

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

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.

good content
Try to understand
the real demand of
Question

Name ABHISHEK KUMAR TIWARI

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature AKP

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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SECTION A

- I. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each) (10 × 5 = 50)
- What are the main features and assumptions of the Critical / Post Marxist theory of International Relations?
 - Neo-functionalism as a theory of Regional Integration.
 - Basic Assumptions of Systems theory in general
 - Comment on the emergence and evolution of Dependency theory.
 - Discuss the merits and demerits of the phenomena of globalization on a functional basis.

a/b) Functionalists were the severe critics of Kenneth Waltz. According to them, the concept of anarchy is vague and flawed. Functionalist theory was based on the idea of involvement of more than one actor i.e. state in International Politics.

It was based on the ideas of David Mitrany. According to whom we need to not let politics involve in it. Functionalist scholars like Richard Cobden suggested to keep the politicians out of the IP and give it to the scientist/humanist. It was based on the approach of integration of EU.

Neo-functionalists did not believe in the idea of keeping the politicians out. Neo-functionalist scholars like _____ thought that in few circumstances it is mandatory to refer the matter

you need to ask your question with Neo-functionalists

through politicians. Certain matters of - European Union can not be taken just by technical organisations like European Central bank. like the involvement of EU in NATO conflicts.

According to the research, we can not keep the matter only in technical organisation. like in the case of India-Pak 2+6 talks which required sharing the information of nuclear facility.

Critics of neofunctionalist theory call this approach as too much time consuming and many a time the work done get lost due to involvement of politicians. Although Indus-water treaty has functioned well since its inception due to technical organisations other matter have been kept in dustbin due to differences.

4) Post Marxist scholars are critic of both realist as well as liberals. According to them, none of the theory tell the actual reality. Both of them try to take out profit from them.

Immanuel wallerstein has talked about the economic dependence and how international politics is all about maximising profit. In his

Noting above
Critical school
You're referring
on into of
culture &
ideology

2

general system theory, he has shown that liberals want to maximise profit and work for the bourgeois class. He talks about the celebration of globalisation as the swansong of the history and it going to get over soon.

Other structuralist scholars tried to involve not just the economic power as in the case of Emmanuel Wallerstein but other powers like economic, political power and cultural power.

The Emancipation school or Frankfurt school talks about emancipation of human being. They talk about replacing the state centric international relations with human centric international relations. Scholars of Frankfurt school talk about encouragement of grass roots democracy.

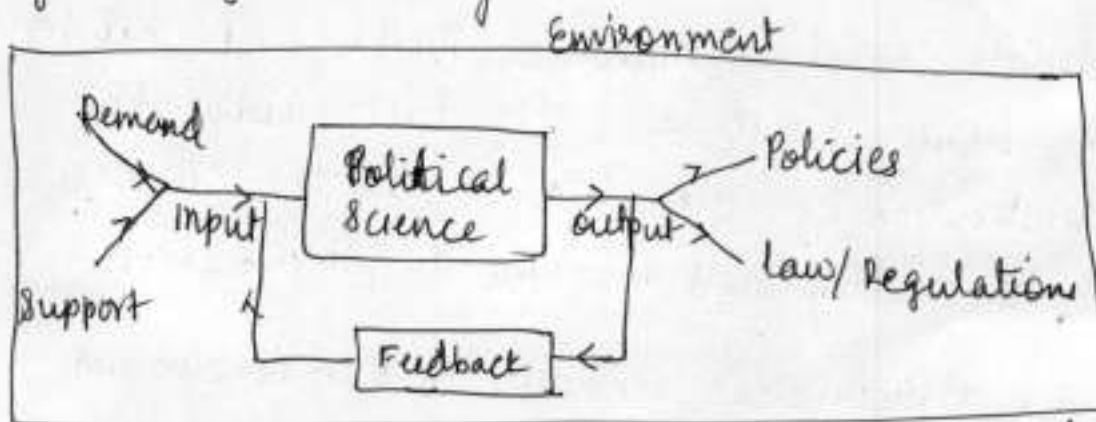
<C>

The system theory approach was given the scholar David Easton. David Easton was inspired by the work of Talcott parson and his variables in the International politics. He used the behavioural approach to come to the scientific methodology

Remarks

He is only of
the many scholars
for the modern

of the system theory.



