

D-15 R-7 L-6 C-12

107

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.

Save of the answer
good

Read about

liberal tradition
if IR agree

1. Invigilator Signature _____
2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Madhav Gite

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Litterant

REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

- (a) What are the main features and assumptions of the Critical / Post Marxist theory of International Relations?
- (b) Neo-functionalism as a theory of Regional Integration.
- (c) Basic Assumptions of Systems theory in general
- (d) Comment on the emergence and evolution of Dependency theory.
- (e) Discuss the merits and demerits of the phenomena of globalization on a functional basis.

⇒ Critical School of Marxism also known as emancipatory school which works to end exploitation of people and ultimately emancipate them from the sufferings.

Andrew Linklater the prominent scholar of critical Marxist school wants states to end territorial boundaries and create moral boundaries by promoting grassroot democracy or radical democracy.

According to this school people should communicate with each other and to create cultural and social.

Remarks

bonds among them to avoid the exploitation of the people. critical school is very much inspired by Neo-Marxism. yet it is quite different from ideas of Robert Cox.

According to critical school complete emancipation should be the goal of every society and people.

You also need to elaborate a bit more on Cox's view 3

functionalism is a idea where promotion of resolving dispute through peace by pieces ⁱⁿ which is based on ideas of Robert Cobden where he calls keeps politician out. further functionalism proposed by David Milteamy, but realised keeping politicians out will not helpful. This differs else to Neo functionalism.

Neo-functionalism is propounded by "Ernest Haas" according to him

We can resolve disputes through functional approach i.e. dividing issues based on specific units and those having lower priority or conflict yet we need the role of politicians in dialogue.

Ernst Haas analysed very inordinate delay EU integration because of keeping politicians out therefore he proposed neo-functionalists approach for regional integration.

Neo-functional approach has various disadvantages that ~~on~~ that one should be reluctant: This approach was based on G.D. Coleman's "functional sovereignty" concept yet it is helpful in resolving disputes and peaceful regional integration.

Neo-functional approach involves community people to people contact therefore this approach can be beneficial in resolving disputes between India and Pakistan and peaceful integration of South Asia.

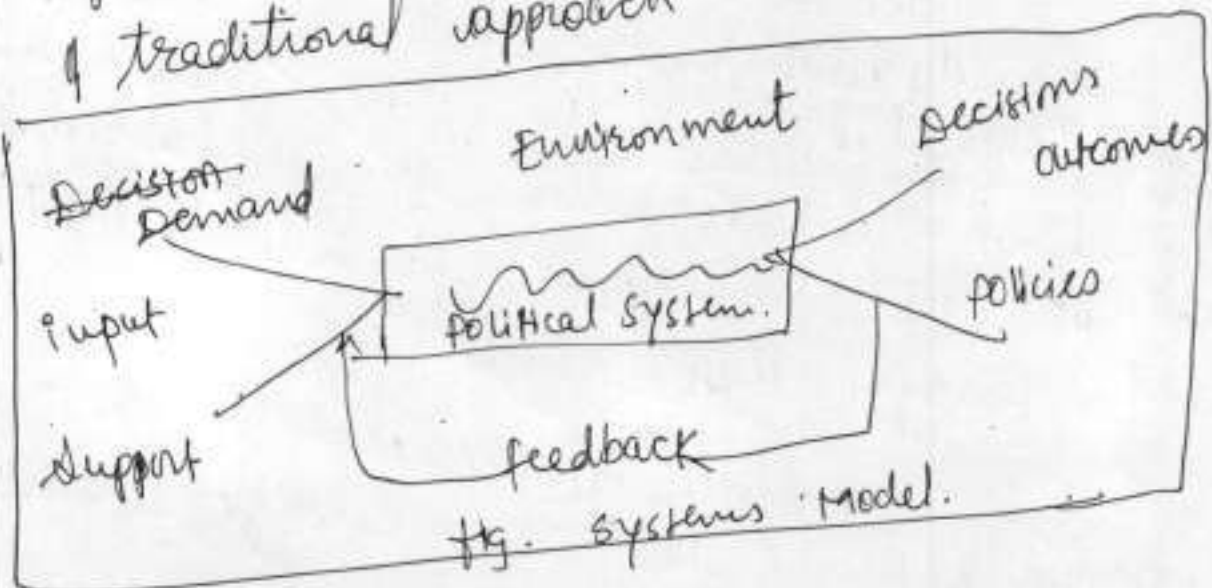
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Remarks

