

## 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.

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Structuring & content are good but need to work more on framing & understanding the exact demand of questions

Name Jangam Kuldeep  
 Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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### REMARKS

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## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Criticisms of Liberal tradition in IR theory.
- Basic Assumptions of the Realist approach.
- Balance of Power
- Wallerstein views on nature of World Economy.
- Limitations of the Marxist approach of IR.

1(a) Liberal tradition in IR theory is termed as Idealism and was defeated in the first great debate during the Interwar period. E.H. Carr criticised them as utopians.

- Liberal tradition is criticised mainly because of inherent contradictions within themselves. While some advocate institutionalism, others advocate democratisation, interdependence.
- There is debate between liberal internationalists and liberal cosmopolitans. Cosmopolitans propose to move towards a supranational entity like world government while internationalists argue for international organisations.
- The failure of liberal tradition is due to inherent contradictory values of sovereignty, human rights, Right to self determination, democracy etc. *now?*

Remarks

- Stanley Hoffman was of the view that 'International Politics' is the nemesis of liberalism. While liberalism stands for restraint and moderation, International Politics is driven by rivalry, conflict etc.
  - Immanuel Wallerstein is of opinion that liberal world order is dying its death. World has only two options, that is socialism (or) barbarism.
  - Farid Zakaria has criticised that we are living in a post American world order. There is neither new nor order today.
  - Liberal tradition has been criticised by nonwestern world as the way of imposing their values on the nonwesterners.
  - Islamic fundamentalism, Rise of xenophobia, right wing extremism and clash of civilisation have emerged as criticism of liberal tradition of IR.
- good content analysis* (6)
- b) Realist approach in IR (International Relations) theory is based on westphalian world order which emerged in 1648, recognising nation states and theory of sovereignty for the first time.

Remarks

Basic Assumptions are

- 1) Nation states are units of International Politics (IP)
- 2) The most important objective is national interest.
- 3) Primary and core national interest is sovereignty and territorial integrity
- 4) State is the only and central actor in the IP.
- 5) There is anarchy prevailing, which is absence of world government.
- 6) Since there is anarchy, states suffer from security dilemma.
- 7) To ensure survival, self help is the only way.
- 8) Hence nations are always at war (or) preparing for war.
- 9) Balance of Power, i.e., states have to ensure that power of one doesn't grow to such an extent that it threatens their survival, is the only action of self help.

6) All the above assumptions can be summed up in three values of statism, survival and self help.

State Egoism + Anarchy = Power Politics is the essence of Realism

Also add how states are always put their national interest first on other issues

Remarks

(c) Balance of Power is the only action suggested in the realist notion to ensure survival.

- Balance of power is based on realist assumptions where state is the only actor, states suffer from security dilemma, the only way of survival is self help.

- Balance of power can be defined as - states have to ensure that power of one nation state doesn't grow to such an extent that it threatens their survival.

- Hence nation states go for building alliances, partnerships.

- But Balance of Power works only in some ideal conditions. They are

(a) There are 5 to 6 regional powers

(b) All of them are willing to go for war, to protect their national interests.

- In the present era, Balance of power can be possible only in regional setting like South Asia etc.

- During the cold war, it transformed in Balance of terror (or) Nuclear balance due to emergence of Nuclear weapons.

- In the present times of global problems, non state actors emerging as a major challenge, nations are coming together to form asymmetrical balance against such nonstate actors.

Remarks

However, the fact that countries are still acquiring conventional weapons to avoid blackmail in the regional context, reiterates the fact that Balance of Power is still relevant in the regional settings, though not at a global level.

5

Add How do realist-difficulties / low natural (artificial) Bal? What are the limitations of the idea

Mao, though did not give any idea of marxist approach to International Politics, he was view that capitalism is inherently expansionist, bourgeoisie will nestle and settle everywhere.

- The real credit for views on world Economy and International Politics goes to Lenin for high theory 'Imperialism - the highest stage of Capitalism'

- The same views were propogated by Rosa Luxemborg and further improved by Raul Prebisch, starting Folkes.

- Raul Prebisch has first talked about core and periphery states, which as advanced by Wallerstein.

Wallerstein - World systems theory

- core states were responsible for the underdevelopment of periphery states.

- Advanced countries were always responsible for centripetal nature of world economic development, while periphery

