

Page 31, 25, 27, 14, 25, 25, 18, 16, 6
5:15pm - 8:36pm - 20min extra

GS SCORE

TEST - 04

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.

Content & analysis are good but their is still scope of improvement in choosing how you are framing your answers

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
 2. Invigilator's Signature *Prayer*

Name K. PREM SAGAR
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature *K. Prem Sagar*

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Criticisms of Liberal tradition in IR theory.
- (b) Basic Assumptions of the Realist approach.
- (c) Balance of Power
- (d) Wallerstein views on nature of World Economy.
- (e) Limitations of the Marxist approach of IR.

a) Andrew Moravcsik argues that fundamental force that drives liberal tradition is based on preferences of actors - state, society or any other type that drives the international relations.

It is fiercely criticised by Realists on this assumption of liberals. Realists like Hans Morgenthau & E.H Carr in book "20 years of War" had criticised the utopian assumption of liberals of role of institutions and underplayed role, account of power that ultimately resulted in World War II.

Realists like Kenneth Waltz and John Mearsheimer also argue that liberal theory is unparsimonious (difficult) as it has many types, assumptions and preferences of different actors. Mearsheimer explains that liberal tradition ~~carries~~

Why are they called utopian?

Remarks

Great mirror societies without separating ideology and dealing with reality. In his recent book "The Delusion", he explains the ukrainian crisis as flawed assumption of liberals that NATO expansion on democratic lines ~~would not~~ result any backlash.

Similarly Marxists highlight it is false consciousness that promotes status quo and favours capitalist expansion without benefiting others. Neo-Marxists also explain ideological power role in neocolonialism by ~~criticising~~ liberal tradition.

The liberal tradition while be able to explain the events of cooperation, peace, institutionalisation, it lacks effectiveness in explaining conflicts, war - the recent rise of us-china tension in multipolar world is better explained by Realists than liberals.

However liberal theory and traditions offer optimistic outcomes and deal with wide variety of issues in IR. so its importance is also prominent.

States to mark on how they are accused of promoting west-n agenda in the name of universal values

Remarks

6

b) The Realist approach primarily came to light in Interwar period, it predates much back to history of Greek states and Thucydides, Thrasymachus etc., there is huge diversity in realist approach in form of classical, neo-realism, neo-classical and third world realism, yet they share following basic assumptions.

i) There is anarchy in international structure i.e., no effective supranational structure to provide security to states.

ii) All nation states have to depend on self-help.

iii) This results in security dilemma and so balance of power prevails and hence role of power dominates all other considerations.

iv) It considers politics as independent of universal morals and prefers pragmatic decisions rather than moral.

v) It views global politics only through prism of National Interests, because other frames blur dominant factor of nation interests.

Remarks

Survival is the defining characteristic

States are key actors

vi) The fundamental force for peace or war in international politics is dependent on distribution of power.

Apart from this, there are contrasting assumptions within like Morgenthau analysis is based on human nature i.e.,

"animus dominandi". Kenneth Waltz focuses on security as end and power as means, Mearsheimer explains hegemony as only means for survival. Third world realism of Amitav Acharya etc., focuses on hierarchy rather than anarchy.

Thus even though the realist school have diverse assumptions, they also share common assumptions like of anarchy, nation state actors, power etc.,

c) The balance of power is the most contested and understudied from contextual sense as it means different things in different perspectives. But Balance of power (BOP) originated primarily with Westphalia order of 1648 where when there are no international structure or actors (authority), each nation state

Remarks

6) Analyse how Realism views power or the motivation for behaviour

balance each other power to ensure ~~security~~.

BOP forms the driving force of Realists analysis.

Hans Morgenthau explains the entire politics (International) is

to arrive at balance as medium to peace. Mearsheimer

explains that this balance of power is unstable and it is only hegemony that ensure peace & stability.

The balance of power also needs certain preconditions like more than a nation states, absence of pre-ponderance authority, conventional war options etc., Thus BOP can be achieved primarily

through ① internal balancing - Arms Race, improving capacities

② External balancing - alliances, defence pacts - NATO, EU etc.

