



An Institute for Civil Services

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TEST COPY

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AIR - 112
(CSE 2022)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 02

152

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.

Improve your answers with the suggestions provided. You need to explain the points covered to the questions being asked & support them with strong critical comments.

Big scope for excellence!

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Jarad Pratik Anil

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

REMARKS

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- Discuss briefly the methods of neo Colonialism.
- Discuss major themes and issues of the New International Economic Order.
- Development as Underdevelopment and Dependency.
- Limitations and Challenges of David Easton's Input-Output Model.

a) Neo-colonialism is term firstly used by former Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah representing unequal relationship between former colonial power & colonies after decolonisation. The term is used to represent complex interaction between the western power & newly & independent colonies.

Neo-colonialism as school of thought has underlyed different methods of neo-colonialism, scholars like Gayatri Spivak & Edward Said talk about cultural neo-colonialism. Edward said in his book 'Orientalism' has showed that how culture in middle east is portrayed as regressive & tilted toward dictatorship.

whereas other scholars also mention about unequal economic relationship & uneven economic benefit coming out of western world & decolonised colonies.

Remarks

Marxist scholars especially dependency scholars
 like A.G. Frank "talks about economic colonisation
 through dependency theory. Other scholars like
 Immanuel Wallerstein in his "world system theory"
 has shown that whole economic & political
 structure has been constructed in such a way
 that national economies of former colonies would
 serve interest of international bourgeoisie.

Hence, to conclude we can suggest that
 neo-colonialism is complex process having underpinnings
 in economic, political, cultural & ideological colonialism.

b) The idea of New International Economic Order
 was first conceptualised at Algiers Summit at 1962.
 It was response of newly developed independent
 former colonies towards contemporary dominant economic
 model, which was serving interest of dominant
 western block.

Though formal decolonisation process ended in 1960s
 but new kind of domination mainly economic
 domination was exercised by western block over
 former colonies. The result of neo-colonialism led

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to persistence of high level of poverty, illiteracy, & economic backwardness.

Though Bretton wood institutions like IMF & World Bank were established with objectives of maintaining monetary & financial stability, but it failed to address widening economic inequalities between nations. The scholars like Paul Krugman, Joseph Stiglitz referred to unequal representation & structural faults within global economic governance system, which led to dominance of western world towards countries of south.

Thus, New Economic world order was based on principle of south-south cooperation, where so called progressive south countries would assist trailing countries in economic development. It also called for equal representation & more political voice in model of economic governance structure.

Despite noble objectives of NEEC, it failed to achieve its objectives like gaining voice in institutions like ~~WTO~~ World Bank, IMF, etc. The faultlines between countries of south & their preconceived tilt towards two block further complicated new governance model.

Remarks

Hence to conclude we can suggest that new international economic order was progressive attempt to bring fundamental changes in unequal & economic governance model. But structural limitations & non alignment movement & failure to bring consensus among countries of south led to failure in achieving desired goals.

c) -

As process of decolonisation started in 1940s there was debate among scholars about model of economic development that can bring changes economic structure of independent colonies. As, liberal school forwarded prescriptions like political development & political modernisation, it was opposed by dependency scholars like A.G. Frank.

Joseph Nye has proposed political development model in which he suggest adoption of western democratic model. According to him, it would bring desired changes in economic & political field favouring economic growth. Whereas Samuel P. Huntington & David Apter proposed political modernization model