Remarks

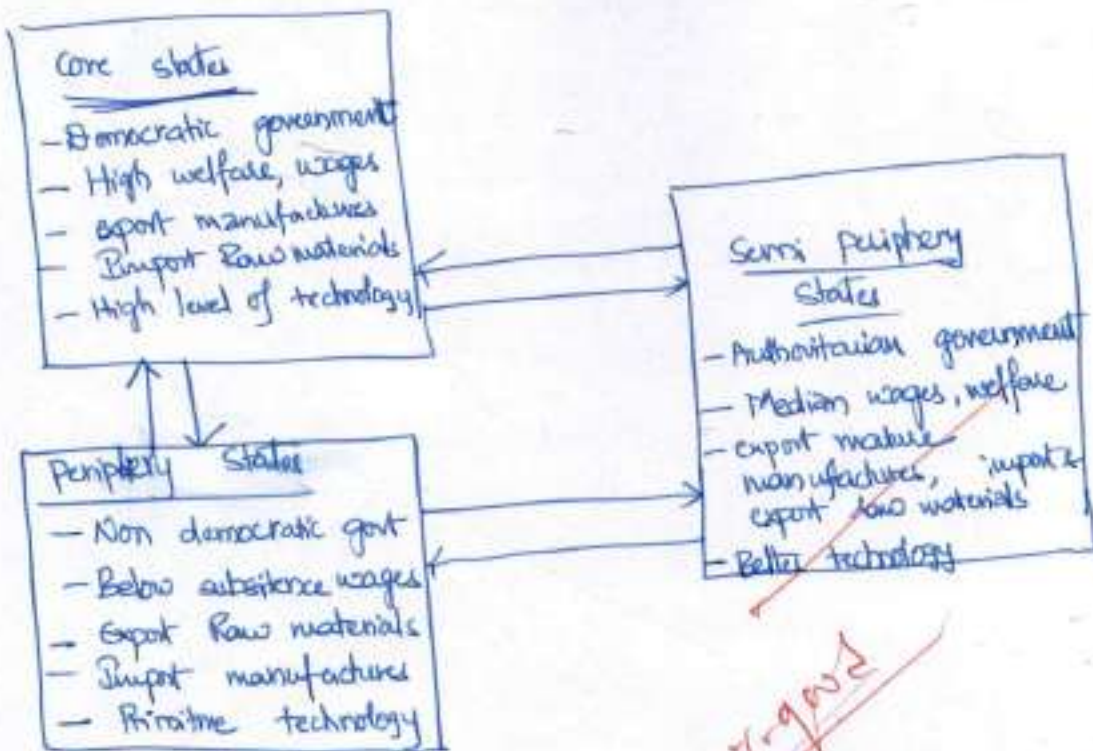
states played a subsidiary role.

According to wallerstein - spatial aspects of world system  
- Temporal  
- Geo culture

are to be studied

According to him, world system till 15th century was political, now it is economical.

Spatial - core, periphery and semiperiphery states



- Temporal - Every state has its rise, origin and decay. The present liberal world order will also decay.

- Geoculture - Liberalism and science, help propogate liberal order.

- Chase dunn has criticised wallerstein that he has ignored the social and geopolitical factors in the world systems theory.

6

Remarks

How structure & content of social labour is reflected in global political economy

(e) Marxist approach of IR considered politics to be belonging to superstructure and what matters is only the economic structure.

- concentrated mostly on the material aspects of the history
- Did not talk about hegemony and ideational factors in the operation of International Politics.
- Marxist approach became reduced to economic determinism
- Marxist approach was not able to reconcile the issue of structure and agent.
- Marxist approach talked only about economic aspects, hence it came to be called as Theory of International Political Economy rather than Theory of International Politics
- Marxist approach was then improved upon by structuralists, who were apart of critical approaches. They talked about hegemony, role of ideology in operation of the International Politics.
- This was continued by Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater.

Remarks

- Robert Cox, even went on to say that 'theory is always for some and always has some purpose' in his book Social Forces, State - Beyond International Relations Theory.

ADD  
 It negates or ignores other forms of identity  
 single exploitation

Remarks

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)

2(a) Feminist school emerged as one of the critical schools, against conventional views of liberals, marxists and realists.

- Like other critical approaches, they are post positivist, tried to reconcile structure and agent problem.
- They tried to change the status quo and worked for emancipation.

Feminist viewpoints

- Empirical feminists like Cynthia Enloe talked about under representation of women, she called 'where are the women?' in her book Bananas, Beaches and Bikes
- she also talked about how the theory of IR is gender biased and also the entire field of IR.
- Ann-J. Tickner, one of the analytical feminists said that nowhere the field is so gender biased than in the International Relations (IR)

Remarks

- she talked about how the entire framework of security is driven only by national security rather than human security
- Dorell Jannis talked about how gender is an indispensable part of IR theory
- Spike Peterson talked about why gender should be made part of IR theory, as it decenters biological expressions.
- Post colonial feminists also talked about gender bias. Language emerged as an important site of operation of gender bias.
- EM. Blanchard criticised why gender is absent in the English school.
- Chandra Mohanty emphasized on how women are under dual burden of neocolonialism and oppression with the society

Feminism is not only about women and their issues, it feeds into us the feeling of being male and female need to be addressed.

Read the question carefully  
Do not just state the view point, try to provide a critique of them  
to get the full marks you need to write about the limitations & shortcomings of feminist viewpoint in IR

Remarks

Liberal school of International Relations (IR) talked about three ways of reducing war and maintaining peace. They are

- 1) Institutionalisation
- 2) Democratisation
- 3) Interdependence.

- Sociological liberalism considers that when there are different and multiple ways of interaction, people develop multiple identities and loyalties.

- Influenced by Roseman and John Burton, who were of opinion that, with increase in nature of interaction due to IT and communication revolution, world has moved from state centric geopolitics to geocentric global politics.

### Karl Deutsch - Security Community

- According to him, security community is the solution to security dilemma.

- When there is increased interaction through number of international travels, people to people exchanges, mails and telecommunication, transnational relations are created.

- Transnational relations will open up different opportunities and also create the feeling of togetherness.

Remarks

- With such increased transnational relations, people will not feel threat among themselves, but experience external threats.

- Hence transnational relations will lead to feeling of security community.

Eg:- ASEAN has declared itself as security community in 2015, they feel external threats, but not among themselves.

- In case of India and neighbours, the approach of security community has been tried, with results only in case of India and Bhutan.

- The problem with such approach is that, even as the transnational relations improve, there are vested interests which may hamper the progress.

- Also, such establishment of transnational relations takes extraordinarily long time to yield results.

- However, such sociological liberalism is best suited in the regional contexts to solve the disputes and create peace.

Remarks

9) Include more views  
 Also add  
 - Is this a security that is sought?  
 - Mention the various types of security community which can exist.

