

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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Your understanding of topic is good but at times writing is vague. Also include more variety of scholarly overall good effort but a bit more is expected from you

Name Madhav Gite

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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100
100

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.

a) Liberalism is a ideology emerged through the ideas of John Locke's "Two Treaties on civil government" and Immanuel Kant's pamphlet "perpetual peace theory". Liberalism emphasises on the increasing world trade, international co-operation through institutions and international treaties etc. They want peace and democratic governance in the world.

Liberalism - in International Relation emerged through Woodrow Wilson's 14 point programme after the world war I. where he proposed international collaboration, promotion of free trade, ending restriction on border by allowing free movement of people etc. further Joseph Nye also proposed idea of the world institution for maintenance of order and peace.

Remarks

Don't over elaborate on what the tradition is
Simply focus on its critiques

This idea is being criticized from various schools. Realist criticized liberal theories in IR are "utopian" (Morgenthau). Realist like Morgenthau consider International politics is in the state of anarchy, there is no cooperation, states are power maximizer and self help is only option for survival.

Marxist criticize liberal theory as biased towards western way of life. According to them liberalism is nothing but soft face of capitalism. Ralph

Miliband criticized liberalism for the exploitation of working class.

feminist criticizes liberal theories as masculinist. According to Cynthia Enloe in her book Bananas, Beaches and Bares

① highlights secondary role played by women at various spheres.

However despite of these criticisms liberal theory of IR wants peace, co-operation that is idealistic in the current state of

Remarks

International Relations that is complex interdependence (Keohane & Nye).

90% points
to miss
more approach

b) Realism is an ideology based on the state centrism, it is considered as "power view of politics". According to Morganthu, father of Realism, states are power maximizer. Like human nature states are also moved for self interest.

Further George Kennan explains that realism is the only way to achieve the security of nation. He considers to achieve security states need to increase power. Realists further believes, there is anarchy in the international politics hence acquiring power and hegemony is way for survival. States are pragmatists.

Realist scholars further argue for the state's central role in world affairs. They reject role of transnational organization and non state actors. According to them these are peoples of state.

Approach of Realism was criticized by different schools. Liberalism considers realism ignores, the role of co-operation, world institutions etc. They criticize the Realist on state centricism and wants other organizations and companies should be given role in world affairs.

feminist criticizes realism as masculinist discipline. According to Ann J. Tickner Morganthau ignore human security and Ethics in politics. Marxist also criticizes Realism as another name of capitalism.

However Realism emerged as a timeless wisdom and hegemonic ideology in the world politics. Realism is centred on states as we cannot ignore the role of army in protection of its territory. Therefore realism remains a relevant ideology in IR.

Remarks

no need to mention critique of Realism. include max or national interest or national power (sovereignty) 5

c)

Balance of power is a concept emerged out of westphalian world order in 1648. where every state is recognised as sovereign actor in the international relations. States balances other states through increase of its hard and soft power.

A.P.J Taylor later on explained that balance of power works only when certain conditions are fulfilled. Such as rational actor in international relation, there should be more than 4 actors etc.

In Balance of power states increase its power leading other state bound to increase. This gives rise to "arms race" and "security dilemma".

In 18th and 19th and 20th century balance of power worked exceptionally well. However after world war II it was replaced by "balance of terror" (Nuclear deterrence).

Remarks

Therefore Balance of power remains contested by various scholars. According to Henry Kissinger balance of power will lead to destability and conflict. Pandit Nehru also opposed the idea of Balance of power.

d)

(4) On what grounds it was actually opposed

Instrumentalist school of Marxism represented by Immanuel Wallerstein, Samir Amin, A. G. Frank. They criticized the capitalist mode of production and expansion of world economy.

According to Wallerstein the capitalism is exploitative in the nature and promoting neo colonialism. He analysed the impact of Neo-colonialism on third world countries through dependency theory. He suggested core countries (developed) exploiting periphery (developing).

Remarks

You need to elaborate on the features of the three types of economy.

further wallerstein explains such mode of development led to unequal exchanges between core and periphery. This also promoted "development of underdeveloped" poverty in south and prosperity in north.

According to J. S. Frank and Immanuel Wallerstein such a mode of production will soon come to an end. Hence they call ^{for} autonomous development of third world countries. further wallerstein suggest capitalism will going to end and world has only two options either socialism or barbarism.

