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good

1) Introduction :-

Non-Western theoretical perspectives to understand the nature and evolution of world politics evolve from major regions like Asia, Africa, Latin America and Middle East. They complement traditional Western paradigms in few aspects like mutual benefit and cooperation. However, ~~their~~ majority of these perspectives challenge western paradigms on the issues of anarchy, self-help behavior and rational choice theory.

2) Key Theoretical Perspectives of Non-Western Approaches :-

Following are main therodical perspectives in the non-western world and their ideas about nature and evolution of world politics.

1) Chinese System of Tianxia :-

This Chinese concept literally means "All-Under-Heaven." It envisions a world politics based on harmony, moral authority and hierarchial stability. To date Chinese follow this concept of responsible great power behavior in their international conduct.

2) Islamic Perspectives

Islamic perspectives of world politics preach principles like Justice (adl), collective security and attainment of world domination via good

morals and ethics. The traditions of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) also teach the use of diplomatic endeavors to conduct international behavior.

3) Indian IR Thought

Indian IR thought is based on the ideas of Kautiliya's Realism. His ideas predate Western Realism. Kautilya's Realism advocates power maximization, alliances based on interests, espionage and strategic deception.

Gandhi's Normative Approach is yet another Idian ideology based on non-violence, moral power and restraint.

4) African Ubuntu Philosophy and Poscolonial Security Approach

African 'Ubuntu' philosophy emphasizes

community, anti-colonial solidarity, community resilience and reconciliation.

Post-colonial security approach focuses on human security and development and is against imperialism.

5) Dependency Theory of Latin America

Dependency theory in Latin America has been proposed by theorists like Prebisch. It propounds that the Global economy is structured to benefit core nations and exploit the periphery nations. It criticizes institutions like WB and IMF.

6) Global South Perspective

This perspective is the major non-western thought and is propounded by scholars like Homi Bhabha and Gayatri Spivak. It

highlights how colonial legacy shapes identities, borders, conflicts and inequality even in the post-colonial era.

7) ASEAN's Philosophy:-

South-east asian nations have created this philosophy. It preaches non-interference, consensus based decision making, informal diplomacy and avoidance from big-power confrontations.

3) How Do These Philosophies Complement or Challenge Western Thought:-

There are few areas where these philosophies complement Western thought However, in most aspects we find them challenging Western thought.

a) Complement West's Focus on Norms-Based System

African Ubuntu, Chinese Tianxia and Islamic ideology complements the ideas of Neo-liberalism that

focuses on the supremacy of institutionalized system where norms and values govern international conduct.

b) Indian IR Thought Complements West's Power Maximization:-

Indian Kautilya's ideas of power maximization and calculated deception for self benefit complements Realism of Morgenthau and Kenneth Waltz.

c) Challenge International Economic Institutions' Policies:

Global South Perspective, African Postcolonial approach and Latin America's Dependency theory challenge the Neo-liberal ideas of institutionalized peace and prosperity.

d) Challenge Realist Assumptions of Inevitable Conflict:-

Chinese, Islamic and African philosophies also challenge the realist assumptions of inevitability of conflict. According to them, use of ethic, inter-dependence and peaceful rise can prevent nations from clashing.

e) Challenge Great-Power Competition (Support Peaceful Rise):-

Chinese and ASEAN philosophies

norm-based system, interdependence and peaceful rise. Meanwhile, there are few areas where they complement the west.