Add what are the major challenges that approach in the present global scenario?

David Easton's systems theory proposed by David Easton where system is based on performance of input and output function. David Easton wants to bring science into political science and make theory scientific.

He was influenced by Ludwig's general system theory and based on this he want to create a system which can resolve the drawbacks of traditional approach



In above system Easton proposed 6 inputs as demand and 4 as supports

Remarks

Such as rule making demand solving problems - and the output produced by system based on given inputs. outputs can be in the form of policy and decisions.

The main purpose of system theory is "authoritative allocation of political values" in political system based on given inputs.

The feed back also given to improve the system. However his theory criticized from traditionalist they considers it is unnecessary complicated costly. Marxist criticized it as status quoist, no way to system failure.

Yet the importance of system theory and its application is beyond the west and can be used to understand politics of 3rd world.

However because of its abstract nature the ~~the~~ system theory suffers from various limitations

5

Remarks

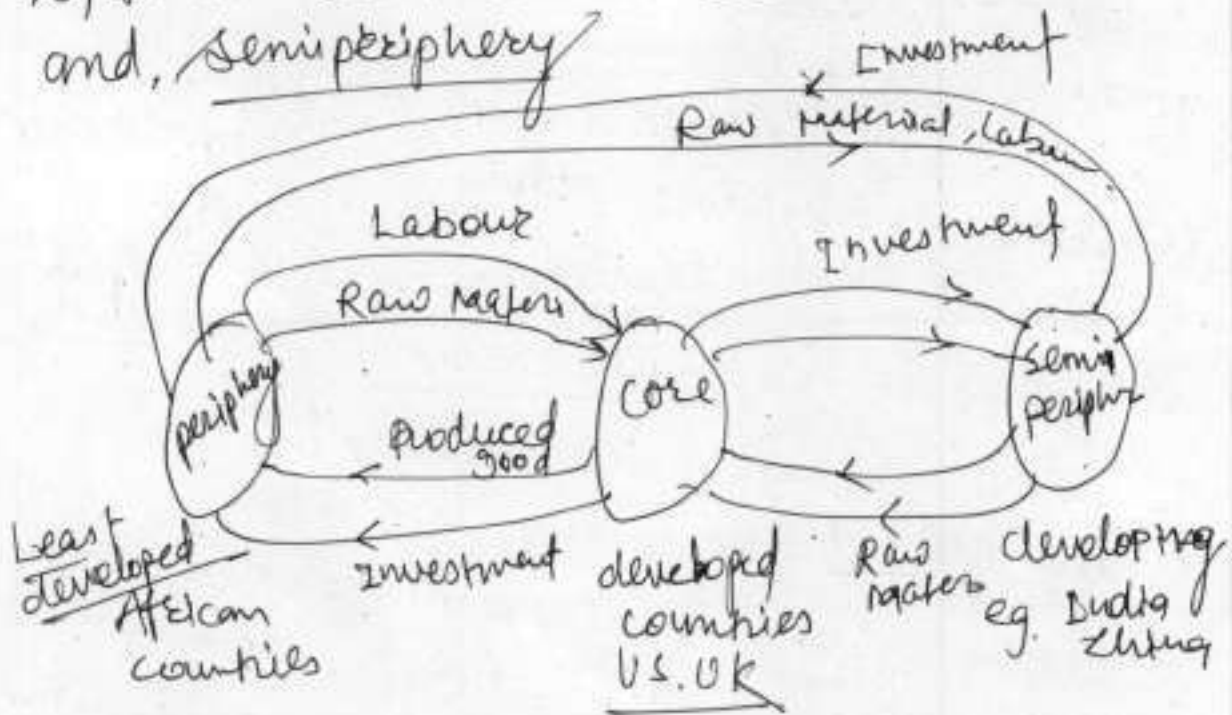
very understanding

The ques has general assumptions is on therefore you have to analyse the whole tradition for that model ready of the many models.

d)

Dependency theory was proposed by instrumentalist scholars such as Immanuel Wallerstein, A.G. Frank, Samir Amin.

According to them world system is divided in core, periphery and semiperiphery.



Dependency theory highlights how the exploitation by developed countries made the condition worse in periphery.

Semi periphery
- was introduced by Wallerstein

Remarks

According to Wallerstein because of export of raw material and extraction of resources from south led to prosperity in North and poverty in south. This led to development of underdevelopment.

They want developing countries should start forming peripheral associations to avoid their exploitation.

Dependency theory made aware about how the Neo-colonialism is spread by west as well as Semiperiphery countries. You need to know Wallerstein who thinks like Core and Periphery.

2

Globalization is a deterritorialization as defined by Kenshi Ohama as borderless world and Marshall McLuhan as Global Village.

Globalization has various merits as highlighted by Jagdish Bhagwati in his book "Defence of Globalization".

According to him globalization has reduced poverty in south, it helped to increase life expectancy in third world countries. Globalization improved GDP of China, India and also helped being export at global level. Amartya Sen also highlight that globalization helped to those who has adopted capacity building.