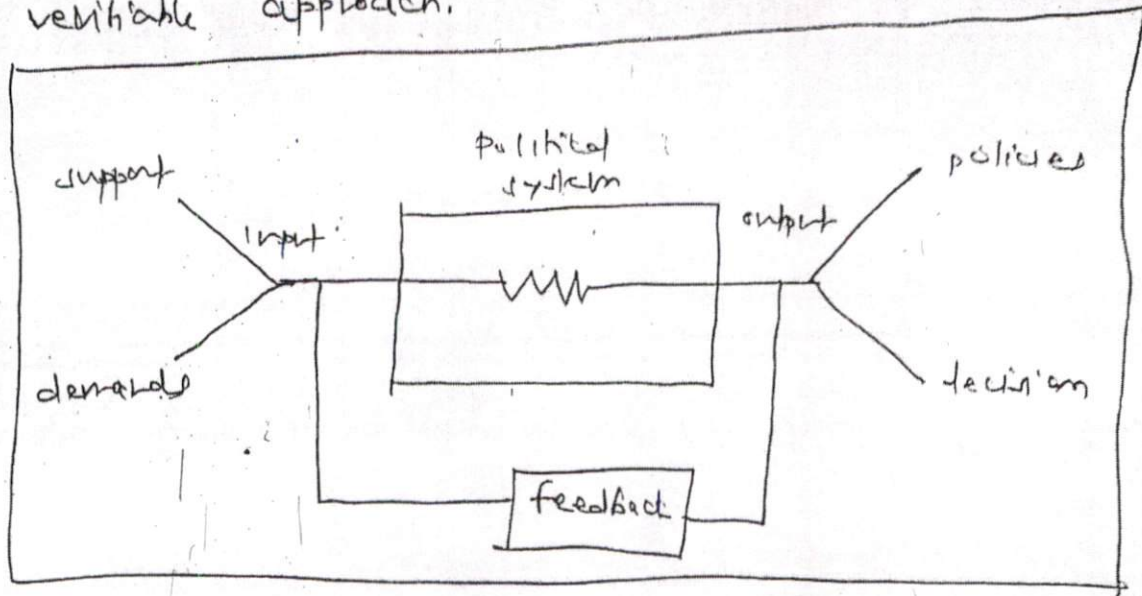
in which he suggest modernisation of state based on secularisation, urbanisation, rationalisation & industrialisation.

Dependency school influenced by ideas of Marx criticised developmentalism approach proposed liberal scholars as attempt to use & use colonies as instrument of global capitalism. Dependency scholar A.G. Frank in his book 'Capitalism & Underdevelopment in Latin America' has shown how capitalism has led to development & underdevelopment in Latin America.

Other scholar Cardoso, Wiliam dependency school has shown how African states became clientist clientist states fulfilling objectives of western countries. These former colonies are serving as transmission belt in global model of capitalism.

In addition to dependency scholars, scholars of relative autonomy like Hamza Alavi, Pranab Bardhan have also shown how overdeveloped state (imposed by western world) has contributing global capitalism at cost of own people. Hence, both dependency & structuralist school has shown how western model of capitalism is leading to development & underdevelopment.

c) - David Easton has given system's approach, which is also known as input-output model. This approach is influenced by ideas of behaviouralism which proposes priority to value free, integrated & verifiable approach.



David Easton has given idea of political system, which is defined by its boundaries & environment. Boundaries represent limits of political system, whereas environment contain areas which influence or get influenced by political system. Political system is prime system over other system like culture, religion or economic system, as it performs function of authoritative allocation of values.

According to him, political system is self-improving system. Through feedback mechanism, it addresses shortcomings of system & led to improvement & survival of political system.

But idea of feedback mechanism was criticised by Eugene Mahan. According to him, it is not theory, rather just theoretical framework. He also questioned about emphasis on maintenance, stability, persistence within system. Similar idea has also been voiced by marxist scholars calling it as status-quoist & biased towards western democratic system. It ignored idea of revolution, discontent within people, inequality within groups in desire of stability.

Scholars like Parsons, while criticising David Easton's system approach for short of framing any theory, also congratulate him for building comprehensive theory for empirical analysis of political model. Hence, though David Easton built scientific theory detached by system, but failed to remove value biasness.

