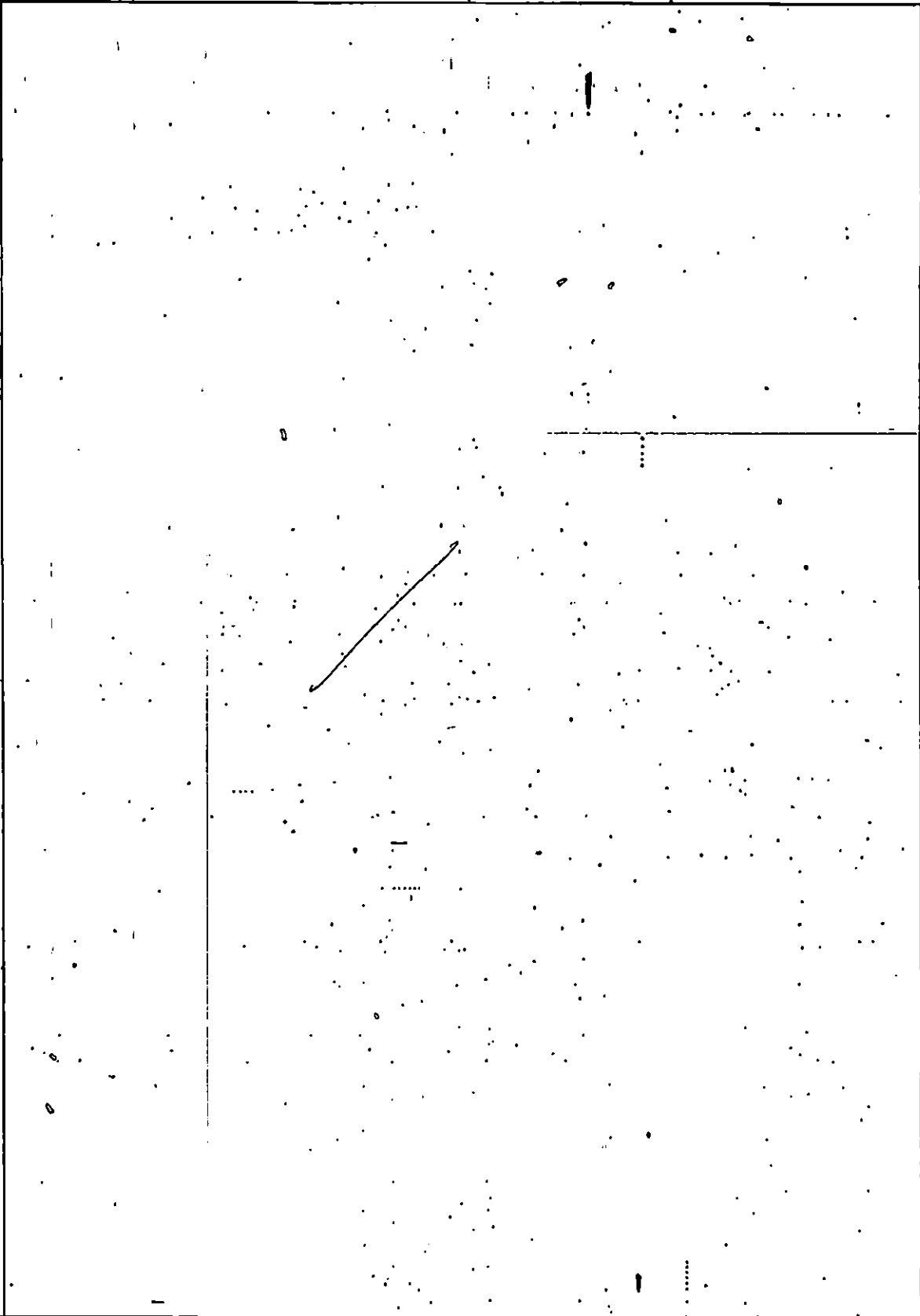
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*Remarks*

