

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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ARVIND KUMAR SHAH

RANK - 123

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 1**



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16

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.

Your
answers
will be
evaluated
according
to your
answers
given in
the
question
paper.
Please
keep
your
ans
in
the
book
and
not
on
the
paper
itself.
Good
luck.

Name ARVIND SHAH

Mobile No. _____

Date 1 _____

Signature Ashish

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

Intelligence to Challenges

Particulars of the challenges faced by the participants were elicited.

The challenges faced by the participants were mainly related to the lack of resources and the lack of support from their families.

The lack of resources was a major challenge faced by the participants, particularly those who were living in poverty.

The lack of support from their families was another challenge faced by the participants, particularly those who were living in poverty.

The participants also faced challenges related to the lack of access to education and the lack of access to healthcare.

The lack of access to education was a major challenge faced by the participants, particularly those who were living in poverty.

The lack of access to healthcare was another challenge faced by the participants, particularly those who were living in poverty.

The participants also faced challenges related to the lack of access to food and the lack of access to water.

The lack of access to food was a major challenge faced by the participants, particularly those who were living in poverty.

The lack of access to water was another challenge faced by the participants, particularly those who were living in poverty.

The participants also faced challenges related to the lack of access to electricity and the lack of access to transportation.

The lack of access to electricity was a major challenge faced by the participants, particularly those who were living in poverty.

The lack of access to transportation was another challenge faced by the participants, particularly those who were living in poverty.

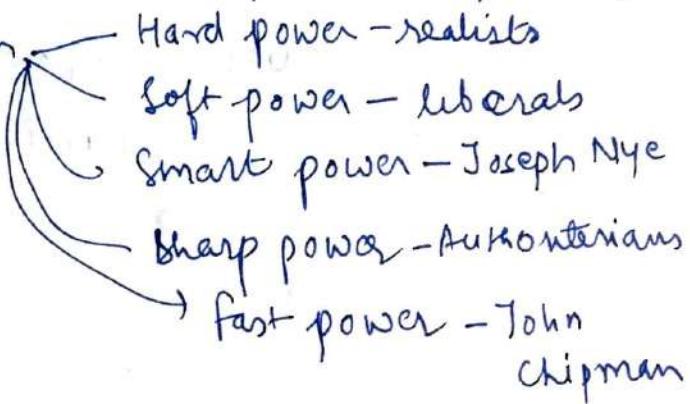
SECTION-A**Attempt all questions:****1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)**

- (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)

Power has been considered as "archetonic idea of international politics. In fact Morgenthau held that power is the means and power is the end for states.

Yet, power has been a contested idea and has been interpreted differently in many form.



Soft power has been popularised by liberal school of international politics. and it is understood as 'power to influence others into make them choose one's style and values'

Example of soft power includes —
ideological power - (promoting democracy and capitalism by USA and Communism by USSR), through Hollywood - (popularising culture and way of life), NAM of India (to popularise peace and non-alignment).

Prominent support of soft power was Joseph Nye (the social constructivist) who criticized the realist interpretation of 'hard power'.

However, Soft power has been criticized as not useful enough as it is not enough to persuade authoritarian regimes and dictatorship (USSR, China and Iran didn't follow US because of soft power)

Remarks

Mention
cooperative power of assets
use intangible assets
legitimacy of state

Thus Nye changed his theory and advocated Smart power — combinations of hard and soft power. which finds similarity to Machiavelli's combined use of Love and war for national interest.

former President Barack Obama, and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton — both supported the use of Smart power in form of democracy, development and development.

India also uses combinations of both soft and smart power (Example NAM, declaration of Yoga, ^{day}Neighbourhood first and Ayurvedic doctrine)

(B)

Epestemic communities are 'knowledge based communities' a group of intellectual who have expertise in the field.

Remarks

Mention
Principal actors
Proliferation of states
Transnational comments
Political

Epistemic communities and IR — this refers to use of experts in IR policy formation — an example of it is Think Tanks culture. For examples ORM and MCA working together to conduct Raisina dialogue. US policy making also have been closely linked to IR scholars. In fact all the IP theories of Morgenthau, Waltz, Nye, Mearsheimer has been a prescriptions to US foreign policy.

Advantage of Use of Epistemic community in IR includes use of knowledge and theory in policy making, a combination of theory and experience and a positive feedback loop is established which makes both theory and policy much better.

Remarks

(G) NGO and INGOs are a part of non state actors and has been in prominent since modern era in general and since the advent of liberal world order in particular.

