

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

---

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

## **TEST COPY**

## **ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR**

**AIR - 377**

**(CSE 2022)**

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

---

 **8448496262**  **iascore.in**

**GS SCORE**

Political Science Test Series 2020

TEST - 01

114.0

## 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.

- (1) Work on Concrete Subject-Matter.  
(2) Improve Presentation and Structuring.  
(3) Highlight Contextual Scholars and their Commentaries.  
(4) Address Core Demand of the Question.

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

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

Name ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Ananth

# REMARKS

GS SCORE

Remarks



## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Soft power and its critique
- (b) Epistemic communities and international relations
- (c) Role of NGOs and INGOs in International relations
- (e) Coronavirus and Human Security
- (f) Power transition theory and realist balance of power system

(a) ~~Soft~~ Power in international relations have been traditionally defined with political, economic and military power, termed by JOSEPH NYE as HARD POWER.

Joseph Nye in 1990s came with the concept of soft power. It is power that is intangible and non-materialistic. It can be cultural, social and normative. US, Japan and Britain are termed "Cultural superpowers".

~~for~~ The concept is useful of ~~for~~ analysing hegemonic ideology and discourse present in international politics. However, the concept was

Conte  
Apt  
Introduction

Remarks



5

discuss  
McClory on  
Add note by  
Cooper

Itself evolved by Nye into what he termed SMART POWER - a combination of hard and soft power. Eg:- US in Afghanistan.

John Chapman gave the idea of FAST POWER, where he explained that speed was important determinant today.

Realists do not believe in role of ideology. Ideology is only a facade to achieve national interest.

As Morgenthau explained in "Politics Among Nations", "whatever be the ultimate end, power is always the immediate end." Thus soft power is an expansion of power is liberal theory.

(b) Epistemic communities are professional networks of professionals that aim to change the norms, social constructs around international relations.

They were evolved by ERNST HAAS. Epistemic networks form a community because of their shared norms. It was evolved in the context of social constructivists describing nuclear proliferation and

Remarks



structures that aid it.

Epistemic communities can aid in nuclear ~~de~~ non-proliferation by creating pressure on policy makers and institutions. They can also evolve security policies that aid in reducing the role of nuclear weapons.

An example is ICAN - International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons and the historic International Convention to UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

The theory is disregarded by realists like Kenneth Waltz. According to him nuclear weapons is what "made the Cold War stay cold".

Liberals believe in concept of international institutions and treaties and minimise the influence of pressure groups. However, it is a key functionalist perspective that can be extended further.

Link  
 Application  
 Multi-track  
 diplo.  
 Delta in  
 Covid-19  
 Corona vaccine  
 Complex Interdep  
 Functional  
 Neo-fn.

Remarks



(c) NGOs and INGOs are given relevance as a key player in IR.

They offer humanitarian (Eg: Bill Gates Foundation), rights-based (Eg: Amnesty) and movement-based (Eg: Greenpeace) benefits.

At the same time, they are criticised for aiding hegemony (channeling CSR funds), aiding cultural imperialism (Christian missionaries) and work in close nexus with corporates.

Realists do not give importance to NGOs and see them as extensions of state's national interest.

Liberals value them as a positive agent that can help enhance rights enforcement.

Marxists say critique liberals for saying that NGOs are a new phenomenon. They point to Christian missionaries who came along with East India Company. They argue

Remarks

Try to link Context of the Question

COVID-19 & Vaccine

Apply theories

Communication theories

Complex Interdep.

Enrich your Content Building



U.S

GS SCORE

that there is a nexus between corporates and MNCs. The budget of some is larger than <sup>some</sup> countries' GDP.

Thus, there is a debate on role of MNCs and whether they are a source of benefits or an extension of hegemonic national interest.

(e) Human security postulates humanity as the end in international relations. It is derived from Kant's categorical imperative of humanity as human dignity.

The Feminist importance to human security argues that states should safeguard it over individual state security. This was relevant during coronavirus times.

Protection of foreign tourists, protection of health workers against abuse, issue of migrant labourers were prominent topics of debate.

Disrupt  
Berry and  
Concept of  
Human Security

Remarks



Hillary Clinton argues that "women's rights are human rights", and so human security is paramount. ~~Food~~ security humanity is assured. Human security was also bolstered in vaccine-related efforts such as WHO's "Solidarity Trials". There were demands of vaccine patent being put under collective patent. There is also a recognition of state's responsibility to protect citizens from economic shocks due to coronavirus. This is a defeat of neo-liberal consensus. US was handing out more unemployment benefit checks than during Great Depression.

