

D-8

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.

(Content needs to be more specific to the demand of the question)

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Shilpi

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature - Shilpi

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REMARKS

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SECTION A

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

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

Ans(a) Critical theory of International Relations came in the backdrop of excessive emphasis on state and state interaction. When country were busy discussing the national interest and protection of state by balance of power.

Critical School of International relation is based on the Frankfurt school of tradition. They talked about the security of what and from what through Andrew Link letter

According to them link letter security of humans are more important than security of state. They put emphasis on more and more communication betⁿ the communities and encouragement to grassroots democracy. Only when the people from the bottom have their say in international politics, they will ~~indeed~~ be able to establish true democracy in true sense.

Remarks

They assume that the state-centric approach is a top-down approach rather than bottom-up. The people at the bottom are getting no benefits from the war and they are lost in the enthusiasm of national interest. The leaders make the self-interest as national interest. So, Best way out of it is to ~~take effort to enhance~~ the grass root democracy and give platform to enhance their communications between them.

Also, they are of thought that culture in itself became a structure. And people are exploiting culture in order to increase the war. In west, the trickle down effect of economic has reached to strata and they are no more proletarian. Culture is being commoditised by media. They belong to pessimist school who think that nothing can be done now.

Critical school gave more emphasis on the security of humans rather than security of territory.

(S)

Good understanding of elaborate view or the idea of human emancipation. Includes views of scholars

Remarks

(b) Functionalism is a theory that talk about "peace by pieces". Means, the integration needs to started from the Non-state actors like MNCs, Labour, NGOs etc. Then slowly, it will trickle down to the state and state actors.

However, Neofunctionalism do agree with the theory that that integration starts from the the Non-state actors but without political will, it is difficult for the interaction to last longer. They don't believe in the Lobden theory of 'Keep the politicians out'; neither they believe in the theory of David Miltray who talk about functionalism from the perspective of Lobden.

One of the prominent scholars of the school of Neofunctionalism is Franz Hertz who gave the example of European Union. Now, Neofunctionalism provides an alternate model of Regional integration. Karl Deutsch also talk that more is the communication betⁿ the countries, More is the interdependence and less is the chance of war. Neofunctionalism make use of communication betⁿ the Non-state actors in order to increase the integration betⁿ the states.

→ Neofunctionalists are right in their way to include the politicians. But, even after including politicians, it needs a lot of patience and time for the concept to work out. ~~How~~

→ But in 21st century, we see a lot of examples of Neofunctionalism and regional blocks interacting with each other through state as well as non-state actors like EU, ASEAN etc

6

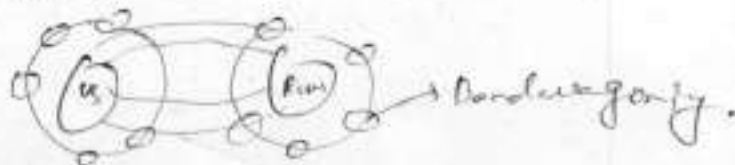
Put in your conclusion into mention of the recent emerging challenges.
 Koplon idea

(c) System theory was first introduced by David Easton.

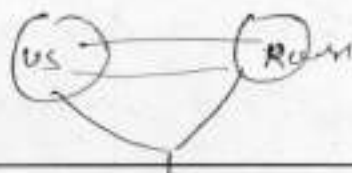
^{Koplon} David Easton in deriving his system theory was influenced from Bertalanffy who gave concept of inter-disciplinary approach and David Easton who talked about scientific theory.

~~Basic assumptions that he took during~~ He belongs to the school of Behaviouralist and in particular Marxist tradition. He analysed the system into by dividing it into 10 traditions.

(i) Bipolar -



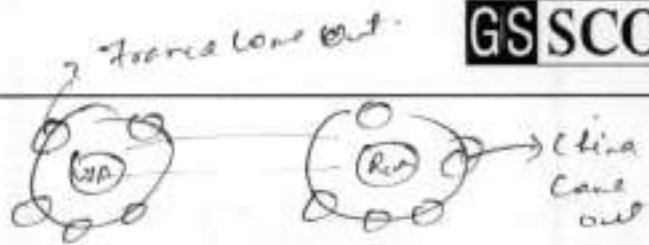
(ii) Less bipolar -



Remarks

D.N.A.M

(15) very loose bipolar



(16) Hegemonic →



(17) International World Order.



(18) Bipolar

(19) Nuclear deterrence

However, it has been criticised on the basis of

(i) No system is able to describe the present world order.