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4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) While the UN did not achieve its ultimate goal of maintaining peace and security throughout the Cold War, it was more successful in fields such as decolonization and human rights. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Define Multi-polarity. Do you think that multi-polar distributions of power result in a more stable world? Examine. (250 Words) (20)
- (c) Do you think that globalisation has made the world a better place and reduced the gap between the West and the "rest"? Examine the given statement in the light of anti-globalist views. (200 Words) (15)

The idea of United Nations is based on liberal idea of collective security proposed by liberal institutionalists scholars. It was mainly origin in brainstorming of woodrow Wilson who has proposed idea of League of Nations in 1917. Despite universal acceptability of idea of UN, it has remained complex as per its success & failure analysis.

According to Shashi Tharoor, UN is reflection of our society. If we want it to succeed, it will. UN with its principal organ UNSC has remained core of multilateral governance. It was proposed to fulfill objectives like avoiding wars & providing platform for nations to engage in order to reduce conflict.

Remark

Though it has certain successes like peacekeeping operations, limiting violence in Korean war, but it has failed to limit war in cold war period. The prime reason being structure of UNSC. As, UNSC provides P5 member double veto, which restricts action of UN on their on aggressive act, it reduced functionality of UN in limiting military conflicts in cold war period.

Also, as world was divided into Eastern & Western block marked by distinct ideologies, it paralysed UNSC in P3-P5 issue, which led to failure of UN in fulfilling its mandate with respect to limiting war & conflicts. It led to multiple crises like Palestinian conflict, Israel-Arab war, Indo-Pakistan war, Iran-Iraq war, Iraq invasion of Kuwait, etc.

But, United Nations has performed key role in addressing human rights & other human security issue. The organisations like UN Human Rights Council, World Health Organisation, World Food Programme, FAO performed key role in addressing

human security comprehensively - health, nutrition, social security.

United Nation through Platform of UNCTA gave much needed voice to colonies for decolonisation, the nations like India, Indonesia consistently pushed for decolonisation of Africa through UNCTA. The principle of right to self-determination was made popular through organisations like United Nations.

But it failed to address certain key human rights issues like recurrent civil wars, Rwandan ~~ethnic~~ ethnic cleansing, Palestinian refugee crisis. Also: UN failed to restrict actions of France & Portugal in kidnapping colonisation of Indo-China & Malayan Peninsula.

Thus, we can suggest that problem doesn't lie in multilateral governance institution like United Nations, but it is structure of institution which provides disproportionate powers to western world. Thus in order to fulfill mandate of UN, it is necessary to bring much needed UN reforms to make it inclusive & sustainable.

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b) —

The distribution of power & its impact on stability of a world order has been important area of study for scholars of international relations. In traditional terms, power is defined as ability of achieving desired outcomes through domination. The inequality in capabilities has led to distribution of power across nations.

Multipolarity

The multipolarity refers to structure of world order where multiple players holding relatively equal powers. It led to situation where global power is distributed evenly across different countries. There may be differences in nature of power, but it has relatively equal cumulative power distribution.

Multipolarity & stability of world order

There is debate among scholars about possible consequence of multipolar world order. The scholars of realist tradition like Kenneth Waltz & Alexander J. George calls multipolarity as dangerous situation for world peace.

Remarks

According to neo-realists like Kenneth Waltz, multipolar system led to multiple alliances, multiple suspicions, & multiple disputes. According to him, fluidity in alliance system led to explosive world order marked by heightened suspicion & multiple conflicts.

Whereas proponents of multipolarity suggest that, multipolar world order acts as deterrence against preponderance of power by any actor. It led to easy to check on disproportionate power/increase. Multipolar world order led to smooth functioning & collective security.

The scholars of neo-realists school prepared dual polarity structure as more conducive towards world peace. According to Kissinger, each superpower would ensure that there would be peace & stability in its area of influence. It led to relatively lower security dilemma & lower suspicion.