2(c) Liberal tradition in International Relations, emerged as an alternative to the realist tradition. Only after the end of ~~second~~ cold war, liberals were, for the first time, in a position to challenge the realists.

### Liberal view point of state

- Liberal view point of state emerged from the basic principles of liberalism, which are
  - 1) All are judicially equal and possess some rights
  - 2) state has only vested authority
  - 3) Right to property
- Similar to an individual, state has some rights, which are non interference in the internal affairs
- state also has sovereignty and territorial integrity
- Liberals believe that states are an important actor in the field of IR, but not the only actor.
- They consider that with increasing interdependence, the role of state is declining and role of other actors like non state actors especially MNCs, NGOs increase.

Remarks

- Similar to realists, they believe that
  - 1) state is an important actor
  - 2) states suffer from security dilemma
  - 3) There is anarchy in international politics
- However, according to liberals, state can cooperate together, even for relative gains.
- They consider that cooperation is possible and the conflicts are bound to reduce because of the increased interdependence.

### Liberal view point of power

- According to Harold Lasswell - 'Politics: who gets what, when and how?' - power is nothing but ability to achieve desired objective, whatever may be the means.
- Power emerged as
  - power as capability
  - power as relational conception
  - structural power.
- Power as Capability is attribute (or) possession, which is essentially quantifiable like economic power, military, natural resources and geography

Remarks



- But not always these elements will translate to power, as it depends on circumstances.
- Power as capability only determines the potential (or) latent power existing.
- Power as relational concept determines how much influence one can exert on the other person.
- Power as structural conception, underlines how the ideas, institutions and identities are produced, so that actions of an agent can be limited.
- Liberal conception of power is mainly limited to military and economic power.
- Liberal conception of power is generally Power over rather than power with, which is collaborative.

2nd point is wrong  
 you have to discuss the concept of power as a IR concept & not as a political thought concept. Read more from book.

(6)

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (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)

Remarks †

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What do you understand by the term Neo-liberal Institutionalism? (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Security dilemma arises primarily from the alleged structure of the international system rather than the aggressive motives or intentions of states. State your views. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) How is Critical Theory different from 'orthodox' or structuralist variants of Marxist thought such as neo-Marxism and dependency theory? (250 Words) (20)

Remarks

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



Remarks

Remarks

## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Andrew Linklater and the transformation of political community
- A feminist lens on world politics.
- Idea of International Society by Hedley Bull.
- The Great Debates of International Relations.
- What do you understand by the term "Third World Security"?

5(a)

Andrew Linklater belonged to the critical school. Critical school is one of the critical approaches, which is against the conventional approaches.

- Critical school is post positivist (or) reflectivist in nature. They tried to balance between the structure and the agent.
- Andrew Linklater's approach emerged as response to the orthodox marxist approach.
- According to him, world is not peaceful because of the territorial boundaries of sovereign nation states.
- He proposed to dismantle these borders and create new moral boundaries.
- Linklater talked about radical approach and his vision is emancipatory in nature.

Remarks

- His idea is to move to a situation where in, people will have same duties towards non citizens as they have towards their fellow citizens.
- People will move away from these differences and strive for a peaceful world.
- According to him, global security is only possible if the vision of security is emancipatory in nature and not just to protect from the threats.

5(b)

- At I*  
*Idea of theme of public*  
*Need for reworking all forms of discrimination & exploitation*
- Feminist view of world politics developed as a criticism to conventional approaches of liberal, marxist and realist schools.
  - Feminist school challenged the status quo. The existing structures perpetuated the structural inequalities. Hence, the feminist school strived to dismantle them.
  - One of the major proponents was Ann J. Tickner. She gave complete criticism of Morgenthau's 6 laws. She criticised his theory for absence of objectivity.

Remarks

- According to her, if Morgenthau's human nature is not objective, the nature of his IR theory will also not be objective.
- According to her, security should include human security
- Power is not only for the sake of power, but for empowerment
- According to her, there must be universal standards, without which world and humanity will not survive.
- She criticised that IR and the field of IR is not autonomous, not independent of ethics.
- Cynthia Enloe criticised how women were sidelined from International Politics when she said 'Where are the women'.
- However, there is no specific conception of feminist view of IR, except the criticism they made of the others.
- However, due to their efforts, UNSC resolution 1325 has been passed, which provides for increased role of women in decision making and peace process, which was not present earlier.

Also elaborate on how the understanding of IR as whole will improve with inclusion of feminist viewpoint

include Morgenthau views

Remarks

5(c)

- The Idea of International society was given by Hedley Bull, as a criticism to Neorealist approach to IR.
- According to Neorealist approach, IR is in the state of Anarchy and selfhelp is the only way out.
- But According to Hedley Bull of English school, International politics is neither completely anarchic nor completely people.
  - It is International society (or) Anarchical society in which there are some features of anarchy and some features of society.
  - In International politics, states may also cooperate on some issues, atleast for a limited period of time. Hence there are some features of society.
  - It is this situation, which is called as International society by Hedley Bull.
  - She portrays a positive perspective about the International Politics when she says there is cooperation.
  - According to her, International Politics will eventually move

Remarks

towards the features of society, away from anarchy. But this requires time and also political will of the leaders.

- <sup>his</sup> Here idea of international society was also criticised by feminists, for not talking about the gender and the inherent gender bias existing within the international society.

5(e) ~~Third world security components of International Society?~~ ~~what was his idea of New Medivalism?~~

According to third world realist, subaltern realists, the notion of security dilemma in the western world and the third world are different.