Also the balance of power is most active in multipolar world than in bipolar but least in unipolar. AS in unipolar world bandwagoning is possible than alliances.

The liberals have questioned its relevance primarily post WW II on background of cooperation of superpowers and

Remarks

What exactly is BOP / its function?

How does

Global is Incl BOP

in deterrence phase. In this nuclear age of Mutually assumed destruction, Alina Sannenwald argues that is Nuclear taboo & potential of destruction that bring stability and questions the BOP relevance.

But with growing technological breakthroughs - hypersonic missiles etc, and evolving multipolar order, BOP is once again dominating the scene.

d) Immanuel Wallerstein proposed dependency theory that clearly explains the nature of economic interactions of actors in World system.

While many liberals and social constructivists assume globalization as the new phenomenon of modern world, Wallerstein, A-G Frank etc, explain it as only transformed form of Neo-colonialism that existed from ancient/historic times.

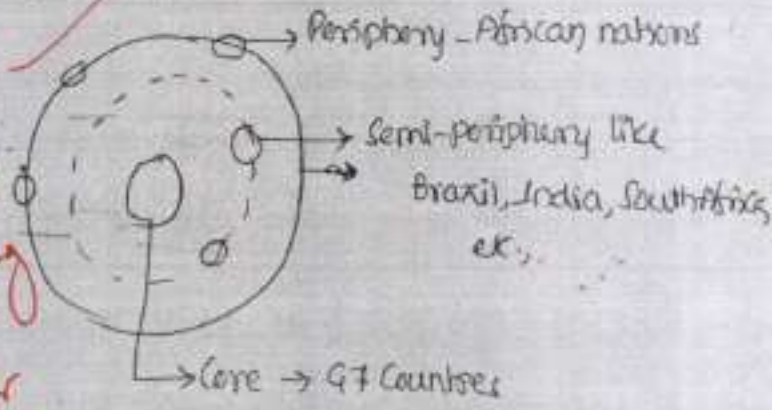
Also, the wallerstein theory looks at world economy from the lens of marxist shared assumptions of how

Remarks

Lenin explained "Imperialism as expansion of capitalism and its international form".

Wallerstein explains the world economy nature as still exploitative that benefits core - capitalist countries by extracting resources from periphery - postcolonial countries. He also adds the semi periphery countries like Brazil, India that act as buffer between core and periphery and aids the exploitation.

He argues that existence of poverty in global south and balkan wars are manifestation of capitalism expansion in international politics.



Analyse how from social have hold to global economy, everything under a singular

1. Wallerstein World System theory.

Yet, many critique especially liberals, post colonialist due to

Remarks

Capitalist & division of labour

5

economic determinism and environmentalism.

e) Limitations of Marxist approach

- i) The fundamental obsession with Economic determinism and not considering other factors. *States have little autonomy*
- ii) overlooking role of nation state actors and National interests, instead focuses on Economic interests of nations (Realist criticism)
- iii) Even Gramscian theorists like Robert Cox had criticised it for not looking at ideological factors like free trade, liberalism etc.,
- iv) While liberal and realist schools are receptive of change and evolved into neo-realism & neo-idealism, Marxist school also even though had evolved but still rigid and not flexible enough to changes.
- v) The ideological inclination of Marxists towards equality and social justice ignored power politics autonomy of state actors.

However the works of A.G Frank, Lenin, Marx, Wallerstein, Samir Amin etc., have enriched International politics and International political Economy.

Remarks

5

good points
It is mostly a problem highlighting approach not a problem solving one

2) Answer the following questions:

- (a) Critically Examine Feminist viewpoints on the nature of International Relations. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Transnational relations are considered by sociological liberalism to be an increasingly important aspect of international relations. Explain. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss in detail the liberal viewpoint on the State and Power in the context of International Relations. (250 Words) (20)

a) The feminist theory of international relations primarily look at international politics from Gendered lens i.e., lack of focus on gender specific issues or gender view that's women view of international relations. It criticises all existing theories for lack of concern on women perspective and specifically realists for promoting masculinist politics.