Realists argue against human security and prioritise national interest and territorial security.

In the post-pandemic world, there is an increased demand for returning to national control over strategic sectors. It remains to be seen what the effect of this is.

Remarks

Avoid cutting

discuss various reports -

The on-line reports UNICEF - child reports

on women - women's issues

USEF - Employment

IMF/WB - GDP growth etc



Mention  
Hierarchical  
power  
distribution

GS SCORE

(f) Power transition theory was given by Kenneth Organski. It argues that there is possibility of war where there is power transition. For example, rise of China as a revisionist power is an ~~extra~~ case where power transition can lead to conflict.

Power transition in two cases has undergone peacefully - Germany's post world war II recovery and rise of US after World War II.

The realist balance of power system is based on David Wolff's Billiard Board's Model where states are hard shells. National interest is geared at survival and balancing to ensure no one actor becomes dominant.

The critique of balance of power comes from Realist scholars like Morgenthau for its UNCERTAINTY. Stephen Waltz gave the concept

Remarks



4.

GS SCORE

of soft balancing Balansa of Threat.  
TV Paul gave concept of soft  
balancing and others came up  
with asymmetric balancing.

Thus, there is a decline in  
traditional ~~un~~ realist understanding of  
balansa of power and rise of —  
alternative concepts.

✓ Address Core  
demand of the  
question

✓ ~~Mark~~  
Draw diagram to  
show more concepts  
Clarity

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast views of liberal, realist and critical schools on global political economy. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Do you think that Covid-19 had impacted national Security? How far it is correct to blame China for Covid-19 Crisis? (300 Words) (25)

Political economy had its birth in Adam Smith's seminal "Wealth of Nations". It was later expanded by scholars like Locke, Mill, Marx and Lenin.

Liberal school of IR consider global political economy to be an extension of national liberal democratic principles. Thus, international treaties and institutions must be established to guarantee freedom of trade, navigation and aid development of world capitalist economy.

They also argue that such efforts would aid in peace, such as Richard Rosecrance's "Trading states", Robert Keohane's "McDon Golden Arches Theory" and functionalist schools of Mitsunari.

Remarks



The realist schools argue that whatever be the goal, power is always the immediate end. Power maximisation (Mearschimer) and security maximisation (Waltz) are main objectives. This includes economic, social, and political and military power.

Political economy is an extension of national interest to maximise power to ensure survival. If US joins WTO, it is to benefit US first. We can see this in contemporary examples where US has ~~den~~ obstructed WTO functioning when it went against USA.

Marxist school considers political economy as truly international. It argues that capitalism leads to imperialism and colonialism. It argues that end of capitalism and institution of INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIANISM is the way forward.

Remarks

Critical schools take this a step forward by arguing that superstructure is the main factor holding the economic base in place. Thus cultural hegemony ensures capitalist exploitation.

The world has become a consumerist culture - misled by science's instrumental rationalism.

It argues that ideology of capitalism has penetrated everywhere. Thus they are pessimistic about end of capitalism.

They argue for a trans-national association of civil society networks. Scholars like Andreas Linklater call for mass emancipation to make territorial boundaries irrelevant.

Thus, there is a healthy debate regarding political economy.



10.5

This is enriched by Feminist school of thought, that focuses on masculinist dominance in political economy and oppression of other genders. This is seen in pink-collared jobs, feminisation of low-skilled labour, and non-inclusion of reproductive economy.

The rise of neo-liberal state has given rise to liberal dominance in IR. However as Samuel Huntington says 'history always repeats'.

Enrich Conceptual  
Clarity and  
Use Keywords  
Quote Contextual Scholars

Remarks

(b) National security is traditionally considered to be the territorial integrity of nation-states, and preservation of power. Morgenthau in "Politics Among Nations" argues for national security as need for SURVIVAL in an anarchic world.

During time of COVID-19, states adopted various ways to safeguard national security. Some closed borders with air travel and borders, even in borderless EU. Some restricted supply of essential commodities like masks and sanitizers. Others quarantined citizens and foreigners.