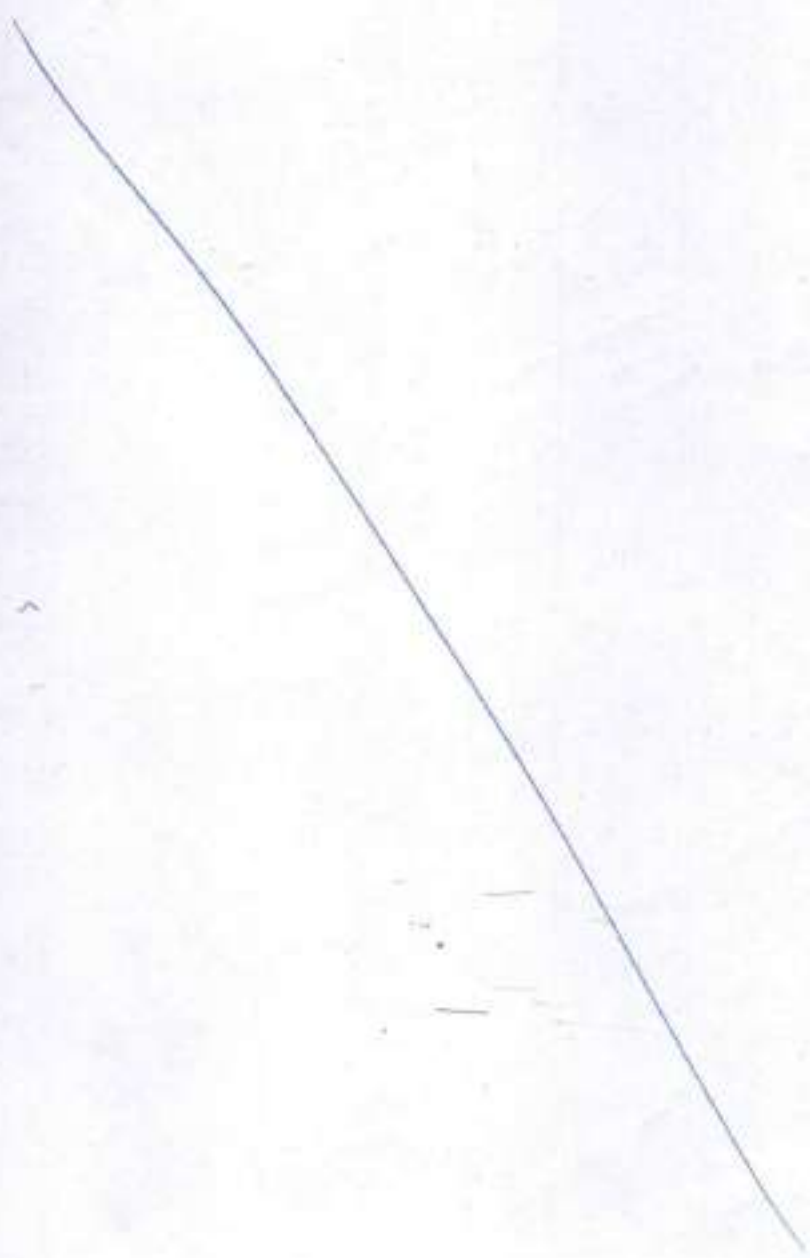
- The threats in the third world are not from outsiders, but from within them.
- Internal threats are more common than the external security threats. Hence, they suffer from insecurity dilemma.
- Third world security refers to security in such societies, from internal threats like secessionism, internal security situation etc.

Remarks

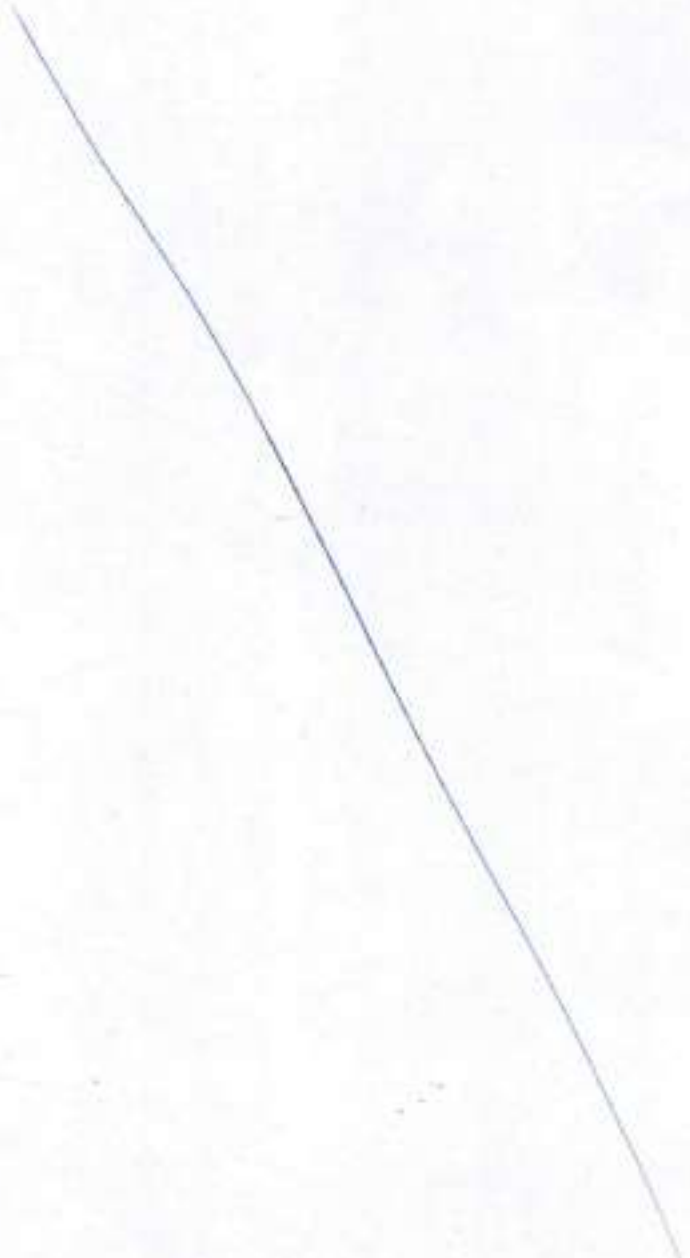
- According to them, the problem of third world insecurity is due to colonial rule and their imposition of western values, without any social and political familiarity.
- Hence, the concept of third world security should deal with addressing these issues rather than external threats.
- Their threats are also from developing countries and neighbours who are the same level of development.
- In the present times, even in the western world, there are threats from inside especially exploiting extremism, xenophobia and is the problem of insecurity dilemma, as given by Amitabh Acharya, Mohammed Ayub have to be seen in the context of these nations as well.