Elaborate on limitation of his approach as well

e)

4

Karl Marx who first to explain capitalism through his base superstructure model but he did not focus much on it yet Marx held that "capitalist is inherently expansionist and search for

profit force bourgeoisie to settle anywhere and nestle everywhere.

Later on Lenin through his book Imperialism is a highest stage of capitalism explained expansionist nature of IR. Further Instrumentalist also held that IR is mainly focussing on economic exploitation of poor. He gave Core-periphery model to show the exploitation of poor countries by developed countries.

However Marxist approach suffers from the "economic reductionism" as commented by Christopher Chase Dunn. Marxist reduced IR to a single economic cause rather than focussing on the role of other sphere.

Robert Cox also held that Marxist approach ignored the role of ideas shaping the IR. Third world scholars like Mahmud Amin Alishah Acharya calls Marxism as Eurocentric. Hence Marxist interpretation

Remarks

of IR remain contested. It is not a problem defining from problem sitting. With about how it ignores other forms of identity, struggle.

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)

According to Oxford Encyclopedia of International politics "Feminism is a Praxis oriented study to understand the impact of IR on women and liberation of women from the masculinist discipline (IR)."

Feminist scholars considers IR as a most Masculinist discipline of politics. Cynthia Enloe in her book "Bananas, Beaches and Bases: Making feminist sense of International politics" highlights

the secondary role played by women in IR. She explains women play secondary role as a plantation worker in Banana fields, sex worker in military Bases and wives of diplomat serving dinner on beaches.

Similarly Ann J. Tickner in her book "Gender in International Relations" calls IR as most masculinist discipline. She specially criticized Morgenthau's realism based on state security. She rejects the ignorance of ethics in politics and human security by Morgenthau. Tickner calls for human security and bringing ethics in IR.

Further Carol Cohen in her book "Sex and death" highlights the exploitation of women in international politics. She suggests international agreements are drafted by men and are against women.

According to J. B. Elshtain in her book "women and war" women are most sufferers in the event of war. Events like mass rapes, killing of women

Remarks

Read the question carefully
You have to elaborate on the critique / intention of the feminist approach
itself

are common during the war. She further claims that women's rights are also violated.

Therefore feminist like Cynthia Enloe demands bringing human security in IR. She held that personal is international and international is personal.

Similarly Hillary Clinton calls for bringing women security in IR. Hence state security must be in conformity with the human security in IR.

b) Sociological liberalism is a subdiscipline of liberalism. It focuses on increasing communication among the people of different countries to resolve the conflict. Hence it is also known as "communication theory of IR".

coming concept
Don't put elaborate or the term weapon

According to sociological liberal scholars like Karl Deutsch, John Burton, Rosenau countries need to promote dialogue to increase the trust among themselves.

Karl Deutsch in his book "Communication theory and North Atlantic Area" analysed the state of communication between North America and European countries. He found out that regular exchange of messages led to the increased co-operation. This reduced the future possibility of war and conflict.

Similarly John Burton suggest that emergence of a complex web of the transnational relations making modern war irrelevant. He explains through his Coj-web model on how the porous boundaries of states providing way for dialogue.

Remarks

Q. make
Ans on
idea of
Society
community

Rosemary also asks for the establishment of the Security Community of people. Through security community countries can bridge the gap of trust deficit. He suggest on the increasing dialogue, free movement of people across the border through visa liberalisation. This will reduce the occurrence of future conflict.

Therefore sociological liberalism is very much desirable in the current conflict emerging in South Asia. If South Asia, specially India-Pakistan implements the ideas of sociological liberalism, there will be lasting peace in the region.

Hence we need to focus on establishing Security Community for South Asia to achieve peace and harmony.

Remarks
 Are people to people linkages enough to prevent conflict? Also talk about the limitations of his approach. (10)

C)

Liberalism in International Relations emerged with the Woodrow Wilson's 14 point programme after end of World War I. It demanded promotion of free trade, free movement of people across the borders, respect for international convention and laws, promotion of global institution for cooperation etc.

Liberal view state as a important institution in IR to promote peace. However they does not give central role to state like Realism. Liberalism

gives - state as a role of intermediator in Resolution of conflict.

Scholars like Joseph Nye considers state in IR to as a international actor in bringing peace. states signs the treaties and cooperation agreement on behalf of people. He considers

Remarks

role of other organizations such as Transnational organizations, multinational companies is as important as state

further liberals want state in IR should abide by the international conventions and treaties. state should actively play a role in deescalating the conflict. However they also accept that hardpower (military) can only be exercised by state.