Whereas scholars like Joseph Nye prepared classical based power distribution. According to him,

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there should be unipolar military power, multipolar economic power & diffused social power. It would allow to keep tensions low & relatively more focus on internal development.

Thus, multipolar world order though led to equitable distribution of power, but it also led to uniform distribution of risk & conflicts. Hence we can conclude that there is no ~~ambiguity~~ consensus in scholars about distribution of power.

g- According to Marshall McLuhan, globalisation has led to world as global village. There has been compression in terms of time & space. As suggested by Thomas Friedman, individual, state, civil society organisations have been interrelated in such complex way, unparalleled to any extent in history.

Globalisation is complex phenomenon, with its impact well pronounced in every sector ranging from economy to society. But whether it has led to world a better place or worst place, still remains topic of debate.

Remarks

On one hand, scholar like Jagdish Bhagwati in his book 'In defence of globalisation' has given qualitative & quantitative analysis of globalisation. According to him, globalisation has led improvement in lives of common people that we can analyse through statistic like halving poor population those living below \$1 in last two decades.

On other hand, scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein, George Herve, Ramesh Thakur, Arundhati Ray have criticised globalisation for advancing intra-country & inter country inequalities. According to him, globalisation has benefitted western countries & widened gap between countries of north & south.

According to George Herve & Ramesh Thakur in their book 'Dark side of globalisation', has suggested that globalisation has led end of geography & end of history. They reported that Guinea Bissau became first narco state, three other countries reported negative growth rate with advancement of neo-liberal policies in their respective countries.

Amrindhori Ray, in her book "Capitalism - Worst stories" has called neo-liberalism as mutant variety of neo-colonialism, remotely controlled & digitally operated. This neo-liberal globalisation has benefited 1% plutocrats at cost 99% common people.

Even scholars of western world like Joseph Stiglitz in his book "Making Globalisation work" a) has reported discontent in the western world about globalisation.

Despite above criticism, scholars like Amartya Sen & Joseph Stiglitz still recognise significance of globalisation. According to Joseph Stiglitz, it is necessary to address democratic deficit in institution of globalisation, whereas Amartya Sen proposes capability development approach to address shortcomings of globalisation.

To conclude we can say that, undoubtedly globalisation has given push to developing countries in economic growth, but failed to distribute fruits of gain equitably. Thus in words of PM Modi, we need to give touch of humane approach to globalisation.

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- NAM and New international economic order
- Economic globalization reaps social benefits in developing countries. Discuss.
- Limitations and Challenges Almond's Structural-Functional Approach
- Nature and function of the state in developing countries

Non-alignment movement is largest association of third world countries outside United Nations. It has roots in post world war II block politics, in which these countries decided to follow autonomous path. The new international economic order was idea of third world countries about equitable economic world order.

The new international economic order was proposed at Algiers in 1961 as response to perceived western dominated economic order. It was based on giving more representation & voice to third world countries in determining policies of global economic governance.

Non-alignment movement performed key role of giving voice to concerns of third world countries through adopting agenda of new economic world order. The countries like India & Indonesia pushed idea of

Remarks

new economic world order at platform of UNGA. It gave much needed bargaining power through collective voice of third countries.

But heightened tensions in cold war period failed to ~~at~~ give much substance to demand of new economic world order. The Non-alignment movement was partly responsible for not fulfilling mandate of new economic world order. Except political voice, it failed to push into diplomacy at higher level.

The silent divisions within Non-alignment movement like closeness of India to Soviet economic model, while closeness of countries like Mexico, Philippines to western model led to failure in bringing agenda at higher table. Also the huge diversity in political & economic structure between countries of Non-alignment movement was also responsible for relative decline of idea of new economic world order.

The failure of pushing of new economic world

order can also be identified through visible low voice of developing countries in institutions of global governance. The countries like Vietnam, India must lead their voice in achieving objectives of new international economic order to make global economic model much equitable & sustainable.