6 ~~Good understanding but you need to elaborate specifically on few more. Include Carter's Agenda as well~~

Remarks



Remarks



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)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks



Remarks†

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the dominant and distinctive features of the non-western political process. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss major paradigms of political economy approach. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) While dependency theory owes much to it but also offers a critique of the Marxist notion of International Relations. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

7(a)

Western political systems and non western political systems differ in various ways. They are

- In non western systems, there is a large gap between theory and practice.
- There is influence of many external factors.
- There are issues of other influences like social factors, cultural factors and economic factors.
- There is strong relation between political processes and non political processes.
- For eg:- The nature of political parties and their mobilisation differ from western systems. In western system, mobilisation is based on ideology while in the non western systems, political mobilisation is based on the identity like caste, religion, region, gender etc.

Remarks

- In nonwestern political processes, culture plays an important role including the food habits, whom they vote for etc
- In nonwestern political system, for example pressure groups are mostly confined to nonassociational and protectionist in nature.
- In such political systems, there is no effective feedback mechanism present to address the shortcomings in the political processes.
- To address such differences, comparative politics has been transformed from traditional to modern. In such modern comparative politics, there is scope to consider all such extra constitutional factors
- Some of such modern comparative methods include political development, political modernisation, political sociology and political economy approaches.
- Structural functional approach and systems approach also consider the effect of extrakonstitutional factors in the functioning of nonwestern political processes.

Remarks

Wrote content  
You need to refer  
to Laxman's  
analysis of non-western  
political processes (include  
most of his  
points)

- For example, the concept of political development by Lucian Pye considers the level of political development of a society, while describing the political system.

6 (b)

The concept of political development by Lucian Pye advocated for comparing the level of political development. Development according to him is based on

- Equality - political equality and Right to vote
- Capacity - capacity of state to implement laws, enforce law and order
- Differentiation - Functional Specialisation - For every different function, there should be a different mechanism (or) tool.
- However, this was criticised by Samuel P. Huntington in the concept of Political Decay.

#### Political Decay

- According to Huntington, when there is political development, there is increased political participation.
- with increased political participation, there is increased

Remarks

~~democratisation and thus there should be increased adaptability of institutions.~~

#### 7(b) Political economy

The concept of political economy was first given by Adam Smith in his book wealth of nations. According to him

- political economy is the science of statesman willing to bring prosperity to the state.
- According to him, political economy will help in achieving growth and reducing inequalities.

Add  
Ricardo

Adam Smith was called father of political economy.

However, his method was criticised by Karl Marx. According to him

- This will bring prosperity only to a few, but not all the people.
- This will lead to increased inequalities.
- According to Marxist notion of political economy, there are two approaches
  - ① Instrumentalist
  - ② Structuralist.
- According to instrumentalists, there are dominant classes, which determine the rules and state works in their

Remarks

interests.

- However, structuralists and relative autonomy scholars like Nicole Roubantaz are of opinion that because of the competitive political system, it is hard for political systems to neglect anyone.
- But scholars like Ralph Miliband, who examined it in post capitalist societies, talked about state ultimately coming to the rescue of bourgeoisie class.
- The same view was propagated by overdeveloped state concept of Hamza Alavi.
- Arul Kothi also talked about crisis of governability in the developing societies regarding political economy.
- KN Raj talked about intermediate regimes, who can do very little for their economy.
- In fact, Marxist theory of International Politics came to be known as theory of International Political economy especially due to the emphasis on economic structure rather than on the politics.

Also include  
Dependency theory  
& world system theory

Remarks

(8)

7(c)

Dependency theory in international relations is based on the basic interpretations of the Marxist traditions.