Scholars like Cynthia Enloe in book "Banana, Beaches and Boats" highlight consequences of this in poor women condition as wives of diplomats in 1970's, war crimes on women and domination of war in International politics.

Similarly, Elshtain and John argues against separation of International and Personal, it is personal is international and vice versa.

Ann J Tickner explains the main reason for growing

Remarks

Conflicts and wars due to separation of war from human nature and specially women nature. She criticises Morgenthau's 6 principles of realism and reformulates them.

However it is also important to note the criticism that feminist view of IR is dominated by Gendered lens and women issues without due role for other actors making it periphery theory.

Social constructivists explain feminist concern as part of Reflectivist school thought that argues against conception of periphery. Also realists while accepting some of the criticism still explain the dominant role of power that undercuts all factors.

Thus, feminist school has brought some important issues and aspects to mainstream - UNSC 1325 resolution, Nordic Country's feminist policies are some manifestation. Yet, it also need to accommodate and put emphasis on other factors also for comprehensive picture.

Remarks

Wade content
You need to provide multiple arguments & on limitations of feminist approach.
Refer link

(5)

b) The Sociological liberalism rose to prominence in 1970's and especially post Coldwar on the background of influence of behaviouralism, globalization, and liberalism. It's fundamental assumption is that state's are not the only actors but instead there are multiple social actors like societies, communities and etc., play important role in international Realism.

It fundamentally criticises Realist assumption of nation state centric world and focus on society centric world. It is more clearly explained through Burton's (Cobweb model) of International relations where there are transnational relations and complex communications.

It also proposes the concept of Security Community instead of security dilemma where nation states come together through developed trust, transnational relations and view other common source as security threat rather than each other. European Union, Asean and transatlantic alliance are some

Whole flow line on the web model

Remarks

Talk about amalgamates of P. & H. security community

instances of this. But this depends on development of communications and community through transnational linkages

Karl Deutsch explains this (communications role like of number of flight travels, e-mails, interconnectivity, migration) and exchanges of people to people contacts. He even attempts to measure it based on mentioned factors.

So, social liberalism based on this developed transnational relations assume that there would be no conflict of interests, or suspicion and even evil interests against each other that leads to cooperation, peace and order and development.

However social liberalism of society centric world is also subjected to criticism on growing role of technology, rise of nationalism, protectionism that is undermining cooperation even among states. Brexit from EU and US 'America first' are some manifestations of this.

Include mention of Robertson as well

Remarks

what are the limitations of this approach? Is people to people cooperation enough to prevent a military conflict? security?

9

c) The liberals fundamentally view state as aggregator of preferences and expressor of those preferences of its domestic actors. So, the liberals focus more on bottoms-up approach than top to bottom in search of these preferences that influence or result in international politics.

liberal view point on state:

The early liberals or Wilsonians have viewed state as the reflection of domestic regimes. That is their domestic composition reflect their actions in world politics. Eg: Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy etc.

How is this an example?

The liberal institutionalists like Joseph Nye explains state has no greater role than acting according to its society or institutional preferences.

Similarly democratic peace, theory of Republic peace theory of Michael Doyle of liberalism view that democratic states are more reasonable and don't opt for war against

Remarks

another domestic regimes.

Liberals also explain that state is composed of various interest groups, societies, communities that influence state to perform certain functions in the interests of their preference. Eg: USA's drive of interventionism is based on preference of its domestic groups.

Liberals explain the cooperation between US-China basically when Chinese regime changed and US viewed that China can be pacified or changed by accommodating it in liberal order.

So, liberals lay role of state as facilitator and expressor of preferences of its constituents.

liberal view point of power

Liberals criticise realists undue importance to power in 'International Relations'. That is "power as end in itself".

Liberals believe in power but as one of the factor and

Remarks

Don't elaborate only on the type of state they prefer in hand the importance to the idea of state itself

emphasise on the use of softpower of persuasion and acting on reason to get the things done.