		
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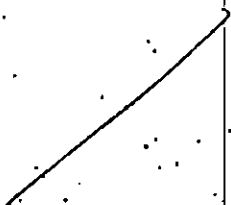
*Remarks*



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8

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

**3. Attempt all questions:**

- (a) New social movement is not completely new in India, Comment?  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate one party, two party and multi-party systems in context of their nature and functional aspects.  
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The major schools of International relations share certain assumptions while differ majorly as well on the nature and functioning of global political economy. Discuss.  
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

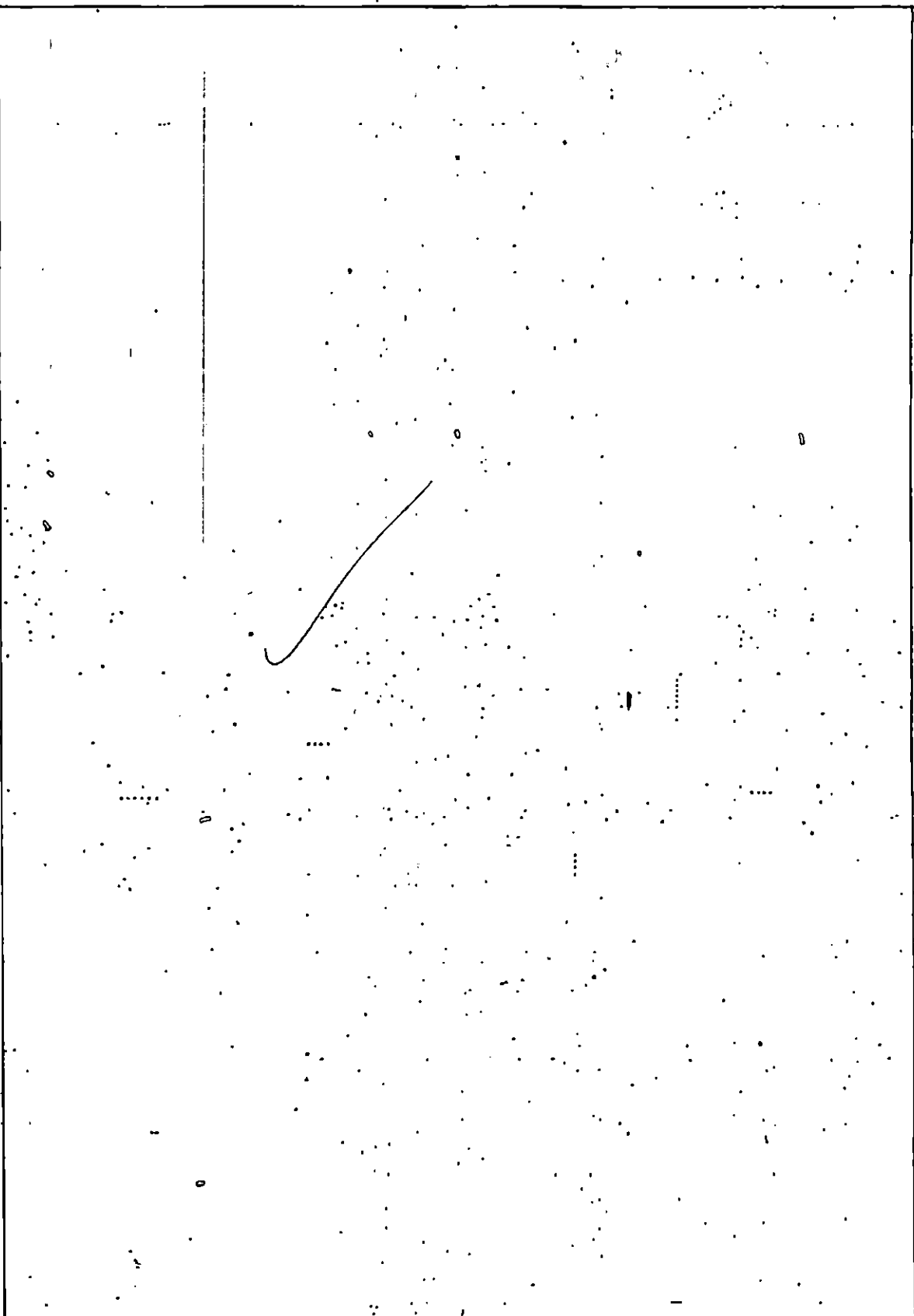
Remarks

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

		
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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remärks*