- Marxist approach, did not talk about international politics in particular. It confined politics to superstructure.
- However, Lenin talked about imperialism and how it has become important tool of colonialism.
- Lenin's view is extended by AG Frank and HF. Cardoso, when they talk about how states in non western world are dependent on western world.
- According to Wallerstein, peripheries are dependent on core and thus they are responsible for development of underdevelopment in the peripheries.
- Marx says  
'Accumulation of prosperity at one pole, at the same time, leads to accumulation of poverty, disease and oppression at the opposite pole'.
- The same is advocated by dependency scholars like Hamza Alavi.
- According to him, the development of overdeveloped state

Remarks

is due to the state becoming mediation between

- 1) metropolitan bourgeoisie
- 2) Indigenous bourgeoisie
- 3) Feudal class

- Wallerstein talked about how core countries play centripetal role of world development and peripheries play a subsidiary role

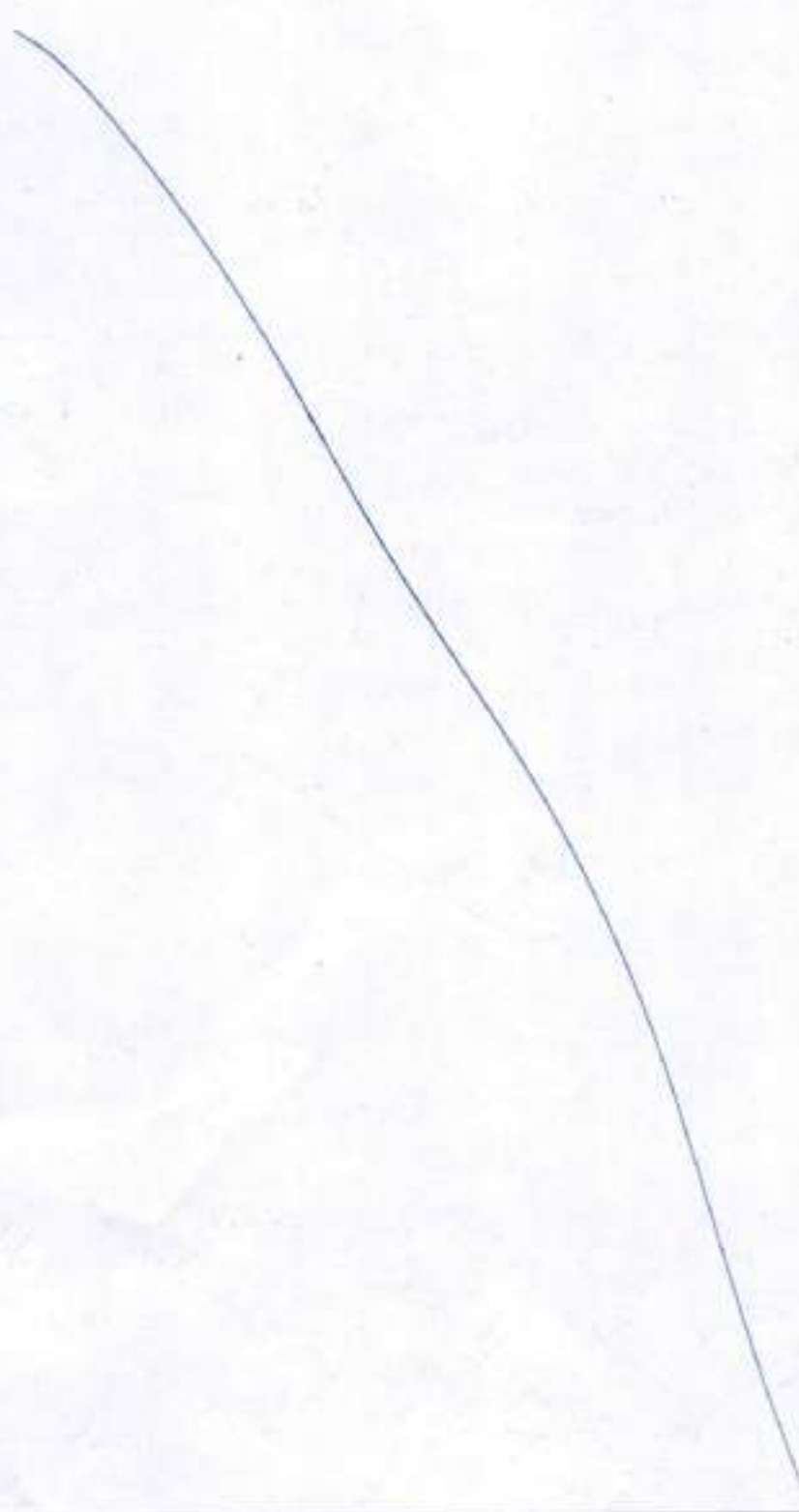
- However, dependency scholars offer a critique of the Marxist notion of international relations because

- ① According to Marx, state is part of superstructure, not important to study. It is the economic structure that is to be changed
- ② Dependency scholars talked about how state is influenced by other factors as well, such as ideational factors, ideology and institutions also

③ Not merely economy, but also ideology, institutions stabilise and perpetuate the inequalities, norms. 7

World Content  
 you need to emphasize on how actually the interests of western proletariat are fulfilled by the exploitation of non-western proletariat. how it is difficult to achieve global unity of workers

Remarks



Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate on the features and evolution of the Comparative method. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The state is a central concept in Marxist theories, but is viewed in a different way from a realist or liberal approaches. Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Can it be claimed that there is no point in insisting on only one singular understanding of National interest? Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

s(a) comparative politics was first started by Aristotle through his study of constitutions.

— Aristotle, inspired by his physician father, used the system of classification in biology and thus found a comparative analysis of 158 constitutions.

— He is called father of comparative politics.

Features of comparative method

- Comparison of two or more different political systems
- Assuring at the differences and nature of such differences
- Research about reasons for such differences in the political system.
- Feedback to improve upon the existing systems.
- Continuously improving and monitoring to help the system function effectively.