(ii) John Stanley has told that this theory is wrong step in right direction.

This is one of the many theories under the systems approach

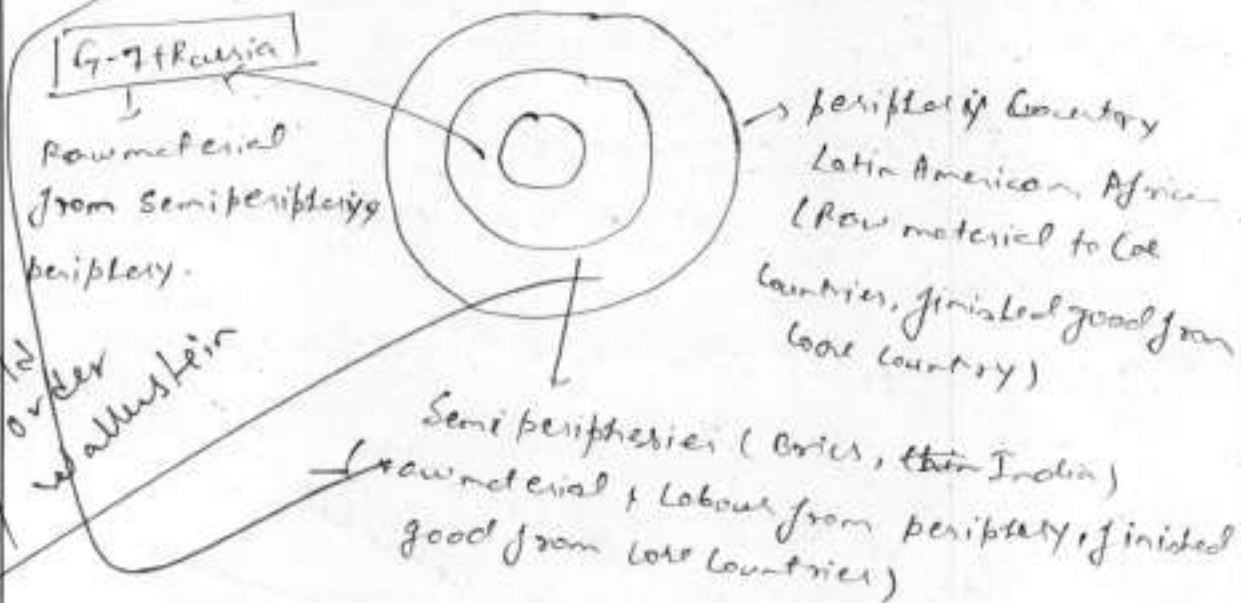
2

Remember Read the question (In general)

(d) Dependency school was a reaction of Latin American & African scholars against the capitalist theories. It belongs to the tradition of Marxist tradition, particularly from the instrumentalist school of theory. It talks about economic and dependence of the 3rd world countries on the core countries.

A.H. Frank

→ According to him, core countries remain dominating the world resources and the peripheral countries from Africa remain source of raw materials to the core countries.



→ Immanuel Wallerstein is one of the prominent scholars of dependency school who had shown that how the countries even after independence continues to be poor due to exploitative characteristics of capitalist countries.

Remarks

(3)

Dependency school talks only about core-periphery

Prashant, Santosh
Read Again

They talk about "development of under development", the countries in the south, the inequality has increased and their resources have been exploited. There is high level exploitation of human labour from the countries of semi-periphery to keep the production prices low.

Ralph Miliband also acknowledged that the managerial revolution in the late countries is myth.

Arle) → globalisation was coined by Kenichi Maizumi, it is recognised as post cold war phenomenon, but acc to marxists scholars it is basically from the 17th century, it is a spread of capitalism. Acc to Anthony Giddens, globalisation is a compression in time and space.

Acc to Motek Singh Ahumaliya, globalisation can be expressed as free movement of people, finance & material. However, the movement of people was never free. Since there is no free movement of people, globalisation begins with disasters like huge migration due to push & pull factors.

Recently, Germany who is a champion of globalisation has taken step against increasing migration. Europe is being the worst hit of migration.

due to its proximity to Middle east. Apart from this, globalisation has given rise to consumerism culture which led to aspiration explosion among people. When these aspirations are not fulfilled, there starts frustration which resists the free flow of ideas and communication betⁿ the people.

Acc. to Xi Jinping, globalisation is a double edged sword. One needs to give correct policies in order to take advantage of globalisation. Recently, slogans like America first, Hungary belong to Hungarians etc can be considered as offshoot of globalisation.