However critic of globalization such as George Heine and Ramesh Thakur in their book "Dark Side of Globalization" highlights. Globalization increased inequality among the rich and poor. Promoted terrorist activities because of borderless world. It also increased exploitation of poor and concentration of wealth.

As Arundhati Roy in her book "The Ghost Story" highlights how globalization is remotely controlled and digitally operated led to further exploitation of poor.

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)

This is a simple question
 Apart from news you need
 to give more examples of
 both merits & demerits

(S)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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)

ad
⇒ political economy approach based on Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nation" book. In this we compare the states based on the economic status of country. This approach used to understand the level of maturity of politics in that country.

political economic approach based on "Normative Analysis" and empirical analysis of the politics of nation. It focuses on how the economy of state or "free market" determines the political actions and foreign policy decisions. Adam Smith wanted the free market and considered market as a "invisible hand" which determines the demand and supply effectively.

Remarks

According to Smith this approach will create wealth in the nations and help to remove poverty and promote stability which can be helped to avoid wars and interstate conflicts.

For example free market allow free trade among nations and creates the strong interdependence. This approach is much better compare to traditional+comparative which solely focuses on comparing based on the legal and constitutional way.

It also enhances the scope of study by understanding economies of third world and developed world. This approach comes near to Rosencrance who wanted to promote trading state rather than military state.

However as similar to every approach this also suffers from excessive focus on economy rather than balancing politics as well as societal behaviour.

Remarks

It has been criticized by Marxist scholars. According to them Smith's approach will not create wealth among nation rather it will generate wealth in hands of few and further exploitation of working class.

Despite of this approach has been effectively used to analyse the economic and political conditions of different states to understand Economic stability.

You need to include more points of comparison

checkmate now on the weakness of the traditional method

Realism is a "hegemonic discourse" and

considered as "timeless wisdom" by realist it focuses on state centrism, self help and Anarchy in international politics. Morgenthau was father of realism who focussed study of realism based on human nature.

Neorealism emerged as critic to Morgenthau. Neorealism also known as structural realism propounded by Kenneth Waltz and Mascheimer.

6

~~According~~ According to them study of state cannot be based on unit level entity like human nature rather we must focus on the "system level analysis".

