

ROLL NO. 10470

**GS SCORE**

Political Science Test Series 2019

TEST - 04

### 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.

120

Write in a point wise manner

Structure & knowledge is quite good

Overall good effort

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Name LIPU NAQAYACH.  
Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 22/7/19  
Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*  
22/7/19

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### REMARKS

**GS SCORE**

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

- (a) Criticisms of Liberal tradition in IR theory.
- (b) Basic Assumptions of the Realist approach.
- (c) Balance of Power
- (d) Wallerstein views on nature of World Economy.
- (e) Limitations of the Marxist approach of IR.

9) liberal tradition in IR theory is also referred to as idealist trend, because liberals have firm faith in the power of ideas. These pertain to ideas of cooperation.  
Scholars: Woodrow Wilson, Joseph Nye, Michael Doyle etc.

Criticisms :-

By realist → They nail liberal tradition as utopian and unpragmatic. It is not applicable in the actual I.R. The practical utility of liberal theory is meagre because no country compromises its national interest for the sake of values, norms or international law, due to absence of any world govt. or global policeman. According to realists - geopolitics & hard power still remain dominant pivots of foreign policy.

Remarks

Similarly, C. Rajamohan remarked that the world understands argument of power rather than power of argument.

By feminists: liberalism doesn't take into consideration women's viewpoint and also fails to acknowledge the negative effects of globalisation (like feminisation of poverty, casualisation of female labour force etc.)

By marxists: liberal tradition reinforces the bourgeoisie & capitalist domination & tries to break the proletarian internationalism.

liberal tradition remains the dominant discourse in I.R. theory.

b) Realist approach as propounded by Hans J. Morganthou, Kenneth Waltz, Meas Sheimer etc is based on the following assumptions :-

- ① nation-states are key actors in I.R.
- ② They are driven by considerations of National Interest (which is always the guiding factor)

Remarks

90%  
Content  
(elaboration)  
Also take note  
on their biased  
approach  
western  
capitalist  
values

6

13

③ N. I. is understood in terms of power. According to Morgenthau - "whatever be the ultimate aim, power is always the immediate aim."

④ Hence I. R. is characterised by power politics and struggle for power.

⑤ power is required for National security

⑥ The I. R. or global order is anarchical,

⑦ hence nations have to rely for self-help.

⑧ power struggle & war are inevitable phenomenon because of the human nature & structure of global politics, hence realists suggest Balance of power, as a tool for power management.

Thus Realism imparts a sense of pragmatism to the foreign policy, where pragmatism becomes the ethics of politics.

6H = 2

good content

Remarks

① Balance of power - is a tool for power management, propounded by realists.

conditions for BoP

- regional setting
- absence of int. actor (UN like inst<sup>n</sup>)
- 5-6 players/nations who wish to prevent the preponderent power of any nation

methodology

- alliances & counter-alliances
- partitioning & divide & rule
- proxy war / arms race
- disarmament etc.

what happens after war?

criticism (by liberals)

- it attempts to treat measles but gives rise to plague (i.e. internationalisation of domestic/regional issues)
- liberals call it as balance of Terror, as BoP gives rise to nervous peace.
- collective security is a better alternative with the notion of "One for all & all for one"

Remarks

6  
 good added  
 what are the various types of BoP?  
 natural - Artificial  
 External - Internal

- growing irrelevance of BoP due to complex interdependencies & nuclear deterrence.

However BoP, does provide peace in context of regions like South Asia, middle East etc. where several nations come together to check the hegemonic status of any other nation.

d) Emanuel Wallerstein in his 'World Systems Theory' has given the dependency theory regarding the nature of global economy. According to him the world economy is divided along capitalist lines as core, peripheries, semi-peripheries etc, where the development of core results in underdevelopment of periphery. The latter serves as supplier of raw materials & also as market for finished goods, outdated technologies etc. Hence the world economy is characterised by neo-colonialism & neo-imperialism. Also the local

Remarks

You need to elaborate more on the nature & characteristics of these types of economies

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bourgeoisie in peripheral countries of 3rd world (Asia, Africa & Latin America), act as puppets of core countries (the developed west).