However, it comes with its own set of merits. Acc. to Justice Bhagwati & Ananta Sen, it has enhanced the life standards of millions. Most people from poor countries target more = profits. For example, China has reduced its poverty from 26% to 6% in 2014. There is ease of visa liberalisation which increases the interaction of people which further help in spill-over of knowledge. Knowledge spill-over leads to innovation which further have a positive effect on the life of people.

So, globalisation has its own set of opportunities & challenges and help people to interact more & make the world more stable & predictable.

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)

Content is fine but
structuring is poor
You need to segregate the
positive & negative aspects
& write in a pointwise
manner

4

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

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

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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)

Ans (a) Different types of party system;

Acc. to Edmund Burke, "A party is a group of people coming together for a common ideology and perform the functions of deep party of democracy in the country."

On the other side, some scholars are of view that party are power tools. D.V. Keirston gave concept of "catch all parties". Political party was first defined by Lenin.

Acc. to Lenin, political party are vanguard of revolution. He has given this concept in terms of Communist party. Political party work is to to arouse consciousness among the people to make the people ready for revolution. They are secret agencies working for the revolution to establish the rule of proletariats.

Not very relevant

Remarks

Second definition was given by Duverger who talk about diff. party system acc. to type of elections system. Like for Majoritarian system, it will be 2 party system. If the system is proportional, then it will be multi party system.

He also talk about the party system according to base. If it has a mass base, it will be liberal party, but if it has base of elites, it will be cadre bound party whose emphasis is on discipline.

He also talk about internal party structures like cell belong to leftist party, Branch to liberal and caucus belong to rightist party.

Acc. to Joseph La Palombara, he gave diff. party system like Hegemonic party system which popular in China. One party dominant party system prevalent in South Africa i.e. South African Nationalist party. India also upto 1967, One party dominant system.

Two party system on basis of ideologies. For eg.

Britain \leftarrow Conservative \rightarrow in favour of elites
 \leftarrow Labour Party

America \leftarrow Republicans \rightarrow Neoliberalism

\leftarrow Democrats \rightarrow Sociological liberalism.

He also gave two party system on the basis of Max Weber
 For eg.

Remarks

Britain / Conservatives - Base - elites
 / Labour party -> Mass Base - Working class.

Acc to Mitchells, he believe in iron rule of oligarchy.

He studied the party in developed & developing countries and find out that there is no diff. bet = the develop. & developig. All comes to elites & functioning is also

- some
 It would be better if you draw first functional aspects of one party, two party & multi party system & then switch to view of scholars.

7

(b) Feminist analysis of International relations!

-> Acc to Feminist, the International relations is the most muscular discipline of all. Men is responsible for the making the discipline so masculinist. Women are present in side roles like sen waken in military camp. Arranging dinner for the people. &

It is evident from the fact that not more than 25 women take on the head of govt. In last 20 years Cynthia Enloe in her book, Dian, Deacher & Bonner told that International is personal & personal & in international / Men theory has been responsible for sepeschig the state political from personal. The centre of theories should be protection of Human beings.

Remarks

what does she mean when she asked what was meant by all the women?

- Women are worst affected by war and still no suggestion being taken from women. Her women perspective included, there has been too war..

Coolidge in her book Sex & Death also criticise the divorce of Man of from war and insensitivity of Man towards the war.

Tickner most prominent in her book Feminist perspective has rearrange the Morgenthau's principle of Interaction relation. She opposed to Morgenthau view of taking the Hunan nature as animal instincts & provide more constructive view of Hunan nature. On the other hand, she told ultimate aim of states should not be security of state but security of human beings. She took more constructive view of National interest & told National interest lies in the interest of its beings.

From India Vijay Lenora Pandit has told that Let's Sweet in peace & not bleed in war. Apart of from this Sweden is become the first country with feminist & foreign policy with the help of Margot Holtey.

Remarks

• Hillary Clinton also talk about taking the feminist view and consideration into account during formulation of Foreign Policy as they are the one worst hit by War. They constitute the maximum no. of refugees & migrants during refugees crisis.

Feminist view do beyond the International relation perspective and ~~total~~ tell about how to solve the problem of world by right perspective of women into account.

~~the~~ Recently UN Human rights Commissioner Mary Robinson told that climate change is a man-made problem with feminist solution.

That itself shows the relevance of feminist perspective during the formulation of any policy.