Neoliberalism emerged in 1970s due to economic crisis. It has been emerged on basis of ideas of Ronald Reagan's free market and Thatcher's ^{removing} ~~Thatcherism~~ Thatcherism states controls known as Thatcherism.

Neoliberal considers free market as prime importance. Scholars like Robert Nozick, Hayek, Milton Friedman propounded ideas of nightwatchman state.

Neoliberalism and Neo Realism are similar in sense both are western concepts. Both considers liberty of human being. Both considers development of man. However there are contrasting differences among them.

Remarks

Neo-Liberals believe free market trade can bring peace and prosperity whereas Neo-realist focus on self help and has less belief on economic interdependence.

Neoliberals considers state as "Necessary evil" while Neo-realist ~~was~~ focussed on state centrism to guarantee the security.

Neoliberal focus on increasing free trade, right to property, less interference of state, they also consider state security can be outsourced

However Neo-realist believe only state will ensure security from external threat and world is a Anarchy and only self help can guarantee peace

Therefore the both having their views yet both has been criticized by feminist and marxist because of exploitation of women and working class respectively

Remarks

wrong content

The question is on Neo-liberal view of IR

2nd of Pol Thought

Read about Neo-liberalism in IR again

4

9)

According to Hatold Laski political parties are indispensable units of democracy and they perform multiple roles apart from contesting and winning elections, such as educating voters, giving voice to voiceless, power to powerless.

Study of political parties called as "Statology" through the study in 3rd world countries by scholars like Gabriel Almond and Myron Weiner.

found out various distinct features. Professor Yogendra Yadav analysed different aspects of political parties in India and their behaviour.

political parties in third world more communal oriented unlike western societies where more professional oriented. They focus on mobilization of masses based on the narrow agenda of winning elections.

Remarks

According to Duverger's law there can be only 2 parties in where election is based on majority however it is a paradox in third world despite majoritarian model Multi party system exist.

Otto Von Kirchheimer gave concept of "catch all parties" in context of 3rd world countries according to him parties mobilizing voters based on region caste and other identities.

Third world countries parties were more dominant single party system such as African National Congress system in South Africa, Indian National Congress before 1967. This has sometimes led to concentration of power in hands of few.
 In third world there is less intraparty democracy unlike western.

country, there is also lack of transparency, lack of accountability. Role of dynastic politics commonly found in 3rd world.

Majority party dominates minority for ex LTTE in Sri Lanka is dominated by Sinhalese. Similarly other features like use of violence in election is prominent.

As Zoya Hasan highlights politics in these countries lack any strong ideology and they also lack the vision.

Yet we cannot ignore the role played by parties to generate democratic consciousness, maturating democracy and avoiding totalitarian rule. Therefore what today need of parties in 3rd world is more transparency, more intraparty democracy and strong awareness among people.

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)

Weak analysis
You should simply state
all 12-13 aspects of the
book & her views
No of features missing

Remarks

6

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

Robert Cox is a Marxism thinker highlighted that hegemony by western societies (capitalist) led to exploitation of working class.

According to him the theories are written for someone and by someone to achieve some purpose. The capitalist class generates hegemony through manufactured consent from the people.

He also highlights the role of society in generating hegemony apart from the capitalist class. Society plays biggest role and which impacts minds of people very deeply.

Remarks

He also highlights how USA promoting trade across the globe by generating hegemony through soft power.

He asks people to generate counterhegemony against hegemony and should be conscious of their exploitation

states his notion of soft power in IR. what implications does it have for our view of Hegemony?

(4)
b)
→ Social Constructivism is a second phenomenon emerged from the inspiration of scholars of postmodernism such as Foucault, Nietzsche etc.

According to social constructivist western theories are discourse and we need to promote communication to end dialogue among societies.

social constructivist such as "Alexander Wendt" who criticizes realist for anarchy and according

Remarks

In him anarchy is what state makes of it. He considers state responsible for the war.