He considered political science comparative politics as ~~was~~ a system which interact among itself and has input components based on society order like Demand and support. The system produces output which are the policies and regulation which are beneficial for the surroundings.

The basic assumptions in this approach was

- (i) In the close environments, matters outside the boundaries donot matter. Like elections of Bolivia has nothing to do with domestic politics of India. But elections of Nepal matters.
- (ii) The Behavioural approach is dynamic and more scientific in nature
- (iii) It shows the macro level as well as unitlevel analysis.

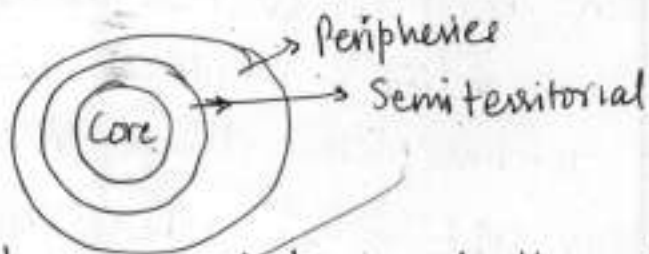
Soon this approach was replaced by structural functional approach.

Remarks

The problem with the answer is that you have centered only on factors. Talk about the assumptions of the theory of influence.

(d) The Emergence and evolution of dependency school is related to neo-colonial world order. The Dependency school has given its theories with respect to the developing countries who were either colonies in the past or are now influenced by capitalist countries.

Scholars like A.G. Frank has talked about the theory of international which involves core and peripheries where the underdeveloped, overdeveloped



states have been created due to the mismatch in the economic, political and participation level. ~~approx~~ The core states have benefited the most.

Samir Amin has also analysed the developing countries to find out the same picture.

Scholar like Hamza Alavi has analyzed the political system in Pakistan but this theory is also suitable for all South Asian countries. He has talked about importing of capitalist society in neo-colonies resulted in the political decay.

4

Remarks

What are their major arguments against the western model? Specially in context of economy (Periphery of Latin America)

The scholars of dependency schools has numerically and empirically analyzed the system in developing countries and emphasized that root cause of all problem is capitalism.

Gunnar Myrdal in his Asian Drama talks about ~~to~~ India and Indonesia and how it has affected the developing country and liberal world order can not be imple^{men}ted here.

Let

According to Marshall McLuhan, Globalisation mean interaction of people culture in such a way that it forms global village. Another scholar

Anthony Giddens has talked about globalisation as ~~a~~ reducing the time and space. The Border less world is the concept given by many scholars. —

Globalisation has resulted into coming together of world. On the words of Thomas Friedman it has affected the food we eat, the cloth we wear, the music we ~~s~~ listen and thoughts we hold.

The merits of the globalisation is such that it has led to the reduction in the poverty, ~~un~~illite-
-racy and child mortality.

Remarks

According to Bill Clinton, Globalisation is ineluctable and irreversible and is inexorable form of discourse.

But many scholars has talked about its ill-effects. Vandana Shiva, the famous feminist scholar in her article the Ecological balanced in globalisation Era talks about its complication of nature and women's health.

Joseph Stiglitz has talked about the way globalisation is being managed in western countries.

In his article Making globalisation work and Globalisations and its discontent talks about democratic deficit.

Ramesh Thakur has analyzed globalisation and stated that it has resulted into more poverty of on developing countries making rich to only 1%.

Arundhati Roy in her article Globalisation-ghost story talks about globalisation as new form of imperialism.

Simply • ideas are new & points in a This manner type of content is more suitable for long answers.