*Remarks*


*Remarks*

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Comment on the Role of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater to the Post-Marxist tradition of International Relations? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Terrorism is a type of political violence and it serves political ends, elucidate with suitable examples? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Feminist critique of theories of International Relations? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans (a) :- Marxist tradition of International politics inspire from Marx's conception of relations of production in economic sphere as the 'base structure'

In contrast to realist and liberal emphasis on state centre view of international relations, these scholars emphasise on 'global class' relations where they term dominant value system perpetuated by those who own resources.

Robert Cox has proposed the conception of Gramscian notion of hegemony in the international sphere. He says that dominant values have become 'common sense' owing to the

Remarks

owing not only to 'manufactured consent'  
 along with coercion. USA and UK  
 have been able to sell the idea  
 that 'free trade' is beneficial to all.  
 Thus the extent to which one nation  
 can hold the power is dependent on  
 this play of 'manufactured consent'.

Andrew Linklater belongs to  
'critical school' of Post Marxist tradition.  
 He advocates 'emancipatory'  
 notion of international politics.  
 He so argues that we should not  
 only have obligation towards  
 fellow citizens in same territorial  
 borders, rather we should debate  
 these borders. Instead there is need  
 to create 'moral boundaries'.

Remarks

what is  
 notion of  
 formation of  
 communities by  
 Linklater

what  
 role  
 does  
 Cox  
 attribute to  
 theory  
 ideology

and share same obligation to other citizens of the world.

It is known that no one theory is sufficient to explain the dynamics of international relations, yet their inter theory enriches our

understanding and adds another lens to our eyes to see the world through this view.

Need to work for both thinkers.



Ans 4(c) Terrorism is defined as unauthorised

use of violence for attaining political objectives or draw attention to their grievances.

Realist school views terrorist as those part of state actors which cannot wage a direct war.

liberal school recognises the terrorist as transnational actors.

Remarks

playing important role in international  
 & arena and effecting complex  
 independence of nation states

It is seen that many  
 groups, a marginalized section  
 of society take up violent  
means to acquire political  
 power or when their demands  
 are termed as 'illegitimate'

We see instances of rural  
 terrorism like (Khalistan Movement)  
 in 70's and 80's in Punjab.  
 Naxalite &  ~~Maoist~~ Maoist movements  
 are using terror mean to attain  
 their political objective to  
 overthrow the authority of  
 State.

Remarks

In international arena, we are witnessing a long drawn 'war on terror' of USA in regard to Afghanistan. These elements are resorting to violence to usurp power by Taliban or secure concessions from the Afghan government.

Pakistan deep state is sponsoring cross border terrorism across line of control to create instability in Jammu and Kashmir and acquire the state of J&K on the pretext of securing its independence.

~~This can~~ On the other side, we can refer to Oswellian notion of securitisation where some legitimate units are termed as terror group to suppress their voices and serve the domestic interest of political parties. On the whole, terrorism is

Remarks

Good examples but needs a new theory & view based

especially in context of relationship of such groups & state

dangerous to life and property of individuals across the world. Thus stakeholders should work in collective manner to curb this violence.

Ans 4(c)!- There are mainstream theories of international relations like liberalism, Marxism and realism. They belong to positivist school.

These approach was suited only to further the agenda of the holders of this approach.

Postpositivist theories like constructivism, feminism and post structuralist criticize them for missing out the perspective of female, subaltern classes and other constituent parts of International politics.