Social constructivist like Nina Tannenwald is very much against nuclear weapons, balance of power. She considers nuclear weapons as taboo and stigma.

Therefore social constructivist considers values and norms of society are ultimate which can bring the peace and prosperity among the society.

total or part have argument of Policy of Rapprochement Agent structure problem
 given by Robert Gilpin according to his stability theory can be achieved through global "policeman" or global hegemon.

Remarks

Global policeman will decide the rules of game and keep the order in the society and this will ensure peace in the society.

According to this theory hegemon maintains balance and dictates as well as punishes the wrongdoers. Considering the fact USA after cold war emerged as global hegemon but could not sustain for long time.

According to it hegemony is not permanent and maximum for 100 years because in the world rise of free riders may lead to decline of hegemony.

Therefore hegemonic theory seeks stability and wants hegemon to ensure order in society.

Remarks

Qns
what kind of challenge does the Hegemon face from Revisionist Power?

6

d)

state-centric approach which focuses on state as a sole determinant and sovereign entity in IR. Realist view is state centric according to them self help is the ultimate way to achieve survival.

Main problems of this approach it focuses on power maximising to ensure effective deterrence this may lead to the arms race in the region.

It also promotes war and conflicts because of balancing among states there is very less role of international organization and non state actors. It may force state to maintain self help.

Remarks

This approach is less dependent on trade and communication and therefore lack of it may cause serious damages.

It promotes costly acquisition of arms and may threaten rights of human and violation of women's right and freedom.

Therefore in the age of complex interdependence as given by Keohane and Nye and John Burton's Cosweb model. state centralism is very less relevant. Yet it is a ultimate guarantee of security of state.

At 5
 → All states are not similar in their capacity & no. will they behave in the same manner

4

Remarks

e)

Globalization is considered as world is flat by Thomas Friedman and promotion of free trade and movement among the nation.

Globalization has harmed least developed countries more because of extractive policies of developed world led to the Neo colonization.

Rising inequality and large poverty in LDC and further rise of conflict in Africa based on resources is worst impacts of globalization.

As highlighted by summanal wallerstein, Randana Shriv how globalization impacted LDC's however we need reforms to work globalization

Remarks

as suggested by Joseph Stiglitz to address democratic deficits.

Western world also affected as well as benefited because of globalization. After 2008 financial crisis ~~most~~ people started protesting against globalization.

Current moves of American President such as America first, Britain's BREXIT and protectionism in Europe clearly highlights the problems of globalization.

To work globalization we need to address the lacunas as suggested by Joseph Stiglitz in his book "Making Globalization Work".

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)

You have described the
essence of globalisation
You need to focus on how the
3rd world is responding
to these changes

Remarks

3

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>		
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Remarks

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Remarks

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)

Democratc peace theory is based on idea of "Immanuel Kant's" pamphlet "Perpetual Peace" in which he promoted free trade and expansion of democratic states to achieve perpetual peace and avoid wars.

My Michael Doyle gave concept of democratic peace theory according to him 2 democratic countries do not go for war. This has been analysed based on past experiences. He suggest in history we cannot find 2 mature democracies fought any war.

Remarks

Based on this assumption
Michael Doyle wants formation of
"democratic peace zones" to avoid
 conflict and ~~promote~~ healthy co-operation
 and ~~prosperity~~ among nations.

He also suggest democracies
 offer way to resolve disputes through
deliberation and dialogue rather
 than going or pushing in conflict
 and disputes.

This idea seems true but
 it has been criticized by various
 schools. For example post colonial
 scholars like Muhammad Ayub, Amitabh
Acharya considers it legitimization of
 west to promote democracy at gunpoint

for example in Iraq, USA
 imposed democracy by violating territorial
sovereignty and declaring war on
 the Iraq.