Unlike realist, liberals look power in a positive light. According to them power is not for dominance but power for cooperation. They focuses more on soft power. Such as increased trade, dialogue among people and role of diaspora. liberals rejects the realist view of power as that is "power as means and power as end"

Remarks

Realists take

about smart power

Immanuel Kant in his pamphlet Perpetual Peace explained that state should increase soft power through promotion of democracy, promotion of trade etc. further he emphasises on the international co-operation and collective exercise of power for world peace.

Similarly Joseph Nye also suggest for increased use of soft power. He analysed soft power of USA and come to conclusion that USA could maintain goodwill with world due to soft power, but he also suggest mix of hard and soft power which leads to smart power.

Therefore approach of liberals is criticized by realist as utopian. Realist considers liberal idea will endanger the security of state. Hence they suggest the

Remarks
Maximization of power and state centrality in IR

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)

a) "Everybody wants happiness and all roots of happiness lies in the security." This shows most important role of security in every discipline including I.R. Like every concepts' security is also most contested concept in international politics. Realist view of security focussed on state security, which can be achieved through continuous increase of power. Hans Morganthau calls for the increase of security through increasing power. They considers international alliances can help to argument the security.

Remarks

However Neorealist like Kenneth Waltz considers States are Security Maximizer ~~to~~ rather than the power maximizer. He considers that state should acquire which guarantees the Security. He emphasizes that State Security as end rather than power as end (Morganthu).

Liberals demands for the human security in the international politics. According to them security of human can only be guaranteed through the institutional co-operation such as United Nations etc. They calls for establishing conventions under UNSC to provide collective security.

Moreover UN also provides for the idea of collective security to enforce the global rules. UN peacekeeping forces the example of enforcing peace in the region.

Remarks

Actually human security is a concept was proposed by Amartya Sen

Also collective security experiment also used during gulf war and Korean crisis.

feminist criticizes idea of state security argument by Realist. Hence they wants women security. J. B. Elshtain in her book "women and war" calls for promotion of security to women during the occurrence of war.

Social constructivist considers security as a construction of discourse by realist. Hence according to Ed Alexander Wendt "Anarchy is what states makes of it" in the name of security.

Therefore we need to view security in context of human security and state security cannot be isolated from the human security.

Remarks

Also need to include the view of Marxist and Post colonial view of security.

① = ②

A Post colonial view of security (Imp)

b) Global political Economy which focussed on the explaining role of economy in global politics. Global political economy ~~can~~ firstly explained by Kautilya in his "Arthashastra" where he explains economic relations among different states are necessary for building strong geo-political relations.

later on Adam Smith in his book "The wealth of Nation" explained that to promote wealth among nation, nations needs to promote trade.

Liberals also subscribe the idea of increasing trade across the globe.

liberal scholars such as Woodrow Wilson proposed increasing trade and commerce to maintain good relations. Similarly Immanuel Kant held that

Remarks

liberalism
on economic
interdependence
but realist
focus more on
a mercantile policy
helping
neighbour.

to bring perpetual peace there is need to increase trade among nations.

However realist does not give importance to the economic relations of state. According to realist economic co-operation can only be established only when there is strong security co-operation. They suggest, when there is trust deficit state does not go for the increasing trade.

Hence they give very less attention to increasing economic relation unlike liberals.

Critical schools such as Marxist, feminist, social constructivist etc gives their explanation. Marxist suggest economic relations are extremely exploitative and against the developing societies. Immanuel Wallerstein accused western countries for economic exploitation of third world.

feminist highlights the impacts of neo-colonialism and globalization on the women. Similarly social constructivist exposes the flaws in economic relations in the international politics.

Therefore critical school demands more equal development, respect to rights and norms. They also demand for the reduction of inequalities among rich and poor.

(C)

Realism is considered as hegemonic ideology and timeless wisdom. It emphasise on state centrisn, unending desire for power and self help. They calls international relations is in the state of anarchy. According to Morgenthau "power is an means and power is an end".

Realist like George Kenan explain that state acquires power not for

self security lead to dominate over other. This unending desire for power leads to arms race and security dilemma.

According to realist war is a continuous phenomenon. They call countries are either in the preparation of war or in the war. Therefore one who acquires maximum power can win the war. They give less focus to ethics in politics.