Globalization is complex term, having multiple process some overlapping, while some are contradictory. Thus, economic globalization has overlapping impact on other facets of globalization like cultural & social globalization. In developing countries, where social structures assume significant important globalization has brought wide ranging effects.

Economic globalization marked by flow of capital, funds machinery to developing countries led to development of multiple classes overshadowing caste structure as like in India. The growth of middle class has led to significant impact on cultural & political sphere. Example: green revolution & rise of dominant caste as a separate class.

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Economic globalization has also led to growth of economic opportunities for vulnerable & exploited section like women. Increasing education & economic opportunities led to fundamental shift in cultural & social aspects related to women.

Economic globalization has also strengthened voice of working class which can be identified through growing trade unionism in developing countries.

Thus economic globalization has transcended rigid traditional social boundaries benefiting varied societies, making them competent in other fields like politics, cultural & technological sector.

But at the same time, economic globalization has also created numerous social problems like increased social tensions due to increased economic inequality, suppression & threats for economic exploitation, mad race for economical benefit at cost of environment.

Hence we can suggest that economic globalization though created multiple social benefits, transferring skills & knowledge across societal boundaries, but at same time created social tensions across boundaries.

Almond & Powell has given structural functional approach in order to address limitations of the system approach given by David Easton. The structural functional approach is based on basic assumption that different political systems are at different stages of political development & we must consider this fact while defining universal political model.

After taking influence from David Easton's system approach & Malinowski's functionalism, Almond & Powell have given following: framework related to political system:-

- i) Political system & society are closely interlinked with each other.
- ii) Society has dominant tendency toward stability, which is provided by maintenance framework within political system.

iii) But change is natural rule, but change happens gradually & coaptively giving sufficient time to political system to adapt changes.

Thus, while he recognised change in society & political system possible unlike David Easton's model, he still insist on maintenance & stability political system. Thus marxist scholars still criticised structural functional approach as status quo & biased towards western model.

While Radhakrishnan criticised it for creating unnecessary jargons & making it complex. Its excessive focus on stability, persistence ignoring violent changes also limits feasibility of structural functional approach.

Despite limitations, we must appreciate structural functional approach for addressing limitations of static system approach & for providing methodological framework for studying political science.

a) → Though state is universal phenomenon marked by distinct authority & territory, still it remained as contested concept. The state in developing countries have been studied by several schools of thoughts.

The developing state has certain features which make it unique in sense. The states in developing countries lack functional specialisation as suggested by scholars like Monterque. Also there has been gap between constitution & constitutionalism due to disproportionate impact of social structures in functioning of state.

Liberal scholars like Riggs has called these states as passing through developmental prism. While scholars like Gunnar Myrdal has called them as 'soft state'. The failure of political system in developing states are due to 'political decay'. The idea of political decay is explained by Samuel P. Huntington as gap between people's participation & capacity & institutionalisation of such participation.

Remarks

Whereas Marxist scholars while criticising nature of state explained by liberal scholars utilised instrumentalist & structuralist approach. According to Ralph Milliband, states in developing countries still act as instrument of bourgeois class. Cardoso, A.G. & Faletto have given account of underdevelopment of these states.

Structuralist scholars like Hamza Alavi proposed concept of overdeveloped state while analysing nature of states. According to him, mismatch between political & economical structure of state led to overdeveloped state marked by strong bureaucracy.

Hence, nature of state in developing countries have been matter of debate. Some scholars blame inherent structure of developing states responsible for failure of developing states, whereas some scholars blamed western world for failure of developing states.

Explain
centrality of
state, reverse
the colonial
legacy/ideology
and function
of the state
specifically of
developing
states

7. Answer the following questions:

(a) Do you think that existing liberal global order is deteriorating? What are the probabilities of the China-centric new world order? Examine. (300 Words) (25)

(b) Discuss globalisation as a facilitator of terrorism. Also, discuss the impact of the global war on Terror (GWOT's) on India's fight against terrorism. (300 Words) (25)

a). The new world order is defined by triumph of neo-liberalism & democracy in post cold war period. The situation was captured by Francis Fukuyama as "end of history", & triumph of western democracy as best model of political structure. But the present geopolitical events have been threatening survival of liberal world order.