They constitute the half of the population, half of the ideas & half of the culture of world. So, without taking the perspective of women into consideration, it is difficult to go head in international arena.

what are the changes supposed to happen when women views are included in IM

Analyse Her critique of War & Militarism

Critique a bit more on Her critique of Realist dominance

Remarks

9

Clash of civilisation :-

→ Clash of civilisation concept goes back to Hegelian tradition. Hegel describes that world in a dialectic between ideologies and civilization. Civilization clashes due to its difference in its culture, way of life & thinking. Once they start dialectic, ~~the~~ between each other, there is a bound to be a dispute between the two. Due to disputes, they will clash with each other. The one which is superior will win at the end of and that will be the end of world and a similar order will be set up all over.

After cold war and disintegration of Russia, the liberals took away discourse of Hegelian clash of civilization and declared the liberalism as the end of the history of world. Francis Fukuyama gave the slogan of End of the world and kept the supremacy of liberal order as the best order the world can have.

However, the concept was revived by S.P. Huntington who revived the concept of Clash of Civilisations - He talked about eleven

Remarks

You should start directly with Huntington

Ken of Hindu religions

civilization all over the world. His proposal in discourse in context of the China - America rivalry. China is giving challenge to American Hegemony. Napoleon has once told that, when China will come out, it will control the world.

Acc. to Huntington the main challenge to American Civilization come from the Sino culture. He didn't consider the Middle east as big rival as he shows that there are many number of similarities between the civilization of Middle east & America. For example, they come from same ancestor. But in Sino, the civilizational values are same, there are less chance of clash. But in case of China - America, there exist a lot of difference which is bound to clash.

However, critics don't agree with the concept. Social constructivist like Xi Jinping talk about greater cooperation and New world order in the world. Also, Henry Kissinger talk about greater cooperation among the the countries rather than rivalries. On the other hand, there exist realist & structuralist. Machiavelli has already warned America about the

Talk about the clash of Western & Islamic Civilization
Reason & how to prevent it?

America Jentary. Professor Allison talk about the industrial trap. But the way, they describe it is different from the way Huntington describes it. etc.

Acc. to Huntington, the main strength of American civilization comes from its geography. It was isolated from the world politics to the west of Europe. But with the rise of China, the pivot has shifted from Europe to Indian Ocean. Scholars say the New history will be written on the water of Indian Ocean. So, New clash that is anticipated in betⁿ America & China. But due to Combin- interdependence given by Joseph Nye, it is difficult for both the power to go for full fledged war.

Too much
vague
Read
proper books for
more structure &
more relevant
content than
Huntington

8

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

Ans. (a) Robert Cox is known for his theory of Hegemony. Robert Cox belongs to Marxist school and particular Gramscian tradition.

According to Robert Cox, ~~people~~ theories are made for someone for some purpose. People write theories from the perspective of the people who will get benefit out of this.

Acc. to Robert Cox, America's Hegemony comes from America's ^{military} economic power. America's ^{military} economic power comes from its economic power. The economic power is a result of its free trade and because America was able to convince people that free trade is in the benefit of the world.

The concept of free trade came from

Remarks

Nilson. These theories of liberalism, capitalism etc support free trade. So, Hegemony goes in a cyclic manner.

There is a huge role of ideologies in ~~matter~~ empowering the Hegemonic concept in ~~case of~~ international relation. So, Ideology part during the study of International relations ~~cannot~~ be ignored.

(b) what methods he suggests to overcome this Hegemony

(b) Social Constructivism

→ Social Constructivism theory came out when there was too much emphasis on realism. Social Constructivism talk about role of ideas & thought shaping the world order.

Nicholas Ony was the first one who talked about social Constructivism in post cold war time.

Alexander Waltz ^{Wendt} talks about the theory below what we want it to become. He gave example of Anarchy. Anarchy was understood in the Model era in two terms. First Hobbesian anarchy where people are ruled by animal instincts

Remarks

and second ^{tradition} ~~hook~~ ~~era~~ where Anarchy was good as people was good. Again ~~in~~ 20th Century, Anarchy was understood as the absence of International order.

So, it is very true that ~~the~~ ~~theory~~ ~~theory~~ as what we make it off

Anthony Giddens talk about the structures ~~as~~ cannot be changed but the person who are interpreting the structures, can interpret it in different way.

what is the perception of Anarchy tradition by this

→ So, social constructivist talk about Norms, ideas, and effect of culture. We don't see the things as it is but we see the things through the spectacles of culture.

→ In present context, ^{role of perceptions} Nina Halberstadt has described the role of society, norms and stigma in context of the nuclear theory/stigma due to which America was not able to use the nuclear bomb again even at the cost of its hegemony in Vietnam.