Also, liberals like Andrew Moravcsik believe that power is diffused in among many actors of society, groups, NGOs, transnational actors. It repudiates the assumption that power is only present with state and it is only legitimate exerciser.

Liberal institutionalists like Joseph Nye believe in power of supranational institutions and ideological power of democracy and economic power of free trade in making the world peaceful, cooperative.

However this view also was criticised by both Realists and Marxist. While realists consider this as utopian dream and emphasise role of hard power and core national interests. Marxists criticise liberals on promoting status quoism and liberal capitalism as best idea through out world.

Remarks

*liberals also don't
have to argue but
hard power but he only
don't prefer it as he
resort it*

9

However it is important to acknowledge the role of liberal analysts in explaining the scope of reason, cooperation and international institutions.

Remarks

- 3) Answer the following questions: ^{Realist, Liberal, Security}
- (a) Security is the deepest and most abiding issue in International politics. Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Compare and contrast views of liberal, realist and critical schools on global political economy. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Given the emphasis on the state, power, anarchy, conflict and security, it is not entirely surprising that throughout much of its history cooperation has been a secondary concern for realists. Explain. Is the neo-realist view point any different on this? (250 Words) (20)

a) Security is the most fundamental concern and primary component of International politics and especially post Westphalia order (1648) that established nation states. The nation-state primary security connotation is

- i) protection of its territorial sovereignty
- ii) Ability to exercise its interests

The Realist school analysis places Security at its heart. Morgenthau explains how the anarchy i.e., lack of superstructure or in state of nature, there arises conflict between states due to animus domandi nature reflected in states. This results in Security dilemma. That is fear of being oppressed or attacked so, every nation state tries to gain power and this

Remarks

inhum results in counter coalitions. so, International politics driven by power security fear aims at power maximisation. Neo-structuralist Realists like Kenneth Waltz instead place prominence of achieving Security of nation as end through use of power as means. so, it is called defensive realism.

on the other hand liberals also view Security as concern but their conception is of international peace & security. so, liberal institutionalism like Wilson, Joseph Nye proposes Supranational authorities like League of nations, UN Security Council etc., so, they propose Collective Security to avoid any disturbance to peace unlike realists who advocate Security dilemma and Balance of power as counter.

With the recent rise of globalization of complex interdependence as explained by Richard Kohn & Nye, the Security dimensions also expanded from military to climate, energy, economic, food security domains etc.

Remarks

9) You need to talk about emerging security & multi-dimensional threats to it

Why do they believe that institutions can provide better security

feminists also play prominent role to security from the perspective of women issues and gender specific concerns like War crimes on women, women role in security etc.

Thus, security is primary component of international politics at every level that it has become more deep and abiding issue of international relations.

- b) The global political economy primarily refers to the intimate relationship between the international politics and economic factors influence on each other. It forms important part of international politics. But yet its interpretation and views differ among many schools - liberal, realist and critical school.

① Role of state:

— liberals view states as one of the actor and places importance on society centric world rather than state centric world. It advocates interdependence and institutionalisation for effective development of global economy.

Remarks

The Realists on other hand believe state as ultimate actor and it is through power as tool state exercises its economic interests in political economy.

Critical school or Frankfurt school condemns both crude economic analysis of Marxists and institutionalisation of liberals and argues to focus on factors of change, revival of reason and science for rational political economy.

② International structure

Liberal scholars like Thomas Friedman, Richard Rosecrance argues for the interdependence of economies and evolution of international structures like WTO, IMF etc., that favours this global economy concept that increases wealth and efficiency for all.

Realists focuses on core national interests where economic, political, security and argue to achieve it through power. Mearsheimer advocates different kinds or ways i.e., war, coercion, blackmailing, influencing etc., to achieve

Remarks

those interests.

Critical school on other hand questions existing structures and rationality when it is not favouring the global south, developing and least developed countries. so, it argues for more rational method of global political economy where all states and members benefit.