Also, Wallerstein believes that semi-peripheries like BRICS have saved the capitalism from its inner contradictions & prevented the growth of proletarian internationalism. And the peripheries continue to starve, to get the core businesses flourishing. This is how the 21<sup>st</sup> c. capitalism survives & thrives.

e) The Marxist approach in I.R. is simply the analysis of global economy & its impact on I.R. This approach is classified into various schools as:-

- \* Orthodox school ( V.I. Lenin & Rosa Luxemburg)
- \* Gramscian school  
↳ Robert Cox
- \* Emancipatory / critical school.  
↳ Andrew Linklater.
- \* Dependency. etc

Remarks

In what sense is the survival of labour & getting affected at global economic level?

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limitations :-

- ① reductionist in nature - as it reduces every phenomenon to class struggle & the economic base.
- ② provides no viable alternative.
- ③ fails to understand the strength of notion of National Interest which prevents the proletarian internationalism & has actually managed to protect capitalism.
- ④ no ability to predict the events.
- ⑤ is criticised by feminists to eclipse the issue of gender underclass etc.

However, various sub-schools (like Gramscian school which understands the issue of ideological domination) have adopted a diversified opinion with greater relevance.

5. Elaborate on how it fails to account for other forms of identity, struggle & exploitation.

Remarks

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## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Andrew Linklater and the transformation of political community
- (b) A feminist lens on world politics.
- (c) Idea of International Society by Hedley Bull.
- (d) The Great Debates of International Relations.
- (e) What do you understand by the term "Third World Security"?

③ Andrew Linklater is a prominent scholar of emancipatory school (or critical school), whose main concern is to ensure the emancipation / real freedom for the individual. He also talks about transformation of pol. community so that the territorial boundaries are replaced by moral boundaries. Concepts of global citizenship and human security (as against national security) are given by this school. And hence they talk about greater civil society collaboration, which will ensure the transformation of political community into an ethical, humanitarian & moral community.

Remarks

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It is also called the critical school, because it analyses the phenomenon from a post-positivist & post-modernist angle, where the realistic / liberal assumptions (regarding anarchical global order, power struggle etc) are considered as another paradigm. In this respect this view is similar to social constructivists (like Alexander Wendt) who believe that the social world is constructed by humans & the theories of I.R. always seek to justify something with some purpose. The emancipatory ideals are inspired from young Marx's understanding of alienation & freedom.

b) According to Catherine McKinnon, world politics is patriarchal & masculinistic. Another prominent feminist scholar, Cynthia Enloe in her work, - 'Banana, Beaches & Bases' - asks - "Where are the Women"?

Remarks

→ good  
Add  
Analyse the  
idea for  
creating free  
spaces of  
debate  
need to  
recognize  
non traditional  
forms of  
exploitation

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The world of I.R & global politics is extremely dominated by masculinistic discourses of power, struggle, security dilemma etc, that conflict rather than co-operation is justified. Moreover she also suggests to keep human security at the centre, rather than national security, since women are the worst sufferers in case of wars (sexual harassment, forced prostitution etc). They are also the most vulnerable in face of climate change. Also globalisation & MNC culture has led to feminisation of poverty & rising inequality between the sexes.

Similarly the discipline of I.R hasn't acknowledged the women's contribution. They are only treated as ornamental show pieces, hosting dinners as diplomats' wives & first ladies.

Ann J. Tickner has also questioned the Morgenthau's principles as biased view

Remarks

5

good understanding  
In the end elaborate on how  
the understanding of IR will be  
transformed with inclusion of  
feminist viewpoint in it

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of power, human nature & National interest.

Hence recently we are witnessing 'gender inclusive foreign policies' (Sweden), where women aren't perceived as only victims but also as change agents.

c) Hedley Bull belongs to the English school, which represents a healthy mix of social constructivism & sociological liberalism. He has given the concept of 'Anarchical Society'. He says that the world presently is neither a complete anarchy nor a perfect harmonious society. It is in between the two. In other words, the rise of int. actors & their persistence (ex: UNO & its specialised agencies) coupled with emerging civil society networks, has given rise to certain norms, conventions & behavioural conduct, which is crucial in guiding the behaviour of rational state

write in a pointwise manner

Remarks

actors. Hence the neo-realist notion that international sphere is marked by anarchy is rejected and instead some sort of global responsibility is imparted to global politics.