The liberal world order can be characterised by features of neo-liberalism. The fall of USSR & emergence of Washington consensus gave Philip to growth of neo-liberal world order. Through shock therapy & structural adjustment programme Eastern block & third world countries came under liberal world order.

But events like 9/11 & global financial crisis puts question mark on resilience of present world order. According to Samuel Huntington, present world order is increasingly economic pressured under tribalism, nationalism & chauvinism. increased

As suggested by Noam Chomsky, profit is engine of capitalism. With increased economic stress & popularity of state centric economic model propounded by China has put a shadow liberal economic world order.

The scholars like Immanuel Wallerstein has suggested that present model of economic liberalisation is moving towards its own death. The response to book of Thomas Piketty "Capital in 21st century" has also shown relevance & popularity of socialist ideas in present world order.

The other challenges like rise of Islamic fundamentalism, rising nationalism, rightism, protectionism have also threatened liberal world order. The other prominent geopolitical event i.e., decline of US hegemony & rise of middle power, more specifically China is threatening our dominated world order.

China-centric world order

According to Fareed Zakaria, we are living in post-American world order, where there is decline of

west & use of nat. with rising China & its aggression in neighbourhood, there has been doubt over dependency of countries like Japan & South Korea over US umbrella & protection.

In addition the policies of US President Trump under banner of America first has threatened traditional trans-Atlantic partnership which was traditionally support base of US hegemony. As Chinese power is rising Chinese dream through multilateral projects like One Belt One Road, US dominated economic supremacy is also under threat. The alternatives to US dominated world Bank & IMF are being promoted to ADB & New Development Bank.

But scholars like Robert Gilpin, suggest that there is still huge gap between US & China in their military & ideological power. As suggested by Robert Cox, dominance of US is not only due to military power, but also due to its ideological power. Western values like democracy & human rights though facing setback still enjoy universal acceptability whereas

Chinese model is characterised by hegemonic one party rule with little political freedom to its subjects. Hence, though, it is certainly in decline, but China except its military & economic power still far away from being ideological power. As suggested by Robert Cox, ideological domination is much more sustainable than military domination. Thus present world order is more complex & it can't be characterised as dominance of one particular model.

b)→

According to US state law, terrorism is use of force or coercion to threaten individual or property for advancement of political / religious objectives. Though terrorism is still not universally defined, but it is generally identified as non-state centric terrorism.

But Global war on terrorism was landmark event, which fundamentally altered features of terrorism.

The underlying reason behind global war on terrorism was emergence of transnational terrorism, which was earlier characterised as societal

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problem which can be handled through law & order measures, but process which played role in making terrorism a global phenomenon is globalisation. According to Barry Puzan & John Burton, globalisation has led to development & transnational civil & non-civil society.

The globalisation has led to fundamental shifts in political, economical & ~~re~~ social structure. The cultural impact of globalisation like weakening of traditional bonds, popularisation of mass structure was perceived as domination of western values over traditional values. It led to strengthening of identities which gave rise to issue of global terrorism, especially Islamic terrorism.

In addition globalisation led to easier flow of fund, people & information, which resulted in building multilateral linkages between terrorist groups. The emergence of rich diaspora became sustainable source for terrorist activity. Also, technological revolution which came along with globalisation popularised use of proxy wars thus, strengthened state sponsored terrorism.

Remarks

But critics suggest still terrorism is not global phenomenon, we can't link 9/11 with 26/11 & relatively fewer countries are affected by terrorism. But we can suggest that globalisation has certainly made terrorism easier & counter-terrorism difficult task.