③ Impact of political Economy

while liberals like Joseph Stiglitz highlights democratic deficit in world economic institution that needed to be corrected, Jagdish Bagwati advocates globalization and liberalism as beneficial for poor.

Realists like Graham Allison etc., highlight that the economic power will be used by revisionist powers as critical mass and convert into military power resulting in conflict. Eg: China.

Critical school argues that rationality of political economy is in favour of those propagating status quo and so needs to be reformed.

Remarks

Frame work of answer could be better. The views of the present economy. Simply draws approaches on nature of global. Don't break it down further. Liberal - Adorno, Adam Smith, Keynes. Realist - Morgenthau. Critical - Cox.

Thus, all the three schools through diverse perspectives enrich analysis of global political economy.

c) The Realists have from beginning layed primary to power, anarchy and related concepts. It starts with Thucydides explaining the great power wars of Sparta and Athens. He explains that it is power that decides wrong or right, "powerful gets what he needs, powerless obeys what he needs to."

This was expanded by E.H Carr in "20 years war" book criticising the cooperation of Idealists in interwar period and called them utopians. This highlights that cooperation is secondary.

Even post World War II, Morgenthau under influence of Thomas Hobbes "human nature" proposed 6 fundamental laws of Realism based on power, state, security emphasising crucial role of power, nation states, nation interests, independence of international relations.

Remarks

why to plan?

Kenneth Waltz in Detente phase tried to establish timeless wisdom of Realism by basing it on scientific basis of structure of anarchy, Security as end and power as tool.

Post cold war, John Mearsheimer once again reestablished realism primacy on power, domination in "Great Power politics".

good

so, realists by their fundamental assumption of international structure as anarchy and so need of self help and to ensure Security work as power maximizers. So, Cooperation was always seconded and Conflict was placed primarily.

Neo-Realist view

The Neo-realist even though fundamentally did not discard Cooperation as explicitly as classical realists. For instance, neo-realist foreed zakonia advocates to focus on both structures and behaviour of individual actors to predict

Remarks

Cooperation or Conflict. In Neo-realists as well, especially defensive realism school of Kenneth Waltz offers explanation of Security maximisation through Cooperation i.e., for eg: NATO Cooperation to fight USSR.

on other hand offensive neo-realism advocates Confrontation as primary and Cooperation is explained only in form of blood-letting, back passing, Bait & bleed methods (John Mearsheimer).

So, there is a focus on Cooperation aspect in Neo-Realism more than classical realism but yet the structure of anarchy, power, state security still dominated their analysis of International relations.

why do they have less faith in (state) behaviour of other states? why don't they trust collective security & role played by global institutions

Remarks

(11)

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)
- (a) Andrew Linklater and the transformation of political community
 - (b) A feminist lens on world politics.
 - (c) Idea of International Society by Hedley Bull.
 - (d) The Great Debates of International Relations.
 - (e) What do you understand by the term "Third World Security"?

a) Andrew Linklater primarily represents the Critical School of International theory. He focuses on relation between existing theories and their support to status quoism. He criticise them for only analysing the relations but not proposing changes required or transformation. He specifically criticise Realists school for focusing on war, conflicts without attention on improving prospects of peace.

He then proposes concept of political community transformation on following component

- i) Making territorial boundaries irrelevant: He explains that nation state boundaries narrow down our vision and interests and obstructs cosmopolitan order. So, advocate to make territorial

Remarks

Link on his idea to recognise non material forms of discrimination
creation of multiple spheres of debate

boundaries of nation states irrelevant

ii) Grass root democracy: All levels of community need to empowered with democratic decision power and so radical democracy at roots is advised.

These changes coupled with development of reason, thinking and questioning will transform political community and the way we deal with international politics.

b) The feminist lens of world politics primarily is about concerns of lack of representation of women perspective and contribution of gender in world politics. The feminist lens focuses on two components

- ① Theoretical absence of gender contribution
- ② material field contribution of women

In feminist theories, scholars like Cynthia Enloe, Elshtain have demonstrated how lack of women views or separation of women and international politics is resulting

Remarks

in more masculinist politics and war, domination.