This becomes all the more relevant in 21<sup>st</sup> c. where complex interdependence, issues like global terrorism, climate change etc have necessitated greater collaboration & cooperation.

d) International relations have always remained a contested discipline, marked by great debates at various phases.

① It's great debate: between the Idealists (liberals) & realists w.r.t. the nature of ~~the~~ intr. state relations (i.e. either conflict or co-operation) and the suggestive measures of power management (i.e. balance of power or collective security). This was prominent during the initial phases of cold war (1950s)

Remarks

What are the various components of International Society? what is his idea of New mediation?

2<sup>nd</sup> Great debate - between the liberals & realists on one hand & marxists on the other, during the 70s & 80s. This was because the latter questioned the centrality of nation-states & brought forth the issues of neo-colonialism, class consciousness, underdevelopment etc.

3<sup>rd</sup> Great debate → during 1990s between the traditional schools & critical schools (ie. feminists, environmentalists, post-colonial scholars etc). They challenged the mainstream perspectives & provided alternative paradigms

4<sup>th</sup> Great debate → between the positivists & post-positivists, during 21<sup>st</sup> c. w.r.t. the scientific credentials of these disciplines & an alternative like multi-layered truth & diverse perspectives.

Thus I.R. shows a rich diversity of theories, viewpoints & perspectives.

Remarks

Ordering of 2 & 3  
needs to be reversed

5

The conventional security dilemma, as propounded by western scholars has been questioned by 3<sup>rd</sup> world theorists like Moh. Ayub & Prof. Amitav Acharya.

According to them, 3<sup>rd</sup> world faces a no. of security dilemma due to their colonial past where nationalism & national boundaries were dictated by colonial masters. For eg → many colonial steps are presently responsible for ethnicity clashes, insurgency, secessionism etc. Ex: Sudan & South Sudanese crisis, south Asian border skirmishes.

Due to these internal security challenges the 3<sup>rd</sup> world suffers additionally from an 'insecurity dilemma', characterised by non-conventional security threats (drug trafficking, illegal immigration etc).

Additionally, underdevelopment & exploitation also poses a threat w.r.t. to food scarcity, water & other resources insecurity. The situation is further

Remarks



aggravated due to undue burden of climate change, disasters & environmental degradation.

The human resources are also poorly developed with educational & health prospects being weak leading to poor employment & consequently to radicalisation & insurgency.

6 good analysis  
 You can also include  
 Corbs & Fund's views on  
 Peripheral realism here

Remarks

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Enumerate the limitations and shortcomings of the Realist approach. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is the Notion of Political decay in respect of political system of developing nations? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) While some argue that globalization and other developments have changed the international system fundamentally, others suggest that the basic contours of the international system remain essentially unchanged. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)

a) Realists are often dubbed as the children of darkness and pessimistic scholars with Machiavellian intention of legitimising the art of the possible. Liberals also criticise them for normalisation of power politics & willful neglect of moral / ethical considerations. Their emphasis on conflict instead of co-operation imparts a perpetual instability to I.R.

Their notions of Balance of Power are criticised as 'nervous state of peace' & largely irrelevant in the age of complex interdependency due to globalisation. Their non-recognition of non-state actors (or giving them less importance) has

Remarks

imparted stagnation to their discourse because TNCs, MNCs, NGOs, civil society network, terrorist organs etc have assumed greater importance (due to internationalisation of environmental, gender issues and faster, cheaper, deeper & farther interaction). Moreover the terrorist organisations pose the greatest security threat to almost every nation & their radicalisation requires a united & collaborative effort by all nations.

Moreover with the emergence of several Int. organisations, summits (G-7, G-20, EU, ASEAN → security community); certain norms, conventions (code of conduct has transformed the anarchy into anarchical society (Hedley Bull).