Remarks

Why
 some
 may go
 for war
 what
 the
 internal
 reasons
 Pole
 of
 domestic
 opinion

Scholars also from South East Asia such as Lee Kuan Yew, Mahatma Muhammad considers it as western discourse to promote democracy in 3rd world.

However if we consider this theory it may be coincidence that 2 democracies do not ~~fought wars~~ yet we experienced war in Sri Lanka, instability in Maldives, India Pakistan war.

Despite of this as suggested by Immanuel Kant free trade and promotion of democracy or republican form of govt gave Peace in Europe is a live example. But it cannot be applicable universally.

^{his or reason why this theory has been invented till now?}
 Classical Liberalism is emerged from the inspiration from John Locke, Immanuel Kant and others. According to classical liberalism state can act as a

9

facilitator, and provider of security to the community.

classical liberalism propounded after world war I through the Woodrow Wilson's 14 Point Programme where he focussed on free trade, opening the sea lines of communication, limited role of state etc. Similarly Joseph

Nye also focussed on increasing inter regional and interstate trade and movement of goods.

classical liberal considers state as "necessary evil" necessary because it protects property gives assurance to security. They consider state should "act as referee rather than captor".

However sociological liberalism propounded by Richard Rose ~~Rosenau~~, John Buxton and Karl Deutsch focus more on transnational community.

Remarks

Sociological liberal focus on development of "security community" through movement of people and from one country to the other. As Karl Deutsch studies the travel documents and data. From this basis he concluded more contact among people reduces the tension between countries.

He wants ^{people} ~~state~~ should establish communication and exchange of thoughts rather than solely relying on state. This will ease the dialogue and increase trust among people.

John Buxton's web model where he focuses on interdependence through different non state actors such as NGO, MNC and TNC's in establishing good relations. Multinational companies contacts as a bridge between two countries.

Therefore security community concept has been realised in Europe making borderless world and this has

Remarks

include more views
Mention

briefly for
weaknesses of this
approach

10

Brought peace among the nations. This approach can really help in South Asia to establish zone of peace through community dialogue and trans national actors (MNC's, TNC's, NGO) etc. to promote trust among the people

c)
→

Simply globalization means deterritorialization. According to Kenichi Ohmae globalization is "borderless world", Marshall McLuhan say it is "global village", Anthony Giddens says it is "compression in time and space" and Thomas Friedman calls globalization as "world is flat".

Thomas Friedman in his book "Levi's and Olive tree" described globalization as "unprecedented interaction among the nation, state and people has

Remarks

reached, farther, faster, deeper and cheaper"

Globalization phenomenon has been witnessed strong after to end of cold war. It promoted free trade among nation and promoted movement of people across the border.

Liberals considers globalization is a way to achieve peace by developing interdependence among the nation. John Bueton in his coquel model explains how interdependence among state ensured peace.

In today's world of complex interdependence globalization has ensured there is peace in society according to Friedman's "Golden Rules Theory" where he says 2 countries having McDonald's chain ~~can~~ will not go for war. This shows liberals are strong promoters of globalization.

The problem with your answer is too much elaboration on one school & not enough on other

GS SCORE

8 According to Realist globalization is nothing but a discourse. The only state can ensure security and self help is the ultimate option. Liberals Realist rejects the liberals view that globalization has eroded state sovereignty.

According to Realist realism is a timeless wisdom, and only power and military guide the rules of game. Mearsheimer considers non state actors as proxies.

Critical school scholars such as Andrew Linklater wants to create moral boundaries and abolition of physical boundaries among state. He wants to promote globalization at grassroot level.

They consider globalization has equally benefited and harmed the society.

Therefore the debate of globalization is depends upon the perception. Jagdish Bhagwati highlighted advantages of globalization.

Remarks

Joseph Stiglitz wants to address democratic deficit of Institutions (IMF, World Bank) to globalization work.

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)

a) Anarchy is a condition where there is no global policeman and politics among nations depends on state sovereignty. It represents lack of superior authority over and above the state.