USA was seen to spend big money on securing global essential supplies. Vaccine development became a closely-guarded secret.



COVID-19 also made states aware of deficiencies of a globalised supply chain. Many countries announced subsidies to allow people strategic sectors to remain in territorial boundaries.

Eg. India declared 4 strategic sectors while opening up the rest to disinvestment.

Thus, there was an air of distrust and safeguarding of sovereignty and national security first.

Since the shift <sup>to</sup> human security from territorial security, states also made provisions to repatriate their diaspora (Eg Vande Bharat mission). The presence of WNCs (~~Adar~~ Poonawalla's Serum Institute) also meant vaccines could be manufactured at prices that the global South could afford.

Remarks



China acted fully in terms of its national interest and national security. It first persuaded ~~WHO~~ to or misled WHO so that panic wouldn't strike. and They only announced it when they felt ~~to~~ it was in their interest to do so.

China's Wolf Warrior Diplomacy was also in vogue as a boomer challenge against critics that disregarded all diplomatic norms.

Whether it is morally / factually right to blame China or not, it is evident that China acted solely in favour of its national interests. mask diplomacy that it employed was to prevent a legitimacy crisis and restore ~~its~~ world's faith in China.

The response of other countries was also in their national interest. The Trump

Write  
More  
authentic  
Content



11.2

administration in dealing Chinese was to overshadow their own failure at containing the epidemic. Europe inspite of its developed economy was badly hit.

Thus, there is an air of superiority of Chinese model by Chinese scholars for effectively containing the pandemic.

Thus, as realist theories warn, power and security maximisation are only <sup>goals</sup> ~~ways~~ states have. Thus the world has started looking inward to pursue national security, whether human or territorial.

Remarks

Link

Address Core issue,  
avoid Irrelevant points

✓ Discuss  
Berry Buzan's  
Concept of Human Security

✓ Mention Various  
reports on  
Subject - Matter

✓ Quote Contextual  
Scholars

National Security  
National Interest  
Covid-19 Prevention



3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Critically Evaluate system theory and Morton Kaplan's model of International relation. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) Explain the difference between Collective Security and Collective defence. Is it true to say that Collective Security involves an extension of the Principle of Collective Defence to international politics? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss Transnational Social Movements. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Systems Theory was the outcome of the Behavioural Revolution. It aimed to systematise and develop systems in the international relations.

Morton Kaplan argued that international relations was a system identifiable by characteristics, regularity and repeatability of behaviour, that can explain the actions of international actors.

Its objective is theory-building to acquire a model of systems that explains and predicts international behaviour of actors. As McLelland observed, "Intern A nation's behaviour is a two-way activity taking from and giving to international system".

Discuss  
David Easton's  
System's  
theory

its  
criticism

Draw  
Diagram

Remarks



Morton Kaplan developed 10 models of IR. These include bipolar (loose & tight), balance of power, veto, universal actor, com détente system, incomplete nuclear diffusion model, etc.

However, criticism comes from his assertion that these models are all encompassing and are a preliminary theory of IR. All his models are limited, impracticable. Critics argue that in actuality ~~loose~~ <sup>tight</sup> bipolar evolved to ~~tight~~ <sup>loose</sup> bipolar and not the other way around as given by Kaplan.

In the words of Hedley Bull, Kaplan's models thus "merely constitute an intellectual exercise and no more".

More generally, systems theory has been criticised for its limited approach - it doesn't factor in values, history, ideology and domestic variables. It also doesn't clearly define the system boundaries, inputs and rules.

Remarks

Write More Content

Quote Scholars Views

Highlight keywords



7

David Singer also argues that the gap between research and theory has contributed to its failure.

Recent empirical work has widened scope of systems theory and has resulted in many models like clash of civilisations and three-bloc geoeconomic model.

Keep Distance

(b) Collective security as a concept evolved after demise of balance of power model. It is an institutionalised model that seeks to attain peace by guaranteeing sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Collective defence is an age-old concept. The best examples are treaty-based alliances like NATO. They identify a common enemy, and build institutions that safeguard territorial integrity against external attack from outside the bloc.

Remarks

Add School  
Take Perkins Panel



In contrast collective security doesn't identify an enemy, it is universal. If any state conquers another, all states work to protect the conquered and restore it. Thus, it is useful for smaller countries.