Remarks

Evolution of comparative method

Traditional method

- Confined only to western world
- Did not consider non western as they were colonies, lacked any independent system
- No gap between theory and practice
- Methodology - classification based on purpose and number
- only political factors were considered.
- Static, non comparative, ethnocentric in nature
- Considered western system as ideal type

Modern method

- Incorporated non western world
- Now non western systems started developed
- Huge gap exists
- Incorporation of the behaviouralism techniques like statistics, mathematics etc.
- Non political and extra constitutional factors like social and cultural factors were also included.
- Truly comparative and devoid of any ethnic bias
- considered western system as ideal type

Remarks

V-9 add  
Also take about the evolution of the approach

- Both the methods were criticized for introducing unnecessary terminology, cosmetic change and value bias
- considered that systems are working perfectly and feedback is effectively communicating with the system.
- But couldn't accommodate the protests and social movements into their explanation.

However, comparative method is critical for study of electoral politics, electoral behaviour in the present day.

(b) *Elaborate on how the approach transformed of her Behavioural Post-behavioural*  
 State is important central concept, but it is viewed differently in different approaches. *3rd world studies*

- In realist and liberal approaches, state is viewed as an important actor.
- State suffer from security dilemma and selfhelp is the only way.

#### Realist

- According to them, state is the only actor and other actors are just proxies of state.
- Statism is the key feature of Realist notion.
- According to them, states suffer from security dilemma and hence the need for balance of power.

Remarks

- states don't cooperate, unless there is absolute gain and that too for limited period.

#### Liberal Approach

- State is an important agent, but not the only one.
- States suffer from security dilemma.
- Collective security is the solution to such security dilemma.
- Other actors like non state actors also play a role in international politics.
- States cooperate, for relative gains also, may extend cooperation based on common values.

#### Marxist Approach

- Recognize state as an actor, but critical of the role of the state.
- state is part of superstructure, economic structure is only the one that matters.
- Those who control the economic structure, also controls the politics, which is part of super structure.
- Marxist notion of international politics, essentially concentrated on the economic aspect of relations rather than political system.

7 Hence, state though a central concept is different from liberal and realist in the international politics.

Remarks

*Wrong structuring*  
*A lot more emphasis on Marxist viewpoint & its subdivisions is needed*

8(c)

National interest is the core objective of nation states like self interest is the prime objective of individual.

- According to realists, sovereignty and territorial integrity is the core national interest.
- National interest has been interpreted by many in different ways, but still a contested one.
- According to classical realist like Morgenthau, the nature of national interest is dynamic and keeps on changing.
- Charles Beards - If citizens have to support the government which prosecutes them, soldiers have to die for it and foreign policies have to conform to it, then what can be a better descriptor of these, than National interest
- There is no single meaning (or) understanding of National interest because
  - 1) National interests have been used by leaders to legitimise their actions