Remarks

6

Remarks

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What are the vital features of political sociology approach of international relations? Discuss with views of eminent scholars. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What do you understand by the term 'Peripheral Realism' and how does it differ from dominant notion of Realism? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Any debate on the meaning of National Interest will always be pluralistic and far from consensus. Examine. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Political Economy approach is far more comparative and effective than the traditional approach of comparative politics. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the similarities and differences between neo-realism and neo-liberalism in detail. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) In what sense have the political parties of the third world have developed a distinct identity and methodology of their own. Describe with examples. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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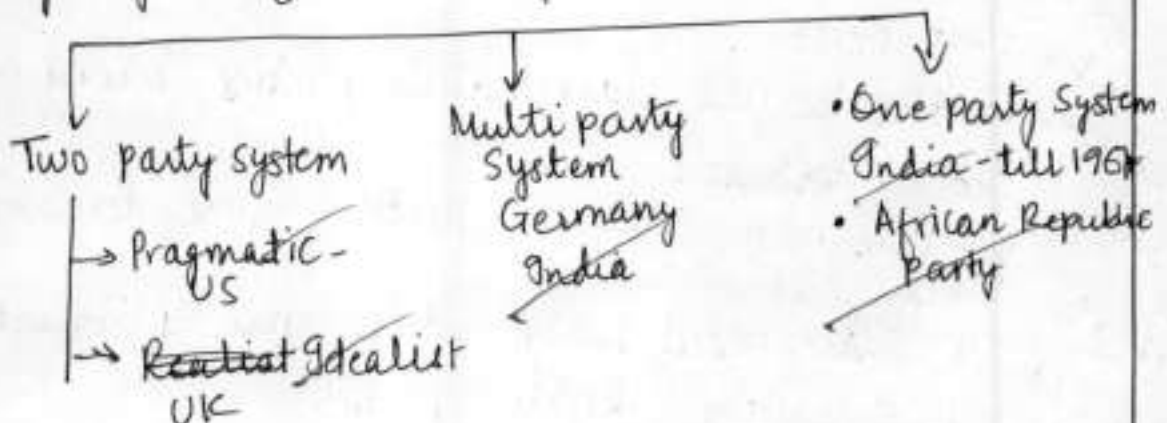
Remarks

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Examine the different types of Party systems and analyse their salient features.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the Feminist analysis of International relations discourse.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Conceptions of Clash of civilization offers cultural understanding of International relations explain.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

There is a wide difference in the party system of the capitalism countries and the developing countries. Edmund Burk has said that political parties are the association of people with common ideology working for the interest of the nation. Max webber has talked about parties as the powerseeking ideological coplemerations.

Political parties have been classified in different way by different scholars.



These party system vary according to the different political culture. Scholass have suggested that although India and UK are the democracies best

Remarks

the party system and political powers are differently diffused.

Maurice Duverger has given his party system based on the electoral reforms. His famous Duverger law talks about relationship between party system and electoral system.

Duverger laws- According to Duverger, the country where majoritarian form of electoral system exist mostly it is a two party system. In the proportional repres-

entation multiparty system exist. But he has given India as an exception to his role where coalition form of government exist.

Further he has classification parties based on the voterbase:-

- (i) Vote base - liberal parties where democratic values exist
- (ii) Cadre based party - where discipline is the value system. Rightist parties.

Many other scholars have given different definition to party system. Lenin differentiated his

Remarks

After the description

7

communist party different from capitalist bourgeois parties. Other scholars like Robert Michels in his book 'political Parties' talks about Socialist parties and Capitalist party and found out that there is not difference as such and ⁱⁿ both of them, power lies in few of hands

<66 Feminist has analysed the international Politics as the most masculinist political system ever. Cynthia Enloe in her book Bananas Beaches and Bases talks about the role of women in state politics and international politics and raises question 'where are the women?' Catherine Mackinnon in her work has said that whenever she sees the nation, it appears male to her.

Ros Montgomery
Feminist scholars like Vandana Shiva has analyzed the role of women and how globalisation has led to the downgrading of women and nature.

Cynthia Enloe has talked about the women are always in subordinate position. either in state of or international politics. She

talks about subjugation of women and either they are exploited in plantation field or in MNCs or they are hosting dinners in as the diplomats wives.

Talks about
militarism
& impact
of war on
women

Even the third world countries objectify them and use them as the instrument of foreign exchange earning by selling their bodies.

Former secretary of state Hillary Clinton talks about the involvement of women in the international politics. According to her 'Human rights are women rights'. Instead of using them as a victims of IP we should consider them as ~~change~~ instrument of change.

Cynthia Enloe suggest in her another article that women centric education, policies are need of the hour.

United nations resolution 1325, talks about the women role in the international politics. It talks about giving women their rightful place in the IP. It talks about forming women centric foreign policies. If it done then the violence in the world will stop.

Remarks

Few on
New inclusion
of women in IR
will impact
his discourse

8

Catherine Mackinnon is a criminal lawyer who has read most of the laws in the world and commented after horrific Buss Rape Case in Delhi that laws protect men and more women centric values need to be imbued.

Sweden became the first country to start women centric or feminist foreign policies and set a role model for the rest of the world.

← Class of civilizations was a concept which was widely famous during the cold war when the capitalist countries like US and West Europe were in bitter relationship with countries of Soviet Union who were primarily communist bloc.

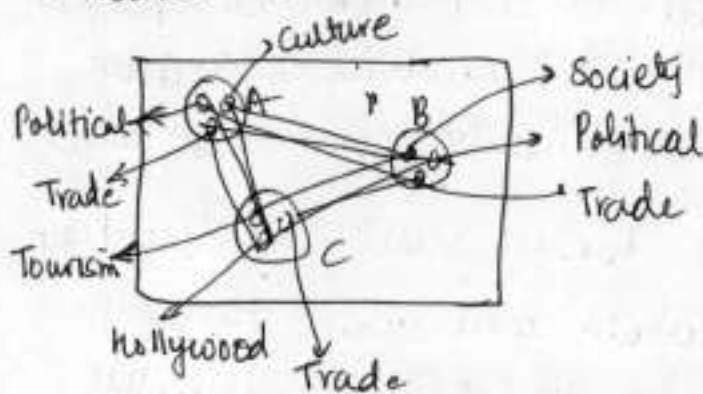
Since the fall of Berlin wall and disintegration of USSR, whole world thought that this is the end of the ideological battle. Francis Fukuyama called this event as end of the history.

Soon GATT got transformed into WTO which Marshall McLuhan called it as beginning of global world. The globalisation resulted into

interaction of culture, values norms and more and more institutions were created.

Soon it was challenged by the ideologically by the fundamentalist and civilizational by Islamic world (rise of ISIS as Caliphate). Hence it remains a contested that battle of civilization is has ended or going on.

Robert Buxton in his famous article talked about the way world is converging and interacting and called it cobweb model



There are multiple ways in which countries are interacting. Unlike realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz who believed the only state has the power in IP and ~~only~~ anarchy is the state of IP. Multi culturalist like Bhikhu Parekh has called it Balancing of Power in the different ways

Joseph Nye has given three dimensional ways in which ^{liberal} world order interact with each other.

- (i) One dimension (1D) - Where the whole world is unipolar under the US
- (ii) 2 Dimensional (2D) - where most of the countries do soft balancing against US.
- (iii) Three dimensional (3D) - where the people are interacting in multiple ways. There are culture, cuisin, ethnicity which are bringing people closure.

Copenhagen school scholar Barry Buzar has talked about interaction of people in the lot of ways and how it has benefitted.

Although the liberal world order is in the international relation is the majoritarian view still it is being challenged by multiple authorities like non-state actors, ~~prot~~ (ISIS), protectionist policies like Trump's policies.

Robert Kagan has stated that it far from over and clash will continue due to liberal world order is economically stressed and may liberate other form.

(5)

Remarks

Wrong conception
The whole concept was kind
given by Huntington. Kind
you have to elaborate
on his view & per
to only then you include
other thinkers
addition

Remarks

SECTION B

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

- (a) Robert Cox's views on nature of Hegemony in International Relations.
- (b) Social Constructivism in International Relations
- (c) Hegemonic Stability theory
- (d) Problems with a state-centric approach in IR.
- (e) Response of developing and least developed countries towards Globalization

 Social Constructivist scholars believed that realist idea of IR was very limited and it was just in their view that it's all about power politics. Social constructivist scholars derive their idea from the work of Henri Osnoff who had talked about how our imagination frame our consciousness.

They also take inspirations from the Immanuel Kant who stated that knowledge is the filter of our consciousness and hence cannot be objective. They also ~~take~~ ~~was~~ influenced by Italian scholar Vico who talked about natural world is the creation of nature and human world is the creation of human beings.

Alexander Wendt the famous social constructivist talks about throwing away the ideas of realist who think IR as power

Remarks

30 flows in
New critique
of realist
theory.
fills about
the agent-structure
thesis.

politics. They talk about bringing norms, rules, institutions, in the IR so that better world can be created. Social constructivist do not believe that world is just in the state of anarchy.

3A
34
Their views are referred as post modernist views and their ideas as actual real and revolutionary. Alexander Wendt is in very much agreement with the cobweb model of Robert Brintan.

↳ Hegemonic Stability theory is inspired from the works of earlier scholars like Machiavelli and Thucydides. Earlier scholars talk about state to be the hegemonic and only source of power.

Thucydides has given the concept of power politics in IR where there is always a condition of war. There are two kind of power - one is revisionist and other is Status quo.

It was called as Thucydides trap. Thucydides trap suggest that hegemon will always be challenged by the revisionist power and try to alter the status quoist.

Modern realist scholars have defined the states into three type

- (i) Status quo/ hegemon state - US
- (ii) Revisionist state - China
- (iii) Imperial state - Earlier Germany, USSR

In current scenario, US is the hegemon state and China is the revisionist state. The hegemonic stability theory suggest the hegemon should always maintain a gap between revisionist so that stability could be maintained. Kaplan in his famous structure model talked about bipolar world order as the most stable form of world order. Here the unit veto is absent and countries always go for bandwaggoning. Hence Hegemonic stability theory suggest that challenge hegemon as long as hegemon is dominating the International world is in order.

you need to focus on the various functions of which the Hegemon has to perform in order to preserve the world order

(3)

Remarks

(d) State centric approach in IR was given by the earlier scholars like Kautilya in Mandala Siddhanta, Machiavelli in The Prince and Thucydides in his book The history of Peloponnesian war. The state centric approach was the approach of realist and most useful concept of IR.

Many ~~realist~~ Realist scholars like Morgenthau who gave the concept of IR with respect to power of state. According to his six principles, state is always power seeking like man and it there is no place for universal morality.

It is was modified and changed by Kenneth Waltz and Mearshiemer Yet the centrality of the state remained. Kenneth Waltz wanted defensive state and Mearshiemer wanted offensive state. Both of them power was the source for state. For them Pressure groups, terrorist organisations, MLAs are all instruments of the state.

For Kenneth Waltz, Power was the mean and Security was the end. However Mearshiemer believed that Power is the mean and Power is the End.

3 Remarks

if you focus on
the functional hypotheses

And states are different
from each other

(No field states
belong in the
same manner)

The state centric theory in IR was challenged by the liberal scholars who talked about market liberalism. State centric theory was challenged not only by the Marxist thinkers like Immanuel Wallerstein and AG Frank but also from the feminist scholars like Vandana Shiva. Interdependence school also talked about economic interdependence.

Complex interdependence school like exponents like Joseph Nye totally rejected that only state is the medium of interaction. They held that there is more to IR than state and more to power than military like economic and political power.

↳ The effect of ~~least~~ globalisation on least developed countries and developing countries has not been symmetrical and is a matter of debate.

Globalist scholars ~~like~~ think that it has had positive impact on the lives of people of LDCs and developing countries. Scholars like Marshall McLuhan and ~~to~~ Anthony Giddens has talked

- about how it has benefitted the developing countries.

They have compared the data and found out

that

(i) The people living below one dollar per day has halved since 1970s.

(ii) The global literacy rate was 59% in 1970 which is now close to 80%.

(iii) Child mortality ratio has come down drastically.

Other scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein has talked about the political decay it has created and its globalisation celebration is the swansong of ~~democratic~~ history.

Ramesh Thakur has done research on the effect of globalisation on developing countries and stated that

(i) wages has reduced profit has increased

(ii) Western countries gave \$50-50 Bn dollars for welfare of LDCs but has earned \$500-800 Bn just by the illicit trade like drugs, trafficking

(iii) One of the country Guinea Bissau has become the first narco-state due to globalisation.

Arundhati Roy in her article Globalisation a ghost

Remarks

story has talked about how globalisation is the new imperialism or colonialism for the LDCs and turning them into dependent & zombies.

Hence the role of globalisation and its effect remains contested concept. Scholars like Amartya Sen has suggested that those countries which did not join the globalisation did not do better than those joined.

Read the question carefully
 You have to discuss
 that the responses and their
 bring in scholars
 what are the major demands
 of reform

4

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the major features of democracies in advanced industrial societies.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) How does Almond differentiate between the various forms of Pressure groups? In what sense do pressure groups have a distinct identity separate from that of interest groups.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Critically analyse the relevance of the Non-Aligned movement today? What were its major contradictions since its inception?
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the features of democratic peace theory of International Relations.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) While the classical approaches continue to place the state in the centre of their propositions, sociological liberalism shifts its focus on transnational aspect and actors. Discuss.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse how the liberal, realist and critical approaches views the phenomena of Globalization.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Q7. The Democratic Peace Theory is given by the famous scholar Michael Doyle. He was inspired by the works of Immanuel Kant in his book Perpetual Peace where he talked about republicanism. Republicanism was bringing democracy and promoting free trade.

Michael Doyle took inspiration from it to find out prescriptive theory and analyzed the democracies of the world to say that democracy is the best for IR.

He said that it has following advantages

(i) Democracies form zone of peace not in official term but they carry the values which do not let them fight with each other.

(ii) Democracies allow voice for dissent, freedom

Remarks

of speech and expression and liberal ideas
 (iii) It give the government chance of deliberation
 and debate and set ~~to~~ for course correction
 thus eliminating fear.

Michael Doyle Democracy Peace theory was the
 concept which was held widely and it was
 seen that in reality no democracies fought
 with each other. India and Pakistan fought
 the war but Pakistan is considered transitional
 democracies.

Yet his theory was widely rebutted. Marxist scholars
 called it a bluff and stated that it is the
 way to put US hegemony on others. Bush regime,
 in the name of expansion of democracy invaded

Afghanistan and Iran. Hence this theory
 is ~~was~~ also rejected by scholars. This theory
 became justification for US actions. However

US action was not ~~a~~ unanimous and it was
 very selective. US also promoted Monarchies
 like Saudi Arabia and took action against

Remarks

(5)

what
role
play
public
opinion
in this
Include
most
ways

There are
also
examples
of
democracies
And
gone to
war
with
each
other

against democratic Iran.

Democratic ^{Peace} Theory of Michael Doyle although seems logical yet remains contested concept in the international relation. Communist country like China has done so well economically yet it is not a democracy.

(b) Classical liberal scholars like Woodrow Wilson talked about institutionalisation of the IR so that the security dilemma could be addressed.

He talked about the collective security and institutions like UN where countries can deliberate to reach at conclusion rather concluding by war. They placed state as the centre of their approach like realist but presented it as the welfare of IR.

The sociological liberals shift its focus from a state centric views to multi sectoral views.

They talked about the ~~the~~ role of society in IR. Scholars like Thomas ^{Friedman} talked about ~~the~~ security community instead of security dilemma. Sociological liberals, unlike classical liberal gave more prominency to the role of

society. They gave three ways in which IR could be more benefitted

- i) Diplomacy
- ii) Cultural amalgamation
- iii) Dependency.

Sociological liberal scholars drew inspiration

from the John Burton model and believed that IR is more than state.

Transnational actors like institutions of world politics UN, NATO, WTO, IMF has greater role to play. Sociological liberals believed that each institution or actor can influence the international relations in the multiple ways affecting millions

of life. Thomas Friedman believe that world has come closer, cheaper and faster. We are now better than ever before. Societal factors like cultural amalgamation, trade dependency has increased the mutual admiration and decreased the distance.

Although sociological liberals are more realist than classical liberals yet the negatives of the sociological order can not be denied in IR.

Remarks

Globalized
more
role of
from national
relat

You need
to elaborate
more on
trans

James
Rosenau

&
John
Burton



(c) The phenomena of globalisation started after the formation of WTO from GATT in formal sense. Although globalisation started way before yet it was a breakthrough point in the history. It prompted the scholars to name globalisation as borderless world, Global village (Marshall McLuhan).

There are different perspective of different schools regarding globalization and each has a prominent say to it.

The liberal school - Liberal scholars, like ~~Walter~~ Joseph Nye called it a interaction between the different people. Thomas Friedman called it an inexorable phenomena which is difficult to replace. Liberal scholars view it as a global market where the benefit is reaching everyone.

liberal school scholars calls for reformation reforms in globalisation. They believe that it has brought the benefit for all.

The realist school believe that globalisation is nothing but the states interacting

with one another.

The critical school calls for emancipation of the human and ask for removing state from the international relations and encouragement of the grass root democracy.

The critical school believe that globalisation had led to the exploitation of masses.

Joseph Stiglitz in his article Making Globalisation work, Globalisation and its discontent ask for the democracy deficit and ask for the global institutions to be more democratic and deliberative like WTO, UN.

~~Liberal~~
Realist school which feels that globalisation is real and happening under the auspices of the nation, liberal school believe that it is the market forces which determines the global trade.

The critical school and its scholars like Ramesh Thakur, Immanuel Wallerstein

Talk about
views of
Robert
cox

Joseph Stiglitz ask for reformation, reorganization and reenergizing them.

Point out
up to
issues

Do one by one

Also include

Scholar from

(critical view of

Realist

school also

Provide a suitable
conclusion

10

Remarks

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Remarks

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8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) The concept of Anarchy is fundamental to both the liberal and realist traditions but they view it in divergent manners. Explain. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the major advantages of the Behavioural Approach in studying International relations? Describe its major attributes as per the views of David Easton? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) What are the major arguments given by the classical Marxist view on international relations and what are various questions raised on its legitimacy and accuracy? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Q. The concept of anarchy in the international politics is integral to the thought process of both realist and liberals. Yet realist view on anarchy was different and liberals had differences of opinion.

Realist scholar like Morgenthau called ~~it~~ ~~the~~ IR as anarchy as not a lawlessness but no hierarchy in international relations. Morgenthau in his book Politics among nations stated that anarchy in the world politics is can only be analyzed through Balance of Power. Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer also talked about Anarchy as the state in IR but they believed that state go for either security maximisers (Kenneth waltz) and power maximizers (Mearsheimer)

Remarks

They focus on role of self help
Relative gains

in ~~the~~ Their main aim was to make the international politics state centric and try to maximise their power. They were against the use of logic and reasoning.

In the case of liberal scholars, they believed that IR has anarchy and hence there is always a suspicion of war. This liberal scholars like Woodrow Wilson called it security dilemma. Scholars like Woodrow Wilson called for institutionalised liberalism where as Thomas Friedman talked about sociological liberalism. Liberal scholars, although admitted that there is anarchy in the IR they tried to solve it whereas realist scholar made it a harsh reality and went for power maximising.

Unlike realist who wanted power maximisation, liberal scholars like Rosecrance talked about economic interdependence. Joseph Nye gave the concept of complex interdependence. They liberals believed that state of anarchy can be solved by the institutional framework, complex interdependence and functionalism.

They focus more on Economic cooperation & gain

Remarks

③ = ⑧
 include Both states that are the key actors
 in anarchy

The concept of Anarchy though fundamental to both liberal and realist traditions, yet the way both school dealt was totally different which made them their views apart.

(b) The study of International relations were earlier done by traditionalist whose main foundation was based on Hobbesian man. Like man is self centric, IR ~~was~~ nations were also self centric and hence IR was static in nature.

With the Behavioural revolution, new approach emerged which paved the way for more rationality in thought process.

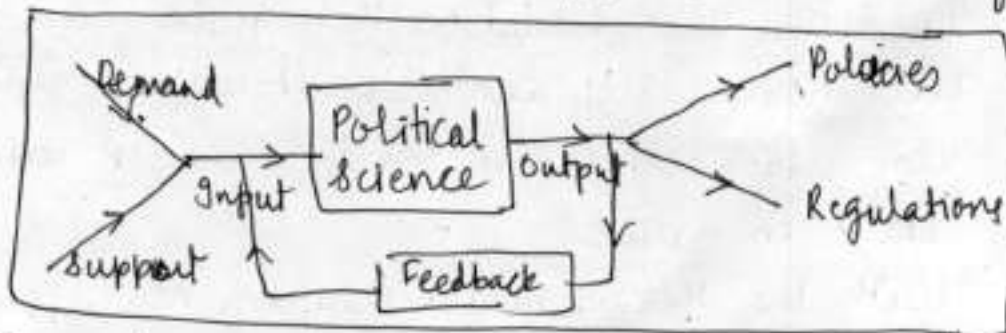
The major advantages of the Behavioural approach was

- (i) It was scientific in nature and was not just unit level analysis
- (ii) Behavioural approach was not based on set of norms but based on study of Behavioural sciences.
- (iii) It was more dynamic in nature. It was complex, complete and complicit

<1> It had wide coverage from micro level to macro level analysis of the the system theory

David Easton's views was based on the behavioural approach and he was inspired from the Talcott Parson's 5 variables. He was also inspired from Malinowski who was a sociologist.

David Easton called his approach as scientific



The major attributes of the David Easton theory was the system which has a boundary and only parameters which are inside the boundary matters. The Demands like Demand for regulations or taxations will have the support of people paying taxes and following rules and regulations. The Political system or the govt will frame laws and regulations which which make system work. Time to time feedback will provide correspond-

Remarks

Not very accurate

You need to mention the various attributes like Quantification verification etc

2nd part of answer needs to be improved

-ing necessary review to self correct the system.

Although system was widely appreciated.

It was criticised by traditionalists as well as marxist for being been cosmetic, ~~not~~ too much of complexity and if input is revolt and revolution then their corresponding output is not shown.

↳ Although Marx did not say anything explicitly for the international relations yet. Marxist views on International relations are quite vociferous and unique. Marx called that it is implicit for the capitalism that bourgeois can nestle anywhere and settle anywhere. He called International relations as proletariate internationalism and formation of trans-national civil society for the revolution.

Lenin was the one who gave the concept of colonialism. According to Lenin, colonialism is the highest form of capitalism.

Classical marxist like Rose Luxemburg also held that international politics is nothing

but capitalist trying to find out new territories for their exploitation.

Marxist scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein and Althusser has questioned the legitimacy of the realist views on international relation.

According to them neither liberals nor realist are telling the reality. Both of them are using it for their own benefit. Realist has

given this theory to show the hegemony of the states and role of state and liberals want to exploit new market.

Marxist ~~liberal~~ scholars like AG Frank talked about exploitation of the developing state on the basis of neo-colonialism. He gave the concept of underdeveloped state and how core & states has exploited peripheries.

Immanuel Wallerstein in his general system theory talked about the ~~reality~~ political decay which states are undergoing.

Hamza Alavi in his book has talked

Remarks

about three kind of societies existing in the Pakistan - Foreign Bourgeoisie, Indigenous bourgeoisie and feudal class. The states of South Asia are similar to those of the Hamza Alavi descriptions.

Samir Amin an Egyptian Marxist has also said that International relations nothing but exchange of trade between capitalist class and exploitation of proletariat in the Africa Asia and Latin America.

Marxist scholars don't believe in that state is for the poor they believed that it remains an instrument of exploitation

You need to focus on their weakness also

Talk about how & why
Marxism has failed to
predict the course of
events in IR

10

The first part of the question is about the
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Remarks