Collective security has been enshrined in UN's mandate. It however has only worked twice, during Korean War and Gulf War of 1990s after Saddam's Kuwait invasion.

Collective security can be viewed as an extension of collective defence. However, collective security's obvious shortcomings make it difficult to be operationalised effectively. Structure of PS in UNSC means that single veto can delay collective action, even after Acheson Plan.

Due to this aspect, Dag Hammarskjöld the former UN Secretary General

Remarks

CS

Highlight

Keywords

AI for one, AI for AU

One for AU

Quote Keywords  
Like W. Wil  
Points  
Concept



emphasised on peacekeeping. It is a non-interventionist force to establish law and order and can only attack to defend itself. ↑ Keep distance ↓

- (i) Transnational actors are non-state actors acting across national state borders. They do so out of political, social, economic or humanitarian intentions.

Multi-national corporations, NGOs and international actors are examples of transnational actors. They can often form a worldwide bloc to mobilise global opinions & act as pressure groups.

Transnational social movements aim to disperse a universality to social movements by aggregating interests and articulating interests on a global scale.



International actors like Amnesty International, Greenpeace, etc aim to inculcate global aspect to local/national movements.

The environmental movement is an example. It has NGOs as well as individual personalities like Greta Thunberg. The Fridays for Future movement is an excellent example.

Another is global feminist movement, specifically the 4<sup>th</sup> wave of feminism. It uses social media campaigns like 'Me too' and mass networks to promote gender justice.

The global disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation movement is another example. led by ICAN, its most successful moment was the institution of UN Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.



However, trans-national social movements have come under allegations of foreign vested interests. Realists consider these as instruments of national interest acting abroad.

In case of Jallikattu, PETA was accused of being an arm of to impose western notions and denying cultural diversity. The argument of moral relativism is especially relevant here.

Asian and Islamic values are a counter against western universal human rights. There is a growing right-wing scepticism about accuracy of climate change science and the environmentalist movement.

Transnational social movements are thus perhaps an extension of new age movements. David Held praises

Remarks



10.3

GS SCORE

them ~~from~~ for ensuring global democracy and aiding cultural diversity and trans-scalarity. However, the key aspect is to prevent adoption of vested neo-liberal interests aimed at profit maximisation.

Thus, a rights-based and inclusive-development based framework is advocated. It remains to be seen whether such efforts can survive in today a post-pandemic world of raised walls at borders.

Apply theoretical concepts like → Complex → Functionalism/Neo-fun → Multi-track dip. Track 1.5/2.0/3.0 → Mention Philosophical Basis Approaches/Strategie Success/failure

Remarks



## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Discuss three Generation of Human Rights.
- (b) Technological challenges to the theory of deterrence.
- (c) Basic assumptions of the balance of power system and its critique.
- (d) 'I can't breathe' movement and question of Human Right.
- (e) Complex interdependence.

(a) The three generations of human rights were given by Karel Vasak. They constitute civil, political, economic and social; and cultural and environmental. collective rights of development and environment.

The first is founded on principles of negative rights, and especially liberty. It requires no material obligations and is individualistic.

2nd generation focuses on positive aspects of equality, liberty, etc. It involves material obligations as well as fulfilment of duties.

3rd generation focuses on solidarity and collectivity. It focuses on

Remarks

Waltzer  
Taylor

Blue (P)

Red (P)

Green

Marxist

Look  
No 72  
Adams Smith

Look  
No 72  
Adams Smith



Explain provisions of Indian Constitution  
UNDPHR 1948

36

GS SCORE

indigenous and rights to enjoy life fully.

The first two are covered by International convention on Civil & Political rights, and on Social, Economic and Cultural rights. The 3<sup>rd</sup> is more vague and covered by Rio Summit, Stockholm Convention on Environment, etc.

Critique comes from vagueness of third, expense of second, and limited domain of first.

(b) Deterrence as claimed by Bernard Brodie is better than any other balance of power. It focuses on military capability to inflict punishment that the aggressor cannot afford (Waltz, Kenneth)

Deterrence has been challenged by technological interventions. First-strike capability has been massively increased by new innovations like Russian Avangard missions.

Further, the race to quantum supremacy and importance of securing

Remarks



4.5  
communications infrastructure means that a single cyber-attack could cause far more devastation than any nuclear bomb.

Further, the emergence of bio weapons in form of CRISPR-edited viruses/virii/bacteria is another way deterrence is being diminished.

It is also challenged by its norms by social constructivists like NINA Tannebaum and Alexander Wendt - "Anarchy is what states make of it".

However, realists argue that "deterrence is what made the cold war stay cold". They argue for increase in deterrence capability and disregard international attempts at non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. They instead suggest "selective proliferation" and "counter-proliferation".

Remarks

Disarms NPT 2020 and other treaties like - AT/ToT/Robo/Hypersonic Ballistic Missiles VAsys/615-6RS



Define  
BoP

(c) Balance of power system is based on Westphalian nation state and Arnold Wolfers' Billiards Board

Model.

It considers states as operating in an informal web of alliances and counter-alliances to balance powers. It contains many great powers that intervene when any one power is on verge of dominance.

It was seen in Europe between 1815 - 1914. It aided in army race, security dilemma and heightened mistrust. It assumes states as power and security maximisers and seeking to preserve territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Critique of this model by realists is due to its UNCERTAINTY (Morgenthau). Liberals critique it as it doesn't provide peace. P. Nehru called it as a "nervous state of peace".

Remarks

critic  
proper  
Assumptions



Realist Scholars like Stephen Walt argues that Balance of Threat is more viable as states cannot calculate another's power.

There is also an argument against its mechanistic assumptions that discount contributions of norms and values. Further, the system failed in WWI and was replaced.

Currently there is an emphasis on ~~values~~ alternative models like soft balancing and asymmetric balancing.

(d) "I can't breathe" movement was in response to killing of George Floyd in Minnesota (USA). There were massive protests all over America that was had multi-racial participation. It also spread all over the world.

It focuses on both negative and positive aspects of human rights. It focuses on an end to

Remarks



(U.S.)  
discrimination and racial stereotyping. But it also called out for affirmative action, and calling out of institutions deemed monopolistic and unrepresentative.

It represents the West's changing society into a melting pot. It challenges foundational pride in liberal democratic states (eg. tearing down of slavery slave owners statues).

It can be seen as a collective consciousness that has been awakened.

It has also resonated in India with cries of "Dalit Lives Matter".

Critics of it come from right and left wing. THOMSKY argues that "carnal culture" violates freedom of expression. Right wingers argue that civil disobedience and riots are a threat to national security.

However, the movement was a matter of time. It reflects changing aspirations of societies and increasing political empowerment of marginalised groups.

Remarks

Discuss Multiculturalism by WPII Kyulika & Bhiku Parekh  
Mention CNDHR 1994  
Racism & Quota  
Gandhi & Curry Tr, Nelson Mandela



Defin  
C.T.

(i) Complex interdependence was evolved by Joseph Nye and Rosdatt ~~Robert Keohane~~ ~~Schubert~~. It sought to explain the contradictory nature of IR.

It posits that today simple interdependence is irrelevant. The post cold war era is seen to have states being interdependent in a COMPLEX manner. States collaborate without their conflicts being resolved. There is also a rise of transnational and non-state actors.

(Eg: - India engages with China where it can and seeks to contain it also → CONDIAMENT strategy)

Complex interdependence is where one is forced to love one who otherwise would love to hate. It posits that

- (a) there is an absence of hierarchy of issues
- (b) security has become multi-dimensional
- (c) considerable decline in way of use of hard power.

Remarks



U.S. 47

GS SCORE

† Realists critique this model by arguing that national interest, survival and power are ultimate interests. They advocate for security in an anarchical system.

Thus, complex interdependence has put a question mark on way structural realists explained the world.

Apply theories like - Multi-track

diplomacy

functionalism/ Neo-f etc

Remarks



7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Nye's conception of soft power was designed to remedy the narrow focus of realist power analysis. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What is national interest and how to understand the identical conflictual and complementary interest of nations? Discuss with suitable examples. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Major Problems with the theory of Nuclear Deterrence. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Realism focuses on survival in an anarchical world. For them, power guarantees survival, as Morgenthau said "whatever may be the immediate end, power is always ultimate end".

Realist stressed on hard power - tangible materialistic assets and capabilities. These include military assets, political, ~~social~~ economic clout. However, it failed to explain power of ideology, culture and intangible variables.

Joseph Nye came up with the term soft power. It denotes non-materialistic, invisible and dispersed ideological power. It was coined because of the decline of

Remarks



hard power after end of cold war. It was also due to the rise of complex interdependence and end of bipolar world.

However, the concept was critiqued by several scholars. Nye himself came up with concept of Smart Power. It is a combination of hard and soft power - a combination of military, economic, cultural power (Hillary Clinton).

Nye also gives example of terrorism → requires military and ideological <sup>power</sup> ~~conflict~~ against Taliban and to convince Afghan people to not support it.

Further, there are evolution of from sharp power as an alternative to soft power. NYE defines sharp power as used by authoritarian regimes to elicit propaganda against

Remarks

Discuss  
Narrowness/Breadth

Draw Diagram to  
make Simple Explanation



6

6.5

GS SCORE

liberal democracies. It seeks to attack its credibility.

Further, scholars like John Chipman have defined FAST POWER. Speed has become an important aspect, agility and adaptability are crucial.

Thus the concept of power has been expanded from its narrow realist origins. Nye has played a crucial part in this endeavour.

(b) As Morgenthau defined it in "Politics Among Nations", national interest is interest of states to survive, which is attained by maximising power.

The nature of nations is to guard their self interest. It is dynamic and uses morals, ethics and ideology with power maximisation as the end.

Realists do not see any conflict between interests of

Address  
Core  
Demand  
of  
the  
Question

Define  
N.I.

Remarks



nations. Waltz argues that nations in an international structure move for security maximization.

Nye used complex interdependence as a way of explaining conflicting interests. He argued that China and US cooperate on economy while conflicting on power in Asia.

Social constructivists like Wendt argue that change in norms can lead to change in conception of national interest.

Feminists argue that national interest is masculine interest.

Ann J Tickner argues that "personal is political, international is personal".

Thus national interest need to reflect women's aspirations & rights.

Functionalists argue that national interest can be tapped by using functional bodies to create positive spillover. Argue that it is

in states interest to promote functional bodies to achieve.

Remarks

Read the question carefully,

Address Core Issue

Mention Contextual Scholars



interdependence and peace.

Eg: EU as a functional body then evolved into a supranational body.

Critics like Mohammed Yunus argue that contradictions are irrelevant as all national interest is meant to promote the interest of the elites. Eg: - army in Pakistan describes its interest as national interest.

Thus, Raymond Aron calls national interest as a pseudo theory. However, it is still the most common way used by states & scholars to explain their actions and define future goals.

(c) Nuclear deterrence was ushered in the world after US bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end "the war to end all wars".

Previously the systems of balance of power declined.



Scholars like Bernard Brodie argued that deterrence is better than balance of power. Realists like Kenneth Waltz proclaimed that nuclear weapons "made the Cold War stay cold".

Evolution of doctrines like MAD, NUTS, first-strike, second-strike capabilities and no first use enhanced nuclear deterrence. According to Tom Hall Paul Huth there is direct, extended, immediate and general deterrence.

Critics of deterrence point out its inherent discrimination. Realist paradigm of "selective proliferation" assumes that liberal-democratic states wouldn't misuse it.

Further, the dangers of failed and authoritarian states developing and misusing them is present. Deterrence only works, as Henry



Kissinger said, when the other actor is RATIONAL.

Nina Jannenwald argues that deterrence is irrelevant as global norms have been made using them a nuclear taboo.

Domestic opposition to the huge costs of maintaining stockpiles and use of no-first use policy question large stockpiles of US and USSR.

Feminists criticise deterrence as masculinization of deterrence. It is masculine sense of showing off, and they advocated for complete disarmament.

ERNST HAAS suggests the development of epistemic communities - a group of professionals networked to increasing public opinion against deterrence.



ICAN and other transnational groups advocate for disarmament over deterrence. They argue that treaties like CTBT, ~~and~~ INF, and NPT are not enough to assure the world of non-usage of nuclear weapons.

There has been a shift from tactical nukes like Pakistan's HATF missile. There is also a focus on developing delivery systems like Russia's Avangard missiles.

However, US's Nuclear Posture Review continues to stress deterrence as a primary objective of safeguarding national interest. Thus it is a continuance of foreign policy.

Remarks

Discuss  
NPT 2020 Review Conference  
Mention  
highlight

Recent  
Treaties  
Nuclear  
Adventures

Role of  
TATP

Try to  
Add  
Current  
developments

10.0