Realist also ignores the role of co-operation. For realist co-operation is secondary because countries cooperate for the benefit of self and not others. They criticize liberal idea of League of Nation and blames liberals for the occurrence of world war II.

According to them co-operation is a utopian concept. Only self help help

is necessary in the international politics for them self to security of nation is supreme than the co-operation with other.

Neo-realist view explained by Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer. According to them the structure of the international politics is such that anarchy is bound to occur. They give less importance role of human nature in IR unlike Morgenthau (Realist).

However Kenneth Waltz differ from view of Mearsheimer, who held that power is means and power as end like Morgenthau. According to Waltz security is an end. Nation acquires power for the security.

Therefore Neo-realist like realist also believes anarchy, self help, conflict security dilemma as part of international politics hence they also gives secondary concern for cooperation

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)

Don't just elaborate on
the usual set of realist assumptions
Talk about why they have no
faith in institutions & transnational
institutions

Remarks

9

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>	
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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"?

a) Andrew Linklater represents the critical school or Emancipatory school of Marxism. According to him, orthodox Marxism does not give importance to the role of ideas and values in the co-operation.

For him to end the exploitation it is necessary to abolish the territorial boundaries and establish moral boundaries. He asks for establishment of the grass root democracy.

According to Linklater there is only way to emancipate the exploited class is through the

† Remarks

cooperation by transformation of political community. He asks for the healthy cooperation among the people. Linplater criticizes the hostile nature of world politics.

Therefore Linplater views emancipation of people will be the active participation of people in the politics and governance. It also needs to be feminized by transcending the territorial boundaries of territorial boundaries.

b) Quesada elaborates on his idea of multiple spheres of debate & non material form of emancipation need to recognize form of emancipation. Feminist are heavily criticized the world politics. According to them the world politics is extremely and inherently masculinist in the nature.

Cynthia Enloe criticizes IR theories as malestream theories. According to IR game women a

secondary role hence deprived women a rightful place in the IR. This gives rise to discriminatory practices and violation of women's rights.

Therefore feminist demands for making gender sensitive lenses while formulating policies of IR specially for the women. They want more ~~to~~ women participation of women in the International politics.

Hilary Clinton wants protection of women rights and ensuring women security. Similarly Nitayana Rao wants women centric foreign policy like Sweden in South Asia to ensure peace and conflict.

Remarks

will & how they will be an important part of IR

understanding of IR with

inclusion of feminist viewpoint?

15

4)

As realist claimed that the international politics in the state of anarchy and self help is the only option. Further there is no co-operation among the nations and conflict is the nature of politics.

However English scholars like Hedley Bull and Martin might reject the argument of realist and hold that international society not in anarchy. According to them international politics is represented by "Anarchical societies".

This means there neither complete anarchy nor the complete domestic society. Hence it is in the anarchical society.

Remarks

According to them countries do respect the international norms. There is also global co-operation on various issues like terrorism, climate change through UN, WTO. Hence they suggest that co-operation among states is responsible for the establishment of

~~International Anarchical Society~~
 what ~~is~~ or be compared to ~~anarchical society~~
 write more on it (function?) Also look about for ideas need methods

d) Great debates of international relations occurred among different school on the issue of international state of relations.

First great debate started after world war I. It was between Woodrow Wilson's supporters (Liberal) and E. H. Carr (Realist). Realist challenged

the liberal concept of co-operation in the international politics. This debate was won by the Realist.

second great debate held between Kenneth Waltz (Neo-Realist) and Kehone and Nye (Neo-Liberal). In this debate realism was challenged by the liberalism in 1960's and 1970's. Because of the detente phase, and co-operation in the international sphere. This was won by liberals.

Third debate between Healy Bull and Realist. Bull challenged the idea of complete co-operation among the society.

Therefore these great debates given idea about where the IR are moving in world.

Remarks

Wrong thinking of content
Read the entire topic again
from both

e) Term third world is given to the countries present in the developing world specially continent of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Third world security in terms of security of food, healthcare security and other. - Third world security is different from the security of first world. First world (developed) countries mainly focus on the state security, arms race and security.

However third world countries are facing problems like climate induced disasters, epidemics, hunger, communal conflicts, internal security etc. for all this

Prof. ~~Amrta~~ Amitabh Acharya
calls "insecurity dilemma"

Therefore IR theories
according to third world scholars
like Amitabh Acharya, Mohammed
Ayub are ethnocentric. Because
problems are different from the
first world. Hence the third
world security needs to be addressed
immediately.

(5) Actually you should
have elaborated from the
Station view of Ayub
Acharya. (also
included the views of
Cortis Gunde
who spoke
on Perpetual
Reaction

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) Realism is considered as power view of politics. It was emerged out of the works of Machiavelli's "prince". where he separated ethics from politics. Later on Henry Morgenthau in his book "Politics Among Nations" gave detailed explanation about the realism.

Realism emphasis on the state, centrism, self help, Anarchy of in the international sphere. due to this arms race, security dilemma and conflicts are bound to occur. Realist approach suffered from the various limitations and shortcomings.

Remarks

As suggested by liberal realist does not give any importance to the co-operation among nation. They also does not give importance to global norms and institution. Realist approach is reductionist (Stanley Hoffman). Because it reduced the discipline to the state security.

Similarly Neo-realist like Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer also considers realism as reductionist. According to them Morgenthau made use of human nature to analyse the complex discipline of realism. Hence reduced discipline to the human nature.

According to feminist realist approach is highly masculinist and discriminatory against women. They consider it as malestream approach.

because secondary role given to women (Cynthia Erbe).

Social Constructivist rejects realism because it does not ~~give~~ importance to the ideas, values, norms and cooperation shaping the world politics. Hence they considers it as hostile approach.

Realist approach also does not considers the third world countries problem. According to third world realist, Anita Acharya, Aniya Sumba third world is facing insecurity dilemma. Rather than security dilemma:-

Therefore in current times the world is more becoming complex interdependence (Keohane and Nye) hence realist approach less relevant in third world. yet we cannot reject its role in

Remarks: Shaping world politics for post colonial
 very good context
 thinking include political school as well

(10)

b)

In comparative politics the political development approach given by F. W. Riggs, Samuel P. Huntington, Suzan Payne and Almond & Coleman approach aims to understand the political development of the developing societies.

Samuel P. Huntington while analysing political societies of developing world gave the concept of political decay. According to which countries in third world where people are getting more aware about political developments but there are not adequate number of institutions.

Lack of adequate no. of institutions giving rise to political decay. As the existing system do not able to meet

Remarks

the aspirations of the people. It also gives example about decline of the role of institutions in the policy making.

Similarly Lucian pye gave three aspects of development such as
① political participation ② capacity of institutions
③ functional specialization. If mismatch among any of the aspects will lead to developmental trap (F. W. Riggs).

According to developing nations as prismatic societies suffers from the different problems such as communism, crisis of democracy etc. Therefore he suggest for improving role of institutions. Similarly Samuel Huntington suggest for modernization of these institutions to fulfill the aspirations of people.

Remarks

Good analysis
Analyze Fukuyama's view on well not in order to prevent democracy strong state should provide it not success etc

③

Globalization according to Kenichi Ohama is borderless world, Marshall McLuhan - global village, Anthony Giddens - world of compression in time and space and Thomas Friedman - "world is flat".

Globalization has led to the deterritorialization and decline of the metaphalican world order. It led to emergence of cosmopolitan world (David Held).

Globalist such as Marshall McLuhan, Kenichi Ohama and Susan Strange argues that globalization has led to decline of sovereignty. It led to decreased the role of state in commanding the economic sphere.

Remarks

They further argues that globalization has increased the trade and co-operation among the state. Globalization has also led to decline of the possibility of war and conflict.

However realist like Robert Gilpin, Etham Kapstein argues that still world politics is state centric. According to them sovereignty is not declining rather it is states choice to allow free trade or not. Hence they suggest states are commanding the economic relation.

Realist further reject the idea of co-operation, according to them it is voluntary and cannot last long. Hence wars and conflicts are bound to occur.

According to Transformationalist like David Held, Bob Jessop globalization is not a zero-sum game. Some where state is losing sovereignty and somewhere increasing the international co-operation.

They further accepts that globalization has not benefitted equally to all the countries. Therefore some are losers and some are winners.

Therefore impact of globalization on state and sovereignty remain contest. However we can easily discern that sovereignty concept of Westphalian notion is declining for sure. There is emergence of global institutions like WTO, UNCTAD etc for the co-operation.

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)

Good content - elaboration
 On any question related to the debate
 on impact of globalization, always
 include multiple view of scholars
 from contradictory viewpoints

Remarks

(12)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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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)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

88

2

2

Remarks

GS SCORE

7
8
9

10
11