Global war on terrorism & India

Global war on terrorism was war waged by US & western countries against terrorism. The identification of enemy as terrorism gave ample scope to western countries in determining anything under definition of terrorism. In addition 'war' word limits chances of political solution to problem.

Under realm of GWT, USA attacked Taliban ruled Afghanistan, invaded Iraq under Saddam Hussein, intervened in Syria, Libya, Yemen, etc. Though India didn't put boots in Afghanistan or other areas or direct supporter in war on terrorism, but it has been certainly affected by it.

Firstly, global war on terrorism gave credibility & credence to India's claim of homebased terrorism. It also brought terrorism into priority

subject for global discussion. It allowed India to utilise UNSC Forum more effectively in naming selected terrorist organisations & terrorist under arms & travel embargo.

Global war on terrorism intervened in Afghanistan, leading to overthrow of Taliban government which was supporting transborder terrorism in Kashmir. It also paved way for more fruitful & effective India & Afghanistan relation through developmental partnership.

Afghanistan relation through developmental partnership. India's support to Northern alliance was crucial for getting legitimacy to such operation in India's neighbourhood.

It also reduced say of Pakistan in Afghanistan ruled by Taliban, which was used as terror camp to support transborder terrorism in India. It allowed much needed space to India in Afghanistan to compete with Pakistan's policy & strategic depth in Afghanistan.

But India was negatively affected by regional turmoil in West Asia caused by US invasion of Iraq. As India is heavily dependent for energy requirement,

regional tension in West Asia has negatively impacted on India's energy security

But the present retreat of USA in Afghanistan & Iraq by keeping space war can check India's ability to maintain space in these disturbed areas. Also, the rise of Taliban in political establishment can have complex impact on security in Kashmir region.

Thus, on one hand global war on terrorism has led to global consensus on seriousness of terrorism, but still it has not been able to resolve simple issue of universal detection of terrorism, which India has been pushing through C-91 since 1997.

Mention with critical arguments economic & social problems / Explain with examples how globalisation may be facilitating terrorism / Information Technology & terrorism / India / Cyber relationship / JKG / NAT/RED / HT/Ch /

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Characteristics of the Non-Western political process in Developing Societies.
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is regionalisation? Do you think regionalisation is a challenge to globalisation?
Examine.
(250 Words) (20)
- (c) Discuss mutual reinforcing character of political parties and social movements.
(200 Words) (15)

a) → Developing societies have distinctive features in political system due to gap between constitution & constitutionalism. Though, majority of developing societies accepted western democracy as form of government, but due to internal differences in their social structure & its impact on political system makes them different from western political processes.

Developing societies have been studied from different perspectives ranging from mainstream theories like liberalism, Marxism in addition to post positivist schools like post-colonialism. According to Riggs, these developing societies are prismatic societies which are in stages of transition, which makes them distinctive from western political system which have attained maturity.

Political parties in developing societies shows paradoxical features like modern in structure, but

Remarks

traditional in political processes. Despite requirement of development, political parties still want to politics related to caste, class, religion, language, etc. Also functions of pressure groups in developing societies have been remained limited to interest accumulation. Pressure groups of corporate class, government functionaries, remained dominant as compared to women, farmer & workers based pressure groups.

Social movement being integrated part of collective action showed ~~distinct~~ mixed features of old & new social movement. Example, environment based social groups have participation of both middle classes as well as poor & tribals. Each class employs distinctive strategies. Middle class based social movement used artistic channels, social media, whereas grassroots movements utilize protest, violent based actions.

Duverger's law which relates electoral system with party system also doesn't get followed in developing societies. Developing countries like India despite ~~not single~~ first past the post electoral system have multiparty system, Bangladesh have dual

party system, South Africa has single party dominant system. China follows single party hegemonic party system.

Scholars like Hamza Alavi call developing countries like Pakistan & India as overdeveloped state, as there is mismatch between political & economic system. Gunner Myrdal calls developing countries as "soft state" due to its poor ability to enforce laws.

Hence, to conclude we can suggest that developing countries having diversified political & social structure shows distinctive features & political process. It makes study of developing countries as new area of significance itself.

b) According to Peterson, region is imagined community.

It is very difficult to arrive at single uniform definition of region. It makes universal definition & regionalisation much more difficult, but it has one common feature i.e., cooperation & integration.

Regionalisation

Regionalisation is process of cooperation & integration

between different state entities in order to fulfill its objectives. Its objectives can be political, economic, security, etc. Regionalisation has three distinct forms as follows:-

a) Economic integration: collectiveness of states in order to create economic opportunities.

eg. EU, AU.

b) security regionalisation:- states come together in order to protect its territorial integrity. Karl Deutsch has called the structure as security community.

c) Political regionalisation: When states come together in order to protect its acquired unique values increased bargaining power.

eg. Arab league.

Thus, we can suggest, region is fluid entity, which has distinct model & there is no single form of regionalisation.

Regionalisation & globalisation

Globalisation is process of ~~not~~ complex multifaceted

Remarks

4 multidimensional interaction, sometimes overlapping, or contradictory. Though globalisation is identified through its economic dimensions, but its cultural, political & societal dimensions are also dominant in its effects.

There is debate among scholars about relation between regionalisation & globalisation. Certain scholars like Joseph Nye, calls regionalisation a stepping stone toward globalisation. According to them, regionalisation allows people to reject suspicion due to increased interaction on global scale. It acts like pilot project for larger model of globalisation.

But certain scholars, criticise regionalisation for its protectionist tendencies, & calls it as stumbling block in process of globalisation. According to them, multiple regional organisation with multiple rules & regulations, makes globalisation difficult. It led to ghettoisation at place of globalisation.

Hence, there is no unanimity among scholars about interaction between regionalisation & globalisation. But global organisation like WTO promote regionalisation by allowing relaxation in its tariff regulation.

Explain
interdependence
& integration
of regions
NAFTA
ASEAN
UNCTAD
cannot be
substitute
super regionalism

expectation that, it would lead to further integration.

c) →

political parties & social movements are components of collective political actions. Though they have certain fundamental differences with respect to composition, functions & objectives, yet they play complimentary role in advancing the interests of their support bases.

Political parties & social movements

Political parties have objectives of coming to power in order to fulfill mandate it gets through its support base. Thus it takes part in election process & try to win support of larger masses.

Whereas social movement has well defined objective with limited interest group / support group it can be whitethread & non-whitethread. It doesn't take part in election process, but it employ technique like lobbying.

Remarks

Political parties can be present in both western democracies, such as the UK or socialist countries, but as per ~~Durand~~ Robert Michels, presence of other parties except dominant ruling party in socialist countries is ~~characteristic~~ for name sake.

Social movement is generally associated with developing countries, in western countries they are known as resource mobilisation.

Despite above difference, both political parties & social movement have similarities as listed below:-

- ① Political parties & social movements can be changed in forms of one another depending upon political situation. Many social movements finally turned into political parties in order to address limitations of social movements.
- ② Both gives priority to its core base. For eg. religion or region based parties try to extend interest of particular group despite coming into power, social movements on tries to fulfill aims & support group either through public procession, lobbying or turning into political party.

Remarks

(3) Both social group & political party tries to improve its support group in order to improve its credibility & legitimacy.

(4) Both political groups & social movement use pressure technique in order to pressure political establishment to succumb to their demands.

Hence we can conclude that, despite they have distinctive organisational features like structure, functions, objectives, both perform role of political mobilisation. Political parties perform its role through taking part in electoral process, whereas social movement through pressuring those who has attained political power.

Mention critical comments on details of institutions, location of social movement, parties, movement influencing parties, social movement suggesting tactics & rhetorics, success & survival techniques

Remarks