They also highlight the practical problems of Gender sensitivities for example the problems of lady diplomats in 1940's without house service, WanGimes view especially on vulnerability of women, women role during conflict including combat.

Realizing this concern, some steps have been taken like UNSC 1325 resolution and UN advocating to include gender specific views in foreign policy of members.

Also, on practical side. Margot Maracdm Kolstorm, foreign minister of Sweden demonstrated how feminist view transforms foreign policy towards peace, conflict resolution.

However still feminist dominance with gender specific issues overlooking other prominent issues is still making it to be periphery theory rather than becoming mainstream. (4)

c) Healey Bull belongs to the English school of International Society. He criticises partial assumption of realists and

Remarks

Also analyze how his understanding of IR will be transformed by inclusion of feminist viewpoint

their focus only on conflict and anarchy. He instead explains and agree presence of anarchy but also the scope of cooperation based on historical, sociological analysis.

Structure features components of this society
lot of relevance to conflict theory

Healey Bull advocates idea of International society on the basis that cooperation and peace for development or prosperity is even more necessitated due to existing structure of anarchy. so, he focuses on concept of forming more strengthened International society.

d) These are 4 great debates of International relations that mark the evolution of IR theory and inherent conflicts and contrasts.

1) Idealists vs Realists: The Interwar period saw dominance of Idealists of Woodrow Wilson, Norman Angel, Zimmerman who advocated cooperation.

Realists like E.H Carr criticized this cooperation aspect and emphasized role of power and state core interests.

Remarks

Included in 1st debate

i) Realists vs liberalists [Neo Realists vs Neo Liberalist]

Post World War II in 1945-60's, there is initially triumph of Neo-liberals who like Joseph Nye, etc., who explained cooperation of world powers like UN, UNSC, W.P.A.F etc.,

This is contested by Neo-Realists like Kenneth Waltz who established scientific structural realism and contested liberal analysis of cooperation

2nd Debate

ii) Traditionalists vs Behaviouralists

The rise of behaviour revolution has pushed traditionalists like Healey Bull who based analysis on historic analysis and precedents of institutions -

But new behaviouralists like John Bunton contested the traditionalist explanation

iii) Reflectivists vs Rationalists

3

While rationalists emphasized on reason, revival of individual value. ~~Reflectivists~~ They tried to dominate the IR theory with rational assumptions

The reflectivists like critical theory, feminist etc.,

Remarks

1st Debate Liberal vs Realist
2nd Debate US vs Marxist
3rd Debate Positivist vs Post Positivist

criticized the existing theories for lack of advancement of change

e) The term "third world security" refers to the unique and specific challenges and conceptions of security from third world view. Mohammad Ayub and Amitav Acharya have popularised the distinct challenges of postcolonial and third world.

They explained that in third world it is not "security dilemma" but "insecurity dilemma" that dominates world view of politics. They initiated mainstream approaches for applying theories uniformly. In third world, it is "hierarchy" not "anarchy" that plays more prominent role dominate

Also, the third world countries are more concerned about regional security not global security issues as their threats emanate primarily from regional.

Also, the security dimensions primarily are dominated with other non traditional issues like Energy.

Remarks

Security, resource security, food security etc, while for main stream theories, the security connotes other dimensions. Thus, third world security brought unique attention that was needed in international politics for better understanding.

You need to talk about the background factors which lead to use of Insecurity Dilemma

(4)

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Enumerate the limitations and shortcomings of the Realist approach. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is the Notion of Political decay in respect of political system of developing nations? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) While some argue that globalization and other developments have changed the international system fundamentally, others suggest that the basic contours of the international system remain essentially unchanged. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)

a) The primary driver of realist approach to IR is based on their primacy to nation states, power and structures of international system. so, has following limitations:

- i) one-side view of pessimistic human nature or state action based on conflict
- ii) Emphasise nation states as only true actors, so top-down approach and overlooks other actors like MNC, Civil society etc.
- iii) Explain better and simpler cause and major event, cannot sufficiently explain minor events, especially cooperation like IRAF, WTO etc.
- iv) promotes mercantilist policy of power obsession as per determinists like Arnold Toynbee

how will they explain (civil wars) Revolution? liberation struggles?