→ So, the importance of ideas, norms & culture cannot be ignored during international order. Henry Kissinger talk about cooperation betⁿ America & China.

Remarks

(c) Hegemonic stability theory:-

A It was given by Robert Gilpin. According to him, ~~the~~ the world order can be maintained only through liberal order.

In order to uphold liberal world order, someone need to come up and take the responsibility. Other countries will obey the world order because it is in their benefits to do so. The one who will take the responsibility of upholding the world order will get benefited by it too.

- upto 2nd world war, the Britain was hegemony and the world was going according to the rules made by Britain which is called Pan-Briticonia.

After 2nd world war, pan-Briticonia decline & gave emergence to another world power called pan-Americana.

Whenever, the power is in someone's hand, other power rise given challenges to it and create the world order. For now, china is the biggest threat pan-Americana is facing.

Remarks

3

You need to elaborate on roles what the various roles what the hegemon perform? what are the challenges it faces?

(d) Problem with State Centric Approach

The criticism of state centric approach comes from (i) English school → Hedley Bull who talk about negligence of ideas during this approach. He called ~~state~~ the present state of world order in state of cooperation & anarchy.

(ii) Feminist → Feminist like Carol Cohn in sex & death talk about the divorce of men from war. How women are getting exploited due to this divorce. No place of feminist voice in the international relation as accused state centric approach as a gross human right violator.

(iii) Social Constructivist → Accused a state centric approach as a gross negligence of culture, norms and value of system.

(iv) Marxist → ~~are~~ Are of opinion that, it is the weapon of capitalism to save itself from the people.

These are enquiries
problems means
what are the
internal
contradictions/
shortcomings
of the approach
on 1st
owl

GS SCORE

(3) In general, the State Centric Approach points towards realism and structural realism.

(i) No security to human lives → "Ayub Khan & prof.
Anwar Ahsan told the How Army put its
interest as a national interest.

(ii) Didn't get representation of all the people → An
L.W. Wright told that the decision to bomb the
nuclear on Japan was of Jewi.

(iii) Undermine people to people contact → liberalism
accused state centric approach as a negligence
of cooperation among the states.

(e) Response of Developing & least developing countries
in the towards globalisation:-

→ Views differ from place to place. For example
in India, China, there is a positive effect of
globalisation. China's trade share has increased
from ~~24%~~ 4% in 1980 to 17%. This is marginal
increase in the share of trade for Middle East
countries. However, for Latin American countries,
it has decreased.

→ Countries like South Korea, Vietnam has done considerable
good from poor to middle income countries

Remarks

and led to Asian Miracle. Singapore has done good. In proponent of globalisation Justide Bhatnagar, Bhonupratap Mehta, Tolpt stivity, Xi Jinping etc talk that that we need internal reforms in order to reap the fruit of globalisation. Globalisation itself cannot be growth and help in poverty alleviation. Acc. to Bhatnagar, poverty has become helped in the world. Most of the benefits are taken by developing countries.

However, Dhiktu Parekh talk that the present model of globalisation is result of Neo-liberalism model not interaction betⁿ the civilisations. The model should be based on interacting all the civilisations.

Acc. to Noam chomsky, the Hunger & Health condition has deteriorated of the globalisation.

- Acc. to Ramesh Mehta, it is soft phase of Capitalism. Vandana Shiva called the globalisation as Brutal & destruction to the environment.
- Dependency school also talk about globalisation exploit the underdeveloped world & talk about a "development of Underdevelopment".

Remarks

- Daudlati Ghosh has talked about globalisation
 - has increased the inequality among the society.

So, globalisation has given a mixed effect on developing & underdeveloped world. we have example of Singapore & Vietnam which has been benefitted immensely. On the other side, Latin American countries where share has decreased in trade.

You don't
 have to talk about
 globalization or views
 of scholars

Instead talk about
 developing countries and
 responding to the
 emerging challenges

3

Remarks

6. Attempt all questions:

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

Ans (b) Almond differentiation:

Almond belong to the tradition of behaviourists and post modernist. He gave the term 'In view' in political development theory along with B. parwell and 'elit' civic culture theory along with sigmond verba. He also gave ~~the~~ pressure groups theory.

- pressure groups are groups that pressure the govt. to make its work done. Scholars call it "invisible empires". Pressure groups are a identity of vibrant and thriving democracy. Pressure group and Interest group are used interchangeably. The main diff. lies in the Monoclassness. Pressure groups Monoclassness are signified the process through which one is going to achieve the targets while the interest groups are nonclassness signified a the purpose or objective of the group.