Additionally, the social constructivists have criticised realists for its negative propoganda.

feminists, also present an important criticism due to neglect of

Remarks

Your factual critique is v-good  
 Just add a few lines of critique based on approaches  
 Liberal, feminist, Marxist  
 Social Constructivist critique

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human / individual & masculinistic discourse which is based on biased understanding of human nature (Ann J. Tickner's criticism of Morgenthau's 6 principles)

b) The notion of political decay was given by Samuel P. Huntington as against the concept of pol. development. According to him, pol. decay results due to the mismatch between processes of pol. participation & pol. institutionalisation. He says that as pol. participation increases the capability, adaptability & complexity of the Pol. system, must also increase. A failure thereof will lead to pol. violence, clash between old & new elites, conflict with between old & new value systems etc.

In other words, as people become more conscious of their rights & consequently the pressure group & interest group politics increases, the bureaucratic

Remarks

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system must be capable enough to address the growing aspirations effectively & efficiently.

Samuel, also suggests that although modernisation leads to stability, the process of modernisation results in instability. This happens due to prismatic nature of society, where there is co-existence of modernity & tradition.

The political culture is on its way to become civic and as suggested by Lucian Pye the equality (pol. participation & equality of opportunity) warrants capacity (of govt. machinery to process the inputs/ demands into outputs) & ultimately development.

Thus Political Decay is prominent feature of societies in transition.

Remarks

9

Q101  
Include  
Analyze why in order to prevent state  
be decay, a strong state  
should precede democracy  
& not succeed it

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Q) The hyperglobalists like Kenichi Ohama, Marshall McLuhan, Thomas Friedman etc view globalisation as borderless world, global village and greater, speedier & faster integration of world respectively. Hence they hail globalisation as an overwhelming & inevitable phenomenon. According to them, states have been reduced to mere conduits for passage of people, goods & capital. Sovereignty for them has been reduced to a non-entity. They cite, that several MNCs have their profits, greater than collective GDP of many LDCs. In case of India also the structural Adjustment Programme placed many conditionalities on our economy.

However the sceptics and transformationalists don't adhere to this understanding. According to them sovereignty continues to be the dominant feature of global

Remarks

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politics and states' role has only been transformed from regulator to facilitator. There are many Int. foras & platform, where states continue to exercise their national interest as against invisible forces of demand & supply (eg → WTO and stance of India w.r.t. food subsidies & agricultural issues).

views of  
Author?

Also the inflow & outflow of foreign capital is regulated by monetary & fiscal authorities. Moreover the recent phenomenon of CSR (Corporate social responsibility) also imposes restrictions on unchecked MNC expansion. In India, for instance we also have FCRA (foreign contribution regulation Act) for monitoring activities of NGOs.

Particularly the BRICS countries have utilised the tide of globalisation in their favour. by campaigning for democratisation of Int. governance organisations (WB, IMF), reforms of

Remarks

UNSC (by 94), establishment of New Development Bank, AIIB, IBSA etc. → all in favour of their National Interest.

More recently, the US-China Trade war also shows relation between so called reverse-globalisation & national-interest. Thus more or less the contours of Int. system remain unchanged, with globalisation acting as new tool for nation-states

Also need to mention the viewpoint of transformational school

It will be correct to say that actual positive/negative impact of globalization depends on the relative power position of the state within the global order itself.

(10+2)  
7/12

Remarks

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the dominant and distinctive features of the non-western political process. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Discuss major paradigms of political economy approach. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) While dependency theory owes much to it but also offers a critique of the Marxist notion of International Relations. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

a) The non-western political processes are studied by scholars like Gunnar Myrdal (Asian Drama → concept of soft state), Fred Riggs (Prismatic societies), Lucian Pye, Samuel P. Huntington etc. Moreover the methodology of systems approach, structural-functional analysis of Almond & Powell etc can be deployed for study of non-western societies. David Easton

Dominant & distinctive features:

- ① predominance of charismatic & traditional authority as against legal-rational one (Max Weber)
- ② The pol. parties & party system represents a unique blend of modernity & tradition, as the parties despite being formed on modern bureaucratic lines seek votes on caste, religion & ethnic

Remarks

basis

- ③ They also suffer from lack of intra-party democracy, issues of nepotism & corruption
- ④ the pressure groups are mostly community based and institutional (due to dominance of state vis-a-vis civil society) rather than associational.
- ⑤ problem of pol. decay (due to incoherence between pol. participation & pol. institutionalisation)
- ⑥ absence of functional specialisation & predominance of primordial loyalties.
- ⑦ According to Myrdal's soft state notion, the national govt. & society are have normalised or less milder reaction against corruption.
- ⑧ The transformation of political & economic elites (or rise of new elites) also results in social flux and clash of several value systems.
- ⑨ transformation from state-nation into nation state.

Thus the non-western political process is

Remarks

10

v. good  
You can utilize from  
more points from  
Lucian Pye's analysis of  
3rd world political parties

complex & transitory.

b) The political economy approach emphasises upon the economic policies of the state and also the resultant transformation of polity & society due to changes in economic relations of production, consumption, distribution etc.

Major paradigms :-

Liberal tradition

- classical liberals : Adam Smith, Ricardo - doctrine of laissez faire & non-intervention by state in economy, regulated by invisible hand (forces of demand & supply) - idea of free trade & specialisation leading to comparative cost advantage.
- Keynesian/social liberals : J.M Keynes, Joseph Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, etc. - notion of socialist economy & welfare state
- new rights & new lefts neo-classical Thatcherism & Reaganism. Scholars like F.A. Hayek, Milton Friedman etc talk

Remarks

good

about rolling back of state.

Marxist tradition

- orthodox marxists - notion of dialectical materialism, struggle of classes, economic historicism & base-superstructure notion.
- dependency theorists - A.G. Frank, Samir Amin, Wallerstein etc gave the concept of core-periphery, metropolis-satellite & development - underdevelopment. They talk about collaboration among domestic & international bourgeoisie.
- structuralists - Hamza Alavi's concept of over-developed state of 3rd world (esp. Pakistan & India), where more than one dominant class exists.

Thus the pol. economy approach attempts to compare the economic & pol. systems of developing & developed countries.

Remarks

good structure  
no major improvements in answer  
ne did

c) The Marxist notion of I.R. is based on traditional concepts of Marxian discourse like class struggle, exploitative & extractive tendency of capitalists, proletarian internationalism etc. Lenin & Rosa Luxemburg further added & strengthened the imperial dimension to it. This was carried further by dependency theorists - scholars of 3<sup>rd</sup> world like Samir Amin, A.G. Frank, Emmanuel Wallerstein who deciphered the phenomenon of neo-colonialism & neo-imperialism.

They gave the concepts of western world being core (developed) and 3<sup>rd</sup> world being periphery & satellites to metropolis (under-developed) - acting as colonies or feeder economies because :-

- \* they provide cheap raw materials.
- \* cheap labour for foreign capitalists' industries
- \* market for finished products and also
- \* dumping ground for outdated technolo-

Remarks

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gies and unused capital.

The regimes in these satellites are puppet regimes and they toe the line of foreign capitalists hand in glove with the domestic petty bourgeoisie.

While all these principles correspond to Marxian discourse but Marx didn't give importance to nation - as an entity and also believed in workers' solidarity.

However according to dependency school, workers' solidarity is broken because the producers/labour in core states are protected from the disastrous consequences of capitalism because of passing-off this burden on workers' from 3<sup>rd</sup> world. This also prevents the workers' from rising in protest against their own govt. and instead gives them a sense of belongingness in developmental activities.

Moreover this also creates a class within class as workers of developed

Remarks

Core Idea well done  
 Analyse how dependency school & world system have given arguments as to why unique & strong Revolution at global scale is not possible any time soon

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states are better-off than workers of under-developed peripheries. Perhaps this explains the survival of capitalism in western world.

Remarks

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8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate on the features and evolution of the Comparative method. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) The state is a central concept in Marxist theories, but is viewed in a different way from a realist or liberal approaches. Examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Can it be claimed that there is no point in insisting on only one singular understanding of National interest? Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

a) The comparative method relies on the comparison of political systems (includes the constitution, institution, pol-process, socio-economic system etc) of several developed & developing countries.

Features (mostly of modern comparative pol.)

- ① Inter-disciplinary - relies on inputs from sociology, economy, psychology etc
- ② behavioural + scientific - thus providing model & theories of universal relevance.
- ③ contextual - as against traditional c. method (which focussed only on text), as it tries to understand the social system
- ④ dynamic - takes into account gradual & revolutionary changes.
- ⑤ broad & widespread → it focusses both on developing & developed world (as against

Remarks

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traditional one which was eurocentric)

Evolution

- ① Aristotle: Father of comparative politics. He studied 158 const.<sup>n</sup> & gave the theory of revolution.
  - ② Machiavelli - based his understanding on republican & monarchical forms of govt. depending upon nature of society
  - ③ other classical scholars like → Alexis De Tocqueville, Montesquieu, Jean Bodin etc.
  - ④ 19<sup>th</sup> c. → James Bryce & Ogg, in line with traditional method, studied the democracies of Europe.
  - ⑤ modern developments - after behavioural revolution, WWII & decolonisation etc, scholars like David Easton, Gabriel Almond, Sydney Verba, Coleman & Powell, Stam & Beer, Lucian Pye, Kenneth Organski etc gave numerous concepts for theoretical formulation & comparison like systems approach, Pol. culture, modernisation, development etc.
- Thus C.P has evolved to be more universal & diverse.

Remarks

You can make this course by only focusing on limitation of traditional method

7 Talk about how Behaviouralism, Post Behaviouralism, 3rd world studies have impacted the evolution of CP

b) State is the central concept of International politics. Marxists view state as instrument & managing committee of the bourgeoisie. State is important in their discourse because they ultimately perceive a stateless, classless society but via state socialism & proletarian democracy/dictatorship.

Similarly for the structuralists (over-developed state) & dependency theorists, state is at the centre of economic & political activities.

For the realists, state is the most important actor and the primary driver of global politics. Since it is shaped by national interest, power struggle among nations, IR is viewed primarily as inter-state discipline.

They even consider the non-state actors (like MNCs, NGOs, Terrorist organisations) to represent the interests of

Remarks

their patronising state in a proxy manner.

For liberals, state is a neutral arbiter for management of conflicting & competing interests. The classicals advocate a police/nightwatchman state whereas the social liberals talk about welfare state.

The elitists view state as the graveyard of aristocracies and suggest circulation of elites (lion & fox), whereas the pluralists like Robert Dahl gave the concept of polyarchy & deformed polyarchy wherein a no. of interests & pressure groups compete for influence at state level, along with traditional structures (family, church etc) wielding their own sovereignty.

Thus state is analysed from diverse perspectives.

Remarks

GM You need to emphasize a lot more on the tradition with Marxist emphasis on the sub divisions within the approach

9) National Interest - according to Morgenthau is the prime motivating force behind the states' action & it is a dynamic concept meaning thereby that sometimes ideology, sometimes polity or economy etc may come to dominate the phenomenon. This is the realist conception of N.I.

Foreg: China's closeness to USSR initially on grounds of communism & then later to USA, on grounds of territorial integrity (after border dispute with USSR).

According to liberals, N.I. must be interpreted to mean enlightened national interest where short-term gains aren't given pre-dominance ~~as~~ against long-term sustainability. Foreg: the behaviour of super-powers during cuban missile crisis and also yielding to the sovereignty of UN.

Remarks

Marxists consider N.I. to be a false consciousness and instead advocate perpetual class interest to strengthen proletarian Internationalism.

For feminists, an understanding of N.I. solely constructed on the aspects of military might, aggressive expansion, neglect of universal moral principles; is masculinistic & patriarchal. Instead they advocate national ~~security~~ interest as aggregate of interests of all humans (incl woman's interests).

For Green politics advocates, N.I. mustn't be construed as economic development or industrial expansion, because it is a short term & narrow understanding, instead N.I. should mean inter-generational parity & equity along

Remarks

with sustainable development & efforts to curb climate change.

Thus the understanding of National Interest has to be inclusive, broad based & dynamic so as to accommodate the changing needs & aspirations of nation - being representative of universal general will.

Structuring approach has to move towards correct perspectives

- Post colonial
- Social Constructivist
- Critical

is correct

need to include

Remarks