Remarks

v) Marxists criticise it for emphasis on only national interests and ignoring economic interests

vi) functionalists highlight lack of enthusiasm for change or cooperation aspects by separating out of politics.

vii) It views and separates Morals completely of foreign policy but many times, moral values like human rights, rule of law dominate International politics.

Thus even though it has many limitations as John

Mearsheimer, it is most unparisimonious that is simple and easy to explain theory of International Relations

b) The concept of political decay was proposed by Samuel P Huntington with respect to political systems and structure of developing societies. It refers to the modern political system imposed on traditional or primitive society.

That is political system advocates values of equality,

Remarks

In this you need to include more approach here & critique

Scope of National interests is vague varies from nation to nation

8

liberal fraternity where as the society is still based on traditional identities of hierarchy, ethnic divisions, religion, cast etc., so, this social underdevelopment and political maturity will counteract and social factors influence political system and results in decay of the system.

This can be best explained in La Palombara analysis of developing country party systems as dominant party systems or hegemonic party systems.

Even Vijendra Yadav expressed institutionalisation and deinstitutionalisation of political system where political parties expand geographic reach but losing contact with masses.

As also Lucian Pye explains the comparative political development approach analysis of developing countries on the basis of political decay. He says it is composed of

- ① Political equality - vote-universal adult suffrage
- ② Differentiation - different specific functions of institutions - executive, legislature
- ③ Capabilities - Capabilities of state to implement

Remarks

First pro party quote Huntington

Focus on key Hunter & his analysis first

6

Don't directly your answer can not asked

In developing countries, the capabilities and differentiations are poor resulting in political decay. Even contemporary analysts like Hamza Alavi's overdeveloped state and Gunnar Myrdal's soft state is manifestation of this.

- c) The Complex interdependence school of International relations and liberal institutionalists advocate that globalization has fundamentally altered international system. Complex interdependence scholars like Robert Robertson Kohane, Joseph Nye advocate that due to rapid globalization and liberalisation, the nations have complexly interconnected and so the system of IR also has changed.

John Burton proposes Cobweb model to explain this complex interaction and transformation of statecentric world to societycentric world.

The social liberals also advocate the importance of

Remarks

Society or Community in influencing the outcome of states and international relations. Also due to spread of democracies and human rights by liberal institutionalists, have also changed the contours of International relations system.

John Prebentz in his analysis of International liberal order waves of 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 has demonstrated how the liberalism has established the basis of international cooperation and economic and political order through UN, WTO, IMF, UNSC etc., so indicating transformation in international system.

The technology revolutions especially Information and Communication technology (ICT), internet and now IoT, AI are transforming how communities interacting. In this sense, Thomas Friedman called "World as Flat" and Anthony Giddens analysis of compression of world in time and space.

However, there is also flip side of view that this

Remarks

globalization and technology, liberalization, integration are not new and even not changed basic contours of International financial system.

Realists argue the timeless wisdom of primacy of power factor still remained. They give examples of lybian war, ukrainian crisis, South China Sea, Irak occupation etc., where globalization and UN institutions ~~still~~ were underplayed to nation's fundamental interests.

Also Marxists like Wallerstein, A-G Frank and contemporaries like Samir Amin explains still existence of economic exploitation of poor periphery countries. They consider globalization as only transformation of imperialism to neo-colonialism exhibiting same world system characteristics.

Also the primacy of nation states sovereignty has cherished through technology. Example China becoming

Remarks

Surveillance state and all other states also exhibit more sovereignty now than before

Thus, it is evident that globalization and other changes like technology, international architecture, economy expansion etc, have brought many changes, yet there are some fundamental contours that still remained or exist in International system.

Follow this framework
 The debate on sovereignty of states vs impact of globalization
 can be divided into three parts
 — slippery slope
 — hyper globality
 — transformer handout

9

Remarks