Remarks

from your answer - it is not bearing what is the difference b/w the two

Acc to Almond's description of pressure groups:-

(a) Institutional → The groups that are attached to the govt bodies are called Institutional. Most powerful
eg → Civil servant groups, trade union etc

(b) Associational → The group of people that come for a specific purpose. They are generally very powerful in nature. They are the characteristic of developed countries. However, Now-a-days with increased globalisation they are prevalent in developing countries like India to help ~~attract~~ modify the policies according to their interest
eg → Business group → FICCI, CII etc

(c) Non-Associational → The group which are made on the basis of caste, religion, etc. Not much effective in modifying the policies. Very much prevalent in developing & under developed countries.

For eg → Bajrang Dal, Raneer Sena.

→ They are already fragmented unit. Sometimes in developing countries, some pressure groups start as associational but due to internal fragmentation in society end up being non-associational.

Remarks

(d) Anomic → The group that are not qualified for any of the three are called Anomic.

→ Acc to Romesh Chandra Gupta, the ~~pressure~~ ^{Example} group in India is led by empty stomach but in west it is led by full-stomach. - environment

→ ~~Interest group~~ Apart from the Non-relativists, there is a diff. in methodology also. The Interest groups are a mix of Associational in nature and generally protective in nature. But in case of pressure group it can be Associational, Non-associative. It can be protective or promotive in nature.

you need to include news of Hatcher & Lemme also

(e) Non-alignment Movement in today's World

- Non-alignment movement is ~~got~~ brain child of India. It was called Nehru idealism, realism ~~and~~ and some times pragmatism. Some scholars also called it Nehru exceptionalism.

Henry Kissinger told that it was the best practical way out to keep the identity in military divided world.

6

- Stalin told that if bone one is not with us, it is against us. On the other hand Dallas called

◉ NAM as Netu & immorality. America accused it of being it pro soviet talk about Neutrality.

→ NAM was made ~~to~~ to maintain the strategic autonomy of the 3rd world countries in the country divided world. However, it was always ~~not~~ more tilted to Soviet union. Apart from this, the achievement was less. As it was against American Imperialism but silent against Soviet Imperialism. Also, the originally fragmented structure add to the status quo condition of NAM.

There were ~~the~~ contradictions since its inception.

Present status of NAM in it has got lost & lost its relevance in the Apolar world. C. Raja Mohan ~~accused~~ talk about identity crisis of NAM and talk that it would have been better if it had ended it after the end of cold war. It would have been more graceful exist.

The founding member the Yugoslavia don't exist, Egypt is more close to America and India culture is also not interested towards NAM.

Remarks

→ There ~~is~~ no issue to be discussed. The fragmented structure has added to the status quo status. NAM still divided into military blocks even after the end of cold war.

→ Recent war in Syria, there was no action from side of NAM. ~~It~~ as Syria is a member of NAM. There is no active participation of NAM in world politics.

However, Norhtimble RoD is of view, NAM is still relevant. NAM is about Nonalignment; it ~~can help~~ mean, even in ~~Apolar~~ world, we will not submit to the Military powers. In other areas like South-South cooperation, largest platform of developing countries, similar problem to countries can help bring demand in WTO, some views on Agriculture, strengthening the World order, and making world of a better place with equal and mutual respect to each other.

India has become a middle income country, but it shares a lot of characteristics

Remarks

what was the inherent contradiction of NAM even when it was at the peak of its glory

what are the new challenges for it today?

with underdeveloped countries like hunger, poverty, gender bias etc. NAM presently is in crisis leadership, resource. It can be provided by ~~India~~ India or ~~to~~ today India is better placed in terms of military power and resource to take the leadership. India should not neglect it but use it for increasing its soft power and increase its south-south cooperation. ~~Today~~ Today NAM needs India, & India should go ahead to take leadership for NAM. As per C. Raja Mohan NAM is in state of ~~collapse~~ and India is only country that can give life to it.

You need
to elaborate
on the new platforms
where it can find
its last relevance

①

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

7. Attempt all questions:

(a) Discuss the features of democratic peace theory of International Relations.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) While the classical approaches continue to place the state in the centre of their propositions, sociological liberalism shifts its focus on transnational aspect and actors. Discuss.

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) Analyse how the liberal, realist and critical approaches views the phenomena of Globalization.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>		
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8. Attempt all questions:

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks