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AIR **125** CSE
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Political Science Test Series

TEST - 06

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.

99 1/2

Name Minalika

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Minalika Patwari

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Parameters/ Performance (Marked on scale of 1-10)	Outstanding (9-10)	Very Good (8-7)	Good (6-5)	Average (4-3)	Poor (2-1)	Unsatisfactory (0)
Content Coverage						
Understanding of demand of Question						
Relevance of Content						
Presentation and Structuring						
Quality of Introduction						
Quality of Conclusion						
Flow of content and Interlinking of Concepts						
Language Skills						
OVERALL PERFORMANCE						
SUGGESTIONS						

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

I. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Discuss on religion as a political philosophy of Terrorism.
- (b) Critically examine the major arguments of Democratic Peace Theory.
- (c) Elaborate on the basic Assumptions of Systems theory in general
- (d) Comment on the idea of Neo-colonialism offered by Nkrumah.
- (e) Elaborate on the Post-Colonial viewpoint on IR.

(a) Terrorism refers to political use of violence to create terror in the mind of people to pursue its objectives. It is said to be used generally by groups that do not feel equipped enough to challenge the coercive state through direct confrontation.

Though use of religion to pursue political agendas is nothing new, after 9/11 attacks in USA 'new terrorism' established itself as an eminent global security threat with religious fundamentalism at its core. The origins of the same lie in the struggle of Mujahideen in Afghanistan to establish an Islamic state.

More than half of the global terrorist organisations have religion at its core. Al Qaeda and Jaish e Mohammed are some examples of the

Good
introduction

Remarks

Elaborate how religion is used as a tool to perpetuate terrorism i.e. the methodology

GS SCO

Same. Recent Pulwama attack in Kashmir by Jaish-e-Mohammad and increased militancy in Kashmir over the years is an example of religion as a political philosophy of Kashmir. Compared to old form, this type of terrorism is difficult to address since they are not open to political negotiation and piecemeal approach but aim at complete revolution and overthrow of apostate & modern leaders.

But, some scholars also say that the use of religious terrorism is an overstated narrative since they are based on assumption of 'clash of civilisation' and also because there are many followers of Islam who believe in freedom of religion, equality & rule of law. Also, they believe that current narratives is shaped more by ideology of religion behind terrorism than by response of USA in the form of Global War on Terror. Hence there is a need to be balanced & very careful in our approach.

Ans
on Islamic
fundamentalism

Overall
good answer

Remarks

b) Democratic Peace Theory is based on the ideas of 'Perpetual Peace' by Immanuel Kant. Similar ideas were propounded by Woodrow Wilson. It belongs to Liberal school of International Political Theory which implies that expansion of democracy will lead to increasing cooperation & less suspicion & will reduce the possibility of war.

It is based on three arguments:

- 1) Democracy is based on people's support & people prefer peace over war.
- 2) Democracies in general have respect for alternate systems & structures & less antagonism towards difference.
- 3) Since democracies are relatively more based on public money & accountability, there is less tendency to use it for war.

But Democratic Peace theory is widely criticised by many.

- 1) Realist scholars continue to say that

Remarks

You have highlighted the respective theories. Critique the arguments of DPT.

GS SC

~~Structure of International politics is anarchical & hierarchical, hence there is always a possibility of war & quest for power.~~

2) Many states quote this theory as a form of cultural imperialism: For ex- Russia & China, feel that this is a coercive policy of USA to impose its systems on the rest of the world.

3) They say we should focus on democratizing the international politics rather than violate national sovereignty of other nations.

3) Many scholars feel that it is merely an assumption that democracy leads to conflict. In fact democracy can lead to more conflicts, as

→
c) Systems theory belongs to the behavioural school of Political theory explained by David Easton as a scientific theory which studies political system as different elements in a state of interaction.

Remarks

Mortan Kaplan inspired by this applied the same in the field of International Politics where Sovereign states are units in state of interaction. He explains ~~State~~ International Politics with following models of systems.

- 1) Balance of Power - Political system before the end of Second World War
 - 4 or 5 state actors preserving their sovereignty
 - No state is allowed to gain preponderance
 - If a state tries to do the same, other state actors collectively punish the aggressor & bring it back to the system
- 2) Bipolarity - Political system during the Cold War era. Where there are two centres of power. It is further divided into loose bipolar, very bipolar & tight bipolar
- 3) Hierarchy - Emerged immediately after the end of cold war where one power is at the top most position in hierarchy.
- 4) Universal State Actor - System in which all states

Remarks

You had to talk about assumptions in "Systems Analysis"

are equal with one universal actor like UN above all.

3) Unit Veto System - System in which all states have equal power of destruction

6) Incomplete Nuclear Diffusion - When 4-16 states have nuclear power -

Criticism - Scholars like Hadley Bull feel that it is only preliminary state of exploration but it doesn't explain how these structures evolve and how they change and challenge each other.

(d) Idea of Neo Colonialism is based on Marxian ideas of dependency. Nkrumah was the President of a Third World country called Ghana.

According to the theory of Neo Colonialism, erstwhile colonial countries continue to extract benefits out of formal colonies by economically, politically, militarily as well as culturally.

Remarks

- ④ Elaborate the mechanism through which this is done
eg: Global institutions, Aid policies etc.
- ④ Also contrast with Colonialism.

As propounded by Immanuel Wallerstein also in world systems theory, core countries are powerful & they extract benefits out of periphery and semi periphery by extracting raw materials & cheap labour from them.

Cultural imperialism, in the form of English popularity & western influences is also an example of Neo Colonialism.

Hence, it is often quoted as a renewed form of exploitation in the Post Colonial World by capitalist superpowers.

(e) Post Colonial view point on IR is elaborated in Marxist, Post Modern & Social constructivist theories of IR. Even critical & feminist theory comes under the same.

As per Marxist tradition, international politics is an arena of expansion of capitalism. A.G Frank & Immanuel Wallerstein elaborate on how it is exploited by powerful countries (core countries) to

Remarks

- ① Differentiate between Neocolonialism and Post Colonialism
- ② Post Colonial has a liberal stream of thought too e.g. Myrdal

continue exploiting the former colonies / semi peripheries & peripheries. Neo Colonialism propounded by Nkrumah is also a case in point. Gramscians like Robert Cox talk about cultural imperialism to elaborate the same point.

④ Social Constructivist feel that anarchy by realists is nothing but a construction & creation. And if this can be created, other theories more conducive to peace in the post-colonial world can also be created. Andrew Linklater from critical theory, talk about a similar cosmopolitan world.

Post Modernists feel that context is very important. Hence there shouldn't & can't be uniform world order since every country has its own context. Hence multiculturalism & respect for other forms of ideologies should be there.

Overall, post colonial view point highlights the imposition of colonial economic structures & cultures in former colonies & promote alternative world vision.

Remarks

You had to argue about how unique conditions of postcolonial countries due to colonial past, society structure etc render a need for postcolonial IR

(2)
Understanding
of demand
inadequate

Mention
Postcolonial
Feminist IR
to
(Amelia
Mohanty)

2 Answer the following questions:

- New rules and institutions of global governance will need to take into account several fundamental changes in world politics. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- Comment on the Role of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater to the Post-Marxist tradition of International Relations? (200 Words) (15)
- Discuss the major assumptions of Sociological Liberalism. (250 Words) (20)

(a) To understand the need of new rules & institutions of global governance, we need to understand the evolution of world politics over the years & institution of global governance.

To begin with, the international politics is said to be studied from the Westphalian order's beginning in 1648. This recognised the importance of sovereign states' recognition of the same happened in "Treaty of Utrecht" which acknowledged national interest & balance of power. This order sustained over 100 years before 1st WW broke.

After first world war, global governance institutionalised in the form of League of nations which failed because of continued reliance on balance of power in a multipolar Europe.

Remarks

12) Talk about both push and pull factors necessitating a change

and as a result of WW II broke out which ended with the establishment of United Nations, Bretton Woods System (IMF & World Bank) & WTO.

While many non political organisations like WHO & ILO worked well, others like IMF & UNSC turned out to be political organisations with power of states determining their position in the international system. At the end of WWII, they were permanent members in the UNSC & high influence of US in IMF & WTO.

But as the new world order is emerging & many countries in the South & East are progressing, there is more & more demand for new institutions & global governance reforms.

The world has changed in following ways:

1) Rise of China - With the rise of China, world is shifting from so called unipolar after end of cold war to a bipolar world.

Remarks

Focussing only on geopolitical change. Talk about role of NGOs, non state actors, changed norms etc too

Mention challenges in adapting new rules and institutions according to the new reality and give way forward.

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Q) Countries like India, Brazil & South Africa

Accelerating growth of these countries is also leading to a multipolar world.

Moreover importance of rising non-state actors like terrorism, MNAs and civil society actors also emphasises the need to keep in mind the changing international politics. Bid of permanent seat in UNSC by many third world countries and demand for reforms in WTO are some examples.

b) Traditional Marxist theories are based on the criticism of capitalism and use of hard power in terms of military & economy to exploit third world countries. As quoted by Lenin that "Imperialism is the highest form of capitalism". Theories of A.G. Frank & Immanuel Wallerstein also explain how traditionally powerful economies (core countries) have been able to exploit former colonies (peripheries & semi peripheries).

Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater belong to Post Marxist tradition which goes beyond

Remarks

Talk on "Context of IR"

GS SCO

economic forms of imperialism and talks about how in other ways capitalism expands & way forward.

Role of Robert Cox

He belongs to Gramscian School of Marxism. He explains how in International sphere, powerful countries exploit periphery economically but also culturally. He uses the concept of Hegemony to explain the cultural imperialism at a level where often westernisation is seen synonymous to modernisation. According to him, in this manner powerful core countries continue to maintain their supremacy and exploit relatively weaker countries.

Role of Andrew Linklater

He belongs to the Critical School which talks not just about exploitation but also emancipation. He talks about establishing an

Remarks

~~SDG~~
X Habermas
alternative cosmopolitan world order, with diverse cultures, multiculturalism & democratic world order.

He talks about diluting territorial boundaries, creating moral order ~~and~~ through civil society networks

(6) He suggests that concerns of international politics should shift from state security to human security. Interests of depressed sections should be addressed

(c) Theory of Sociological Liberalism belongs to liberal school of International Politics which believes in cooperation & peace. Karl Deutsch is one of the most important proponents of the same. His theory is also called the Communication theory.

It is based on the functioning of a democratic sovereign state which maintains peace. Within a state, people don't carry arms & feel secure ~~water~~ in the community as

Remarks

~~good~~

there is a trust amongst each other & belief in the safety. Similarly in a federation, states enjoy their sovereignty because they feel ~~as~~ ^{if} there is trust. Scholars call it a security community.

Sociological liberalism talks about expanding this concept in International Politics.

According to them this will convert security dilemma in security community.

It can happen through trust building measures and more interaction among states at the international level. It can happen through exchange of cultural values but most importantly through communication through non state actors like civil society networks.

Track-2 diplomacy through NGOs & civil society network is an approach of

Remarks

- Talk about
 - Burton's bottom model and
 - Rosenau's theory
- West national identities were being eroded to give rise to new identities through interactions

Sociological Liberalism.

Current importance given to ^{Indian} diaspora across the world and ~~new~~ initiatives like Raisina Dialogue are also examples of Sociological liberalism in practice.

But, this approach is said to be an insufficient approach to deal with international issues. Realists continue to quote anarchical nature of international arena which leads to security dilemma and ~~also~~ call this approach nonpragmatic at times. Also, many feel that state-actors are most important & their role shouldn't be diluted.

Nonetheless, it's a proven fact that when societies interact with each other trust builds, the probability of war reduces since conflict becomes unpopular among common people. Hence, this approach is

Remarks

relevant in what schools offer Hedley Bull calls anarchical society and Kiethone & Nye call a world of complex interdependence.

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Security Dilemma actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run.
Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What do you understand by the term "Liberal Institutionalism"? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically assess the notion of "Collective Security". (250 Words) (20)

(a) Security Dilemma is a realist concept. As Hans Morgenthau calls international politics as an arena of continuous struggle for power or emphasise importance of power for pursuing national interest, any defensive act of one country is seen as a source of insecurity to the others. This results into a security dilemma because of which every country continues to increase its power viciously.

~~Confidence~~ But this security dilemma actually results into an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run.

i) Prisoner's Dilemma & Arms Race - since, no country trusts the other, they don't cooperate and continue to engage in arms development. An example to quote here is India & Pakistan. Both states ~~were~~ being poor would have been

Remarks

Mention
use of
Self Help in IR
not increases
intensity of
Dilemma

→ what is the reason that defensive effort is construed as aggression?
ie.: measurement of power and intention difficult

better if they could cooperate. But since, there was a trust deficit, none went for the cooperation since 'national interest' could not be compromised.

As a result from being at threshold today both are nuclear powers. Seven arms race during cold war and like of Cuban Missile Crisis are results of the same.

2) Miscalculations & threat of war - Both WWI & WW II were a result of misperception & miscalculation.

For ex - before WW II, Britain & France appeased fascist regimes in Italy & Germany since they perceived Russia as a security threat. This eventually led to WW II. Even Korean crisis was a result of security dilemma.

3) Nuclear Proliferation - Today Nuclear Proliferation has become the biggest challenge. From only one country having nuclear

Remarks

weapons in 1945, now there are at least nine countries which de facto have nuclear weapons with rogue states like ~~Iran~~ North Korea also having nuclear weapons. Many like Iran continue to indicate their nuclear aspiration.

~~There is no sincere collective efforts of disarmament which will only lead to more countries developing nuclear weapons.~~

Liberals, blame realist assumption on power being the supreme factor for the same and emphasize cooperation instead. Social Constructivists like Alexander Wendt say that security dilemma or anarchy is a realist construct and it can be replaced by more conducive to peace.

It is really important that world moves from Security Dilemma to the concept of community propounded by Karl Deutsch.

Remarks



Power
Diplomacy can be
justified
maintained
100

good
introduction

(b) Liberal Institutionalism is based on the belief in institution. Its proponents believe that there is anarchy in international politics since stable institutions & rule of law like in sovereign states, are not there in international arena. Their belief system can be summed up in following words of Woodrow Wilson: "Jungle can be converted into zoo."⁹¹ Jawahar Lal Nehru was also one of the proponents of this theory.

According to this ideology institutions reduce the possibility of war in an otherwise anarchical society because:

- 1) They increase predictability in an otherwise unpredictable area since there is a rule of law & breaking the same comes with consequences from the international community -
- 2) Monitoring states or holding them accountable for their wrongs becomes easier through institutions -

Remarks

- 3) These institutions also result into more interaction among states leading to diplomacy and trust building.
- 4) It is believed that states are rational actors and hence they will go for a method that reduces cost and is more productive. Institutions provide the same prospects.
- But, it has come under criticism from many scholars:
- 1) Realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz continue to believe that even with these institutions, national interest is the supreme. Hence, states will ignore rule of law when it goes against their national interest. This has been proved by the working of these institutions during Cold War. \rightarrow incident?
 - 2) These institutions suffer from "domestic democracy deficit" since both UNSC & IMF are not representative of current world order and green diplomacy is very common.

Remarks

Very good
answering



③ Examples of failure of IAEA in case of Iran & North Korea also show the underperformance of this theory.

~~But institutions do establish rule of law. Hence, need of the hour is democratising these institutions & making them more representative or accommodative of current world order.~~

~~(c) "Collective Security" as a concept was propounded by Woodrow Wilson through his 14 points as an alternative to West Realist state of "Balance of Power".~~

~~According to realist scholars "Balance of Power" in international politics results into peace & stability since no state is allowed to gain preponderance but liberal scholars suggest an alternative world view of cooperation & collaboration hence emphasize the concept of "collective security" wherein~~

—
Remarks

all state pool partial sovereignty to a world Actor to provide collective security to all. It is based on the phrase: "One for all and all for one."

It is a very relevant concept in international politics since it results into cooperation and reduction of hostility amongst states. States start seeing themselves as source of 'security' rather than source of insecurity as told by Hobbes. — Good

The experience of practical application of concept of collective security has given mixed results and has come under criticism from many areas:

League of Nations:

First experiment of collective security after IWW. With initial enthusiasm soon turned out to be ineffective. US chose to stay away from League of Nation. Britain and France who had perfected in the art of Balance of Power,

Remarks

couldn't ~~be~~ trust the institution completely and Japan and Italy walked out as per their convenience.

Since every country prioritised national interest over collective security, it failed.

United Nations - Second experiment after WWII.
 Initially United Nations turned out to be more successful with large membership and institutionalisation of veto power in UNSC so that action could be taken. But at many places this veto power was misused. For ex- Russia misused it to block action against Iraq, and so did US when it was convenient. It could not prevent widespread genocide in Rwanda, nor could it prevent illegal invasion of Iraq by USA.

As a result, it continues to come in question. Though it has reduced the possibility of war. Since we haven't seen a World War II yet.

Given, the performances of these institutions, Realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz continue to highlight the anarchical & hierarchical nature of international politics.

Remarks

More
dictator
should be
prohibited

Give hegemonic
leaders for future
eg. NATO, USA
more international law
democratic
international
politics

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Meanings and Dimensions of Human Security
- (b) Collective Security and Collective Defense.
- (c) Multiple approaches for conceptualizing National Interest.
- (d) Functionalism vs Neo-Functionalism.
- (e) Third World Security.

(a) Human Security is emphasised by Scholars like Andrew Linklater who say that we should move from State Security to Human Security. Nonetheless, security is a dynamic concept and it can mean different things for different people.

1) Economically Militarily - It is mostly propounded by realist scholars as "carrots and sticks". Military power & strong defence system ensure state security and strong economy increase stature of state in international politics on one hand and development of society on the other.

2) Political Security - Political security also implies security of the territory and sovereignty

Remarks

Talk about 'Security' as a traditional concept and then talk about transition in the idea towards Human Security due to Feminism, Postmodernism, Social Constructionism, Environmental movements etc.

Also talk about
36 intra-state
conflicts and threats from
state itself

of country from other countries | on the one hand
and internal security from ethnic violence
& terrorism on the other.

~~Human Security at an international level also
implies preservation of human rights regardless
of regime in place.~~

b) Concept collective security and collective
defence, though seem similar but are
perceived very differently in the international
politics.

"Collective Security" is a liberal concept inspired
by Woodrow Wilson's 14 points. It is basically
institutionalisation of balance of power where
all states collectively pool their sovereignty
at some level and take responsibility of
collective security of all nations. It is
based on the belief - "All for one and one for
all." It is seen to be a democratic
concept followed to pursue cooperation and
peace. League of Nations and United Nations

Remarks

An example of this actually leading to
action can be mentioned

are examples for the same.

Collective defense: Even here some nations come together for security. But it is a Realist concept, more than liberal since it is seen as pursuit of power aggrandisement. It is a system of nations coming together for defence from a specific nation or group of nations. Hence the offender is known already in this case. NATO led by USA is an example in this case.

Though USA quotes it as a regional example of collective security, many other countries call it an example of Balance of Power.

(i) Realist scholars like Morgenthau say that National interest is pursuit of power for survival.

Scholars like Raymond Aron say it is difficult to define national interest.

In words of Ibnis Clude, national interest is important and most significant but difficult.

Remarks

Good approach to the question, but need to diversify and elaborate more.

e.g. English School - speech act - Securitization as NI,
Feminist theory (Human security etc)

Talk whether
National interest
is elitist or
inclusive or
nature too

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to define.

3

One of the Marxist scholar says that "If people obey the government, that prosecutes its soldiers die for it what better term than national interest."

→ X →

Very good

(a) Functionalism is based on the ideas of Richard Cobden who talks about "keeping the politicians out and bringing the technocrats in". It is based on contemporary ideas of David Nitany.

1) It divides areas of cooperation into areas of high politics and areas of low politics. For ex- in case India-Pakistan Kashmir is a high politics issue whereas trade can be a low politics issue.

2) Then it talks about cooperation in areas of low politics first

3) Spin off effect - It implies that cooperation in areas of high low politics results in

Remarks

more
peace by pieces
approach

cooperation in areas of high politics as well

4) functional interlinkages - since interdependence in low politics areas develops, it leads to functional interlinkages which help in other areas as well.

So, functionalism focuses on track-2 diplomacy and increasing interaction between technician & scientist which according to them will have a spin off effect on high political issues.

Neo-functionalists like Ernst Haas talk about importance of state actors. According to them, for place of cooperation b/w technocrats isn't enough and we need to bring in state-actors. Their importance can not be underestimated.

(d) Third World Security

Third world refers to former colonial countries who started their journey in international politics only after 1940s.

The security in these countries is not just an international issue but

explain why state's role was important too

Remarks

Very much an internal issue as well.
Many scholars like A.G. Frank and Frank J. Fannon talk about issues and challenges of Third World.

While externally, they continue to face security dilemma from neighbours on the one hand and challenges of neo-colonialism from core countries on the other.

Even internally, many in fact most of the third world countries are struggling. It is said that countries in third world are not only struggling from 'security dilemma' but also 'insecurity dilemma'. This includes challenges of ethnic violence with national consolidation, separation and issues of poverty and unemployment.

So, while on the one hand their security concerns are of national sovereignty and integrity, on the other hand they continue to be economically insecure.

Also elaborate what all assumptions were implicit in security dilemma concept that were addressed in insecurity dilemma concept.

(A)

Add examples for here
of Bangladesh
format

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the major arguments of Feminist perspective of IR. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Do you think that the strategy of developing countries on environmental issue is majorly centred on economic development and they perceive both issues as deeply linked? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Comment on the Dependency theory and its divergence with classical Marxist IR view? (250 Words) (20)

a) Feminist perspective of International Relations is based on the views of scholars like Ann J. Tickner and Cynthia Enloe.

According to Feminists, international politics is the most biased and unfair are towards female. The importance given to national security and war completely overlooks the challenges and issues faced by women because of them.

Ann J. Tickner in her article, 'Realist Principles of Hans Morgenthau: A feminist reformulation' criticises realism for a masculine outlook on international politics.

1) Realism calls itself scientific whereas it has a very biased view on human nature which is egoistic & power-seeking. It doesn't

Remarks

take into feminine traits of cooperation & care in account. Hence, it is not scientific.

2) Moreover, as per realists power is the medium to pursue national interest and is most important. Again, it overlooks cooperation & prosperity as other goals.

3) Realists believe that ethics have no place in international relation but every action has a moral significance and that should be taken into account.

4) Realists say that International Politics is autonomous but feminists reject that.

According to feminist too much focus on war & military excludes the exploitation that women go through because of the same.

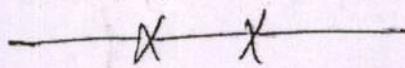
Moreover, they also promote inclusion of women in leadership positions in foreign policy and military, hence they bring a more feminine sense to international politics.

Remarks

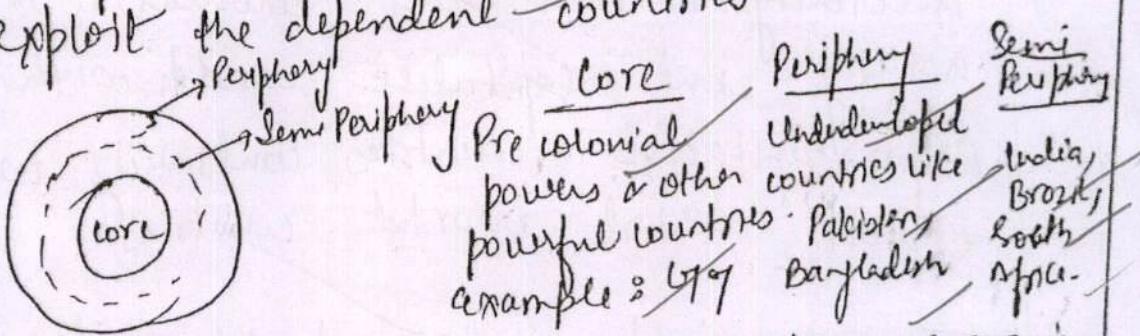
④ Post Colonial Feminism
missing

A brief critique
should have
been added

Some feminists also believe that by justifying power struggle, expansion of capitalism is justified which perpetuates patriarchy



⑨ Dependency theory and World Systems theory by Marxist scholars emphasizes how international politics is an arena where core countries exploit the dependent countries.



core countries - Those countries which are economically, politically and militarily advanced.

Semi Periphery - Those countries which act as shock absorbers. They have some features of core while many features of periphery. They supply cheap labour & raw material to core.

Periphery - They share a very similar relationship

Remarks

Contrast this with Postow's modernisation theory

We keyword
 "Development of
 Underdevelopment"
 Mention
 Latin America
 S.A.

with core countries like in colonial era.

Scholars like A.G. Frank emphasize that both core and periphery are dependent on each other but ~~this~~ dependency leads to more and more development for core and increasing underdevelopment and exploitation of periphery countries.

According to them, post colonial world is nothing but capitalist world with super capitalist countries continuing to exploit third world countries.

They derive from classical Marxists in following manner:

- ① Classical Marxist, though talked about international proletarianism, they never talked about an exploitative relationship between states in international politics
- ② Moreover, the concept of shock absorber

Remarks

+ role of national world
 or national identity
 as a factor
 as a producer

states which reduces the antagonism between two class states also finds no place in classical Marxist scholars' work.

b) Developing countries like India & China continue to emphasize "common but differentiated responsibility" when it comes to strategy on environmental issue.

This approach is based on the belief that developing countries suffered in the past at the cost of development of present developed countries. Hence the responsibility of environmental protection lies more on the shoulder of developed countries than developing.

Elaborate my environment and economic development's linkage is very important for developing countries focus on if

i) national interest, theory etc

Remarks