Cynthia Enloe in her article 'Where are the women?' has



criticised that women are missing  
 from theory of international relations  
 and term 'IR as the masculinist  
subject'. She has highlighted  
 the fact that women and  
 children are the worst sufferers of  
 wars and conflicts. She attributes to  
 the fact of absence of women in  
 decision making and argues it is men  
 who make wars. Feminist scholars  
 have called for widening the  
 concept of security to include  
 human security.

Ann Tickner in 6 principles  
 of Hans Morganthau Morganthau  
 and feminist perspective has  
 emphasised that classical realist  
 scholar pressed only on

Why men flow  
 worst  
 sufferers of  
 war?

Remarks

masculine aspects : she revisits his

concepts of :-

(1) Human nature :- Morgenthau only takes masculine view which is power reflective, domination, he neglects that feminine aspect of understanding powers of empowerment of all.

(2) She has put forward than Universal and moral principle of Ethics have to be applied in politics. We cannot absolute politicians of ethics and morality.

(3) She highlights the role of ideology which Morgenthau says is relevant in domestic sphere.

(4) She also criticises 'Uninspiring' nature of international politics put forward by Morgenthau, that it includes ethics. It

she changes myopic view of international politics as struggle for power, & calls for enlarging the dimension of National interest and security.

Remarks

good content

try to be a bit brief & pick out critique of Morgenthau, & include more views of other feminist thinkers

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- Compare and contrast Globalization with Globalism.
- What are the characteristics of the Democratic regimes of Developed world?
- Critically Examine the Institutional approach of Comparative politics.
- How far idea of peace offered in functionalism and neo-functionalism based on transnational ties is different to each other?
- "The end of Cold War was due to culmination of several factors in a very short span of time". Comment.

Ans 5(a) :- Globalisation is integration of political, cultural and economic life of people across the world. Marshall McLuhan terms world as a 'global village'. Anthony Giddens mentions time space compression. It has been attributed to growth of information and communication technology. This can be attributed to Neoliberal model of development pursued across the 'international political economy'. Globalism terms to the impact or presence of particular actor or process at the global

- Remarks

level. It may or may not be the cause or effect of globalisation.

Forey:- Global governance ~~comple~~ institutions like IMF, WB represents globalisation more rather than related solely with globalisation.

Globalism can be attributed to

more globalisation according to some schools like emergence of problems without passports, climate change, HIV/AIDS, thus blurring the distinction between globalisation and Globalism.

Ans 5(b) Democratic regimes of developed world emerge as torchbearers to the developing countries. It is held as the important regime for pursuing goal of development

Remarks

You don't have a clear idea of the concept.  
Read more specially David Held's views on this.

3

Though Lee Kuan Yew opposes this notion that it slows the pace of development:

Characteristics!

(1) Democratic regimes are well institutionalised  
They have intra party democracy also  
as in US presidential election candidate  
nominated for the post is elected before  
nomination by respective party

(2) There are strong association pressure  
groups who have bearing on  
the policy formulation interest  
group also play dominant role  
in their politics.

(3) Most of these regimes have state which  
is accorded the role of neutral  
arbiters to resolve conflicts between  
the groups and has autonomous  
character.

Though it appears idealistic but  
somehow it also is suffering from

Remarks

Such type of questions only have one demand:

more points

which you barely fulfilled

3

widespread inequalities in social indicators and basic public works for the same.

Ans 5(c) - Comparative politics compare the different political systems on various parameters which are set of interacting elements and enrich our understanding.

Institutional approach is the traditional approach of comparative politics which compares political institutions such as legislature, executive, judiciary across the states.

It reflected the differences in their functioning and efficiency in performances.

Remarks

It was not suitable approach as we need to take social, economic, cultural aspects of different nations.

Here the approach was state, hierarchical and ethnocentric. Marxist criticized them as coming near to the justification of liberal model.

Here we need to employ approaches like political, sociology, development, political culture and modernization to overcome the lacunae of these approaches.

need to bring out the weaknesses of liberalism

3

Ans 5(a) :- Richard Cobden inspired functional theory of peace is he proposed to keep the politicians out. Inspired from John Burton 'Cobden' model which states that overlapping identities reduce chances of conflict.

Remarks

Attributed  
09  
David J  
Mithony  
view

Functionalism entails that instead of politicians, civil society should engage in relations as they can offer more concessions than politicians.

This will result in spill over effect as cooperation in one sphere will result in another.

Neo Functionalism by Ernst Haas proposes that we need to bring back politicians to create institution of pooled sovereignty like EU. Its success also depends on how far they can go to pool as well offer concessions.

Why & How  
do they differ in  
terms of their  
final objectives

Remarks

(4)



Ans (1e.) Cold war refers to ideological, economic and military confrontation between two blocs led by US and USSR. It started after second world war due to suspicion after US bombing Japan and US aim to contain Communism.

Factor leading to End of Cold War!

- (1) USSR overstretched in arms race and indulging in proxy wars across the Vietnam, Afghanistan.
- (2) Detente phase established by nuclear deterrence.
- (3) Deploated state of Soviet Economy lead countries to follow Sinatra doctrine which led to Domino effect.
- (4) Gorbachev accelerated the decline since these reforms of glasnost & perestroika backlashed against

Remarks

rather caused disintegration of USSR,

(iv) US also faced severe criticism for using Orange Agent in Vietnam war & suffered repute loss due to inconclusive war.

(v) New challenges emerged by rising China and other countries of south of Asia.

A NOT FOR

(vi) There are different schools explaining end of cold war.

One says that USSR demised on its own while US was bystander.

On another hand other attribute to important role played by US.

Alchovak more on the role of Gorbachev's policies

2

Remarks

**6. Attempt all questions:**

(a) Although heavily reliant on the notion of Power, the Realist notion is far from a common understanding of Power at Global level? Is it correct to assume that Realism gives only secondary importance to Peace and Cooperation?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Conceptions of Clash of civilization offers cultural understanding of International relations explain.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) What are the different meanings of system in international relations, Explain the Mortan Kaplan model?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*


*Remarks*

*Remarks*

GS SCORE

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Collective security is a "relative utopia -one that tries to be realistic but retains elements of fantasy". Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) International Disarmament and Non-nuclear proliferation regimes are reflection of 'global division of power', analyse the statement. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the major subdivisions or distinctions of the term "Balance of Power"? Why is the relationship between balance of power and stability of the international system highly contested and far from any conclusion? Discuss. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans 7(c) :- Balance of power is the realist prescription for peace in backdrop of anarchy of international politics :-

It helps to maintain peace by preventing preponderance of power by single body countries as other nations combine to check its power. Post US policy prior to Asia having India as a frontline state is to balance using China. In realist tradition balance of power is at par with Newton's law of gravity.

Remarks

'Balance of power' can operate in international as well as continental setting. In 19th century Britain played a role of balancer, in 21st century it was USA who played the role in achieving balance of power.

Though Realist deem it as prescription of peace but claim is contested by liberals. Nehru said it gave nervous state of peace. They mention it inoculates against measles but does not prevent from plague. They advocate liberal institutionalism, collective security as an alternative. Social constructivist like Alexander Wendt them that realist basis of balance of power on 'anarchy' is flawed as 'Anarchy is given and what states make of it.'

Remarks

Scholars put that it was relevant during conventional war, now it has shifted to balance of terror or MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) in phase of nuclear era.

Further its relevance is questioned as state now face bigger threats from non state actors like ~~terrorists~~ ~~terrorists~~...

TV Paul Portman, Wirtz in their book

'Balance of Power: Relevance in 21st century' highlight this notion.

Even realist have put forward establishing peace through pre-emptive wars on rogue states which will give stability to international system. would need there has been

criticism that this conception of peace result in intervention by states and result in gross human right violation in another state on pretext of peace.

Remarks

while your knowledge is enough about the concept it doesn't fit much. Analyze How BoP is not a guarantee of peace. Also the column are subdivisions of BoP

8

Despite of varying notions, David Hume mentions Balance of power as common sense and it will remain <sup>relevant</sup> ~~relevant~~ in International politics.

Ans 7(b)! Arms race started in large proportion after second world war when US bombed Japan with nuclear weapon. This led to nuclear armed by Russia & China in 1949-54.

Since Nuclear Arms serve as deterrent to potential aggressor but there is fear of Mutually Assured destruction or falling them into hands of non state actors which may threaten human existence.

These fears led to disarmament and Non nuclear proliferation regimes. Many regimes are formal as well as

Remarks

informal. The regimes and treaties like NPT, NSG, MTCR, Wassenaar, Australia group were established to tackle arms race and proliferation but these regimes are reflection of global division of power... as they were bent on creating haves and have-nots and limiting the capacity of their adversaries.

This is the main reason you do not see a global order.

Non Proliferation treaty (NPT) states that only permanent five members will be recognised as nuclear weapon states and other as non nuclear weapon states.

India's accession to NSG is blocked on pretext of non signatory states to NPT while France (P5) member is NSG member despite non signatory to NPT.

India also states that it does not check vertical proliferation as evidence from AQ Khan Network

Remarks

clandestine nuclear programme of Iran and Libya, North Korea.

Iran's nuclear programme was sabotaged by US, and it helped its regional rival Saudi Arabia, who

China also blocks NSG entry of India as it wants to secure entry of Pakistan also since decisions are made by consensus. highlighting regime reflective of division of power and furthering strategic interest against adversaries.

There is also lack of consensus on test ban treaties like CTBT, PTBT on the point of computer simulation.

There is need to take concrete steps towards proliferation like in the past treaties like SALT I, SALT II to prevent from their threat.

Remarks

You need to  
we argue to  
India's  
NPT against  
as the  
base of your  
answer





Ans 7(a)

~~was here~~  
~~Ans 7(a)~~ - Collective security is a liberal school perspective for world peace. It makes security concern of one for all. This was envisaged as opposed to realist balance of power which gave nervous state of peace.

Liberal scholars propose that conflicts occur due to trust deficit and institutions will emerge for deliberation.

League of Nations was envisaged to undertake collective security but it failed. Next UN was tasked with the responsibility of ensuring collective security for world peace. UN has played

Remarks

why did UN hit a halt in cold war

an effective role in collective security through peacekeeping forces but it has not been effective in cases like Syria, Rwanda except during Korean Crisis and Gulf War 1991.

Many countries have formed alliances like NATO to provide collective defence which is the ~~best~~ manifestation of security in physical form to overcome fantasy of one for all, all for one conception.

Karl Deutsch has said that nations can ensure that ~~an~~ increased interactions take place within communities and through business, religious groups which can develop 'security communities' and thus resulting in consensus that conflicts can be resolved without resorting to large drawn wars.

Remarks

Cost of arguments falling use examples from UN & UNSC. How this system failed to work

2

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Critically analyse the relevance of the Non- Aligned movement today? What were its major contradictions since its inception? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What is Almond's classification of pressure groups? How are pressure groups different from Interest groups in their structure and function? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the challenges being faced by global governance structures today with special emphasis on Global Financial organizations like World Bank and IMF? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans (c) Global governance refers to governance by formal as well non formal institution which regulate the governance in domestic sphere or relations between nations. This intervention may be direct or indirect. <sup>Provide a better definition</sup>

These structures of global governance are inspired for liberal institutions which forwarded conception of peace through cooperation at this forums.

Key: WTO, UN, IMF, WB.

These global governance institution have played important role in maintaining political and economic

Remarks

Stability post second world war:  
 G7, IMF and World Bank are Bretton  
 wood Institutions tasked with  
 maintaining financial and monetary  
 order in the world. They to

They have provided three  
 decades of peace after second world  
 war but now they are brought  
 with challenges.

IMF has been criticised for  
 not being able to predict 2007-2009  
 financial crisis. It has not  
 handled it effectively which rather  
 deepened the crisis. Its structural  
 adjustment programmes have  
 created widespread inequalities in  
 third world countries of South.  
 criticised that this has been used  
 as a tool by North to leverage its

you  
 are  
 to be  
 more  
 critical  
 and  
 question  
 the  
 challenges to  
 global  
 governance

Remarks

lack of  
 democratic  
 leadership  
 in both  
 WB & IMF

MNCs in the South - They pay scant regard to local needs and conditions and follow one size fits all approach.

Similarly World bank through lend countries for development and had played important role in war ravaged Europe. Now it lends for development projects in the third world countries.

It has been accused of lending to those development projects which cause severe loss of ecological balance, environmental degradation and displacement of poor people in the third world countries. Similar charges of serving the interests of developed world are levied on it.

Remarks

While your analysis of WB & IMF is good but you need to discuss need for the new global challenges for global governance as well.

9

In order to ensure global governance institutions play their desired role, there is need of reforms in IMF and WB. We need to overcome 'democratic deficit' in these institutions. Voting rights of third world countries, more representation in Board of Governor, directors can help in enhancement of third world view while executing the decisions.

Ans (b) :- Pressure groups are important for interest articulation of diverse groups of society, helping in more informed and effective decision making. Perer calls them 'invisible empires'.

Almond has given four fold classification of pressure groups:

(1) Associational :- They are collective group of people representing business groups, trade unions or groups like FICCI, CII. They are more stronger

Remarks

in developed world as opposed to third world  
Institutional → They are part of the government  
 and more instrumental in effecting  
 the outcome of policy formulation and  
 decisions. Since they are powerful in  
 developing countries like bureaucracy in  
 India as compared to developed countries.

Non Associational :- They are based on  
 identities like Caste, Creed, region,  
 religion. They are common in India  
 Ex: Jats and Patidar groups agitating  
 for reservation

Anomie groups :- It is a form of  
 collective behaviour which is  
 sudden and instant owing to  
 issue of public interest or high on  
 emotive component. Ex: India Against  
 Corruption, Nishchaya rape case  
 → saw widespread protests resulting  
 in Justice Verma Committee on rape laws.

Remarks

The  
difference  
is  
your  
answer  
is  
not  
very  
clear  
①

Interest groups are dedicated pressure groups for securing their own interest and may resort to tactics like lobbying and, even bribing officials to fulfil their interests, though they may be minority in number but have power asymmetry with respect to other pressure groups. It may sometime eclipse legitimate and larger public interest. On the whole, they strengthen democracy and diversity.

Ans 8 (c)

Non Aligned movement was envisaged by Nehru, Tito, Nasser after second world war. It was not to align with any of two blocs, capitalist led by US and Communist block led by USSR.

It was to have decision on matter after evaluating its merits rather than camp following!

Remarks



NSA Brijesh Mishra mentions that since Cold war has ended, NAM should have made graceful exit ~~exit~~ then taking the credit as now it is ~~irrelevant~~ <sup>W</sup>

C Raja Mohan mentions that it was just a retro rhetoric, idealism and did not serve India's core interests deeming it has lost relevance.

Harsh Vardan mentions that it was relevant when India was not economic or military power, now it is no use to clinging on to shibboleth + some scholars are of the view that even in phase of multipolar world, it remains relevant as MK Bhadraraj Kumar put it as a forum for third world solidarity and India should use it as a forum to advocate third world interest at global forum, act as bridge to emerging leaders of third world and gain global might.

Remarks

Contradiction since Inception 1

It was envisaged in phase of bipolar world, but many countries were quasi-aligned with one of the countries plus not following NAM in letter and spirit. Except USSR and India were defence reflective of quasi-alliance as India heavily imported Soviet arms.

India was a democracy but followed socialist model of economy thus elements of systems of both the blocks.

NAM countries had not convergence of views as it moved from decolonisation to disarmament. It was divided house in itself. It could not resolve its contradictions in demand for New International Economic order when OPEC countries didn't support third world countries demand for fair price for raw material and goods.

what were structural (Realigning) challenges?

Remarks

May need to provide a few suggestions & find new areas of relevance. Not NAM as well.

7