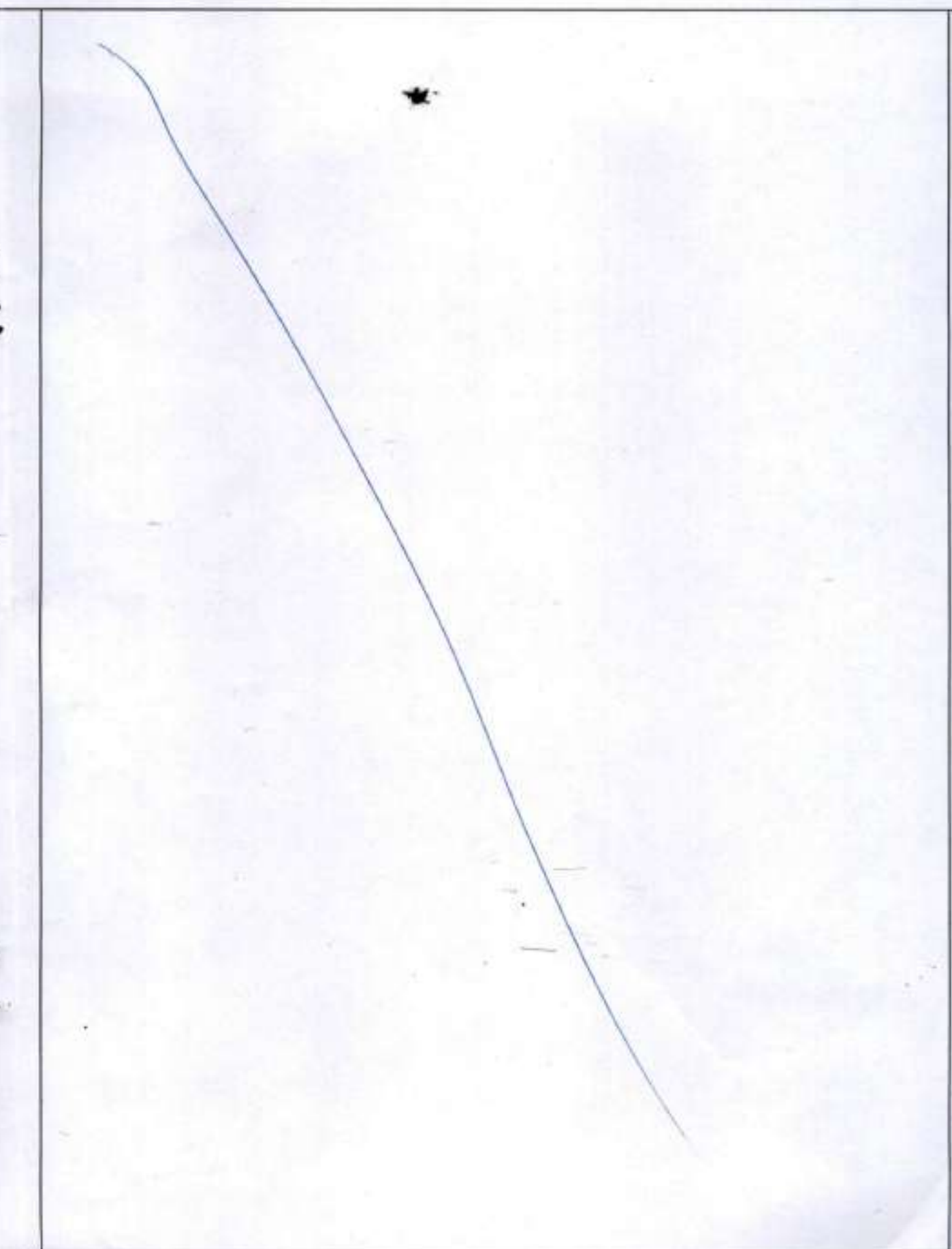
Remarks

- 2) Raymond Aron calls any theory of national interest as pseudothory, as one meaning can't interpret all the ways
- 3) Joseph Frankel called any universal theory is misleading
- 4) The same has been implicitly said by Yousuf Khan in his book 'Theory of National Interest', where he says, in Pakistan army portrays its own interests as national interest.
- 5) According to Buchill Scott, though national interest has been used to legitimise the state's actions, there is no substantive meaning to it. Hence any single meaning is undesirable for the national interest
  - For eg<sup>s</sup> USA and other western nations claim democracy in Africa is in its national interest.
  - This understanding of national interest according to their own interests, is damaging the notion of National interest and so one interpretation can convey it all.

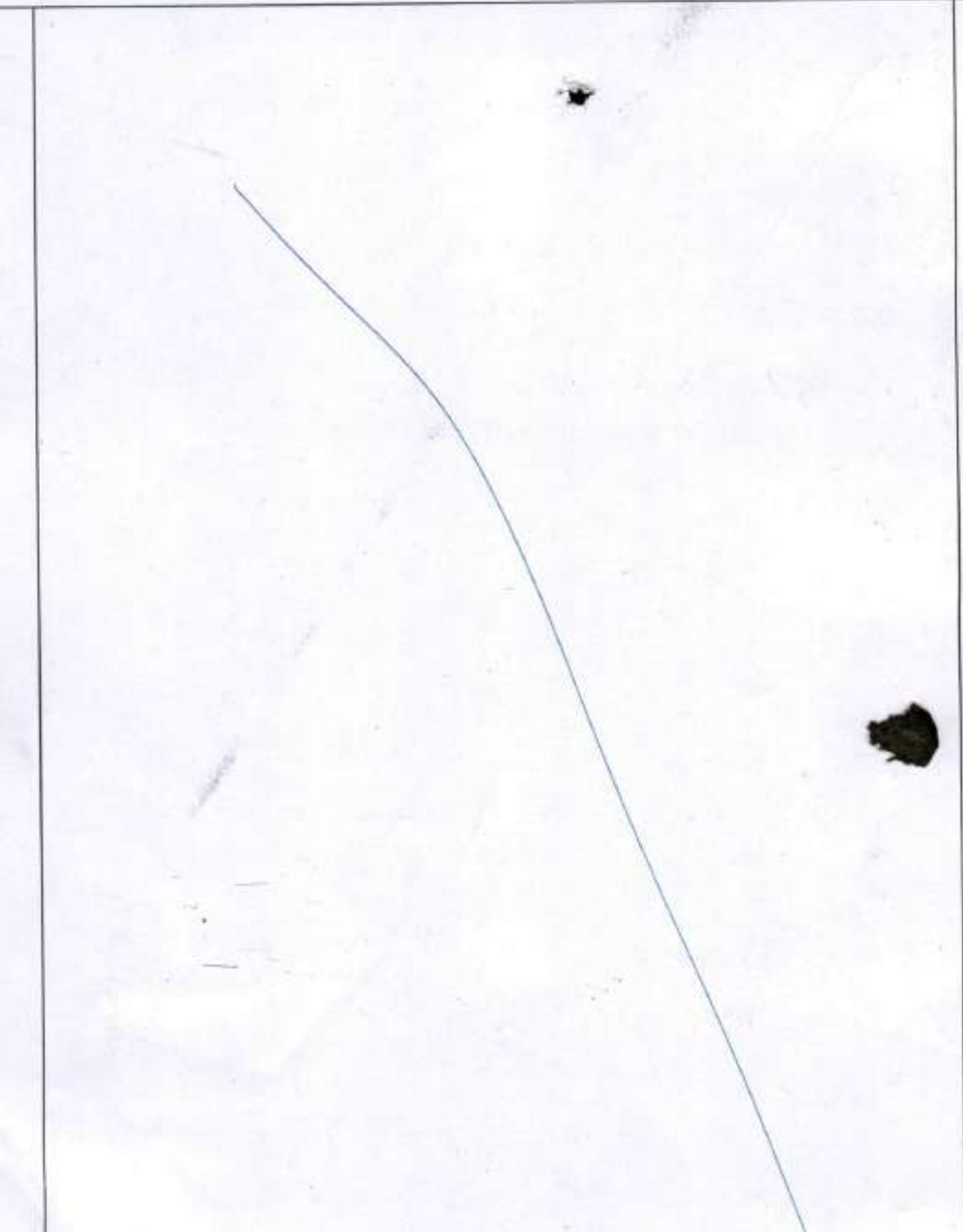
Remarks

Good scholarly content but you should adopt a approach/theory wise analysis.  
 Draw how National interests is viewed by different schools of IR





Remarks



Remarks