According to Realist who gives state centric view of international politics and they focus on self help, maximising power to ensure security and they consider anarchy is natural.

Realist considers anarchy cannot be eliminated because in international politics everybody having equal authority and world is in the state of balanced ball model where only balance of power, self security and deterrence ensures the survival.

Remarks

However liberal reject the view that there cannot be cooperation among state and self help is ultimate as suggested by realist.

According to Liberals because of development of large international organizations such as United Nations, IMF, World Bank etc. there is cooperation among state and there is not complete Anarchy.

Everyone respects the international rules laws, conventions and act based on that. However they accept there is Anarchy in international politics but it can be reduced and strong cooperation can be established.

Based on this concept English school scholar, Hedley Bull gave the concept of Anarchical Society. According to him in its international politics

Remarks

there is not complete anarchy rather cooperation at various level at same time there is not society which is universal rather it is anarchical society.

Therefore liberal scholars accept the fact anarchy does not matter and strong co-operation can be established through norms, global rules etc.

They also differ on how states differ under anarchy?

Behaviouralism is a recent phenomenon which is emerged because of political science came into crisis because of traditional scholars like Sumner were producing Atomistic theory which would not solve the modern problems.

David Easton wants to make political science as pure science so he promoted study of political science through systems approach which is based on input, output methods. He considered it as a prime important.

7
Best strategy for survival

Major advantages of Behavioural approach. It made dynamic discipline and removed flaws of traditional approach which was ethnocentric.

It helps to understand and the voters behaviour in electoral politics and also ~~some~~ making political science value neutral. It helped to make international relation flexible to study politics of 3rd world countries.

Behavioural approach is scientific showing 8 important attributes such as it is

- 1) Value neutral
- 2) Integration
- 3) Systematised
- 4) Techniques
- 5) Pure science
- 6) Verifiable
- 7) Dynamic
- 8) Result oriented

You need to elaborate on this

However this approach cannot be used to solve complex problems which involves legal constitutional methods there we need to follow institutional approach.

Remarks

Eastons approach criticized by Traditionalist as complex, costly and unnecessary introduction of foreign.

Marxist also criticized, according to them Behavioural approach is subtle defence of capitalism.

Therefore considering its applications as well as limitations we can say Eastons approach has used to solve problems in various fields but no approach can be perfect.

Need to elaborate on Easton's contribution of the method

classical Marxism is based on the ideas of works of Mature Marx "Communist Manifesto". Where Marx considered capitalism is a source of exploitation and there is class divided society between capitalist and workers. However Marx did not studied capitalism in relation to international context.

It was Lenin who studied impact of capitalism in international context. In his book Capital Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism and analysed the role of capitalist in exploitation of the workers.

To reduce or eliminate exploitation he urged communist party to generate Revolutionary consciousness among masses and bring revolution.

Rosa Luxemburg considered Capitalism imperialism, Militarism, Nationalism are all forms of imperialism and capitalist expansion is solely based on profit and exploitation of workers.

Further Immanuel Wallerstein, A.G. Frank, Samir Amin analysed impacts of capitalism on 3rd world countries through this dependency system theory.

Remarks

According to them, ~~the~~ world is divided in core, periphery and semiperiphery. Where core is a countries of developed world, peripheries are 3rd world and semiperipheries are developing countries.

They consider widescale exploitation of resources from periphery which led to prosperity in North and poverty in South.

Wallerstein analysed how development of underdeveloped has been spread due false ways of capitalism.

According to Wallerstein world has only 2 option either socialism or barbarism because capitalism is coming to end and it may succumb to death very soon.

Considering economic crisis of 2008 the emergence of protest in west Marxism has been revived by Terry Eagleton in book "Why Marx was Right" and Marxism is very much relevant in current world.

2nd part of answer is

what are the major challenges / limitations to Marxist theory of IR?

Part 13900d

9