→ Role of NGOs and INGO -

- act as a pressure group against the state.
- complement the state (work in poor and marginalized sector)
- raise voice against state 'atrocities' and extremities → human rights violation
 - environmentalism
 - against exploitation
 - against nuclear weapons

However NGO and (INGO in particular), have been seen as eroding the

Remarks

Mention traditional classification what the two greatest forces are, their X. intensity of globalisation

Sovereignty of nation states. They along with MNCs have been working against national interest. They have been responsible for wealth drain of weaker and development of underdevelopment (Immanuel Wallerstein and AG Frank, dependency school)

MNC along with NGO in context of India also has been criticised — (East India Company and Christian missionaries worked together in exploiting India).

In recent time too NGOs such as Greenpeace have been seen as anti-national (CB report).

(D)

World is going through an unprecedented crisis in form of COVID-19 pandemic.

It has led to halt of economy, pause of time and space and has exposed the powerlessness of states to ensure

Remarks

Mention bigger perspective /
severity of national collective /
type of biological services /
the economic / political /
educational / health / security

safety of human life. Thus Covid - has led to rethinking of role of state for good and bad —

→ There has been protest against state for not able to ensure human security (in US, Pakistan) and also for misusing the state machinery for use of mass surveillance (apps to track - Arogyasete etc)

At the same time, there has been call for giving state more power so that it can ensure human security — thus democracy is being seen as instability and Chinese model is getting appreciated.

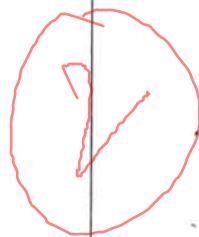
Overall pandemic is a black swan event and will lead to major structural changes — ~~it~~ is the name of human security

(E) power transition theory was given by organski which held that war happens when a new power tries to acquire more

Remarks

*between
inequality
Newton's
at claims/
merits in
organising
for war
etc the two
theories*

power, which threatens and other states and pushes them into security dilemma (John Herz) and a sort of thucidides trap is created.



Realist balance of power system was originated after advent of Westphalian world order and includes methods such as - disarmament, alliance, war, breaking territory into parts etc. David Hume held balance of power as common sense and a realistic idea of peace.

Power transition theory and balance of power are interrelated as first tells the cause of war and second tries to prevent the war. However Balance of war has been criticised as confusing because it tries to prevent war by war and it is called as 'Nervous state of peace' and liberals advocate alternate way that is collective security.

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)

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Critically Evaluate system theory and Mortan 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 of IR was influenced by behavioral movement in politics school and to make politics a pure science.

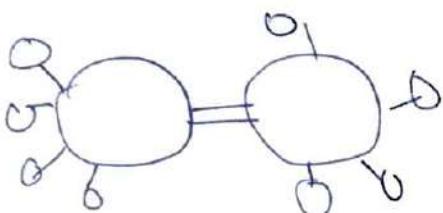
Morton Kaplan influenced by general systems theory (of biology) and by David Easton — wanted to make a grand, universal theory comparable to ~~Newton's~~ Newton's gravitational theory

Features → gave 10 models such as Bipolar model, loose bipolar model, Equal veto model, World government model etc.

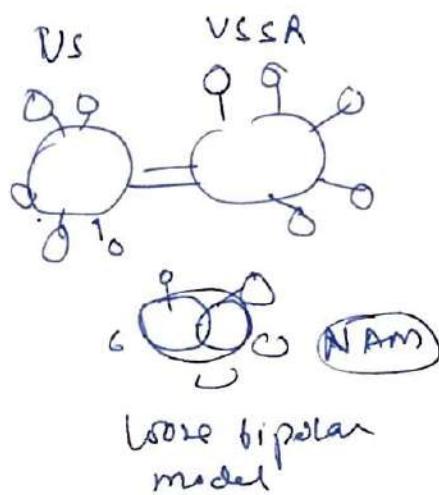
Remarks

You need to mention the limitations of systems approach of IR
Kaplan's model / critical comments

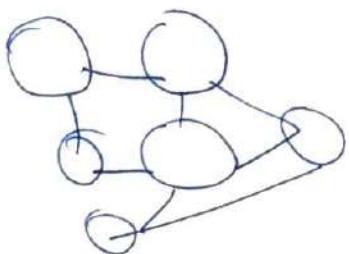
→ it tried to describe every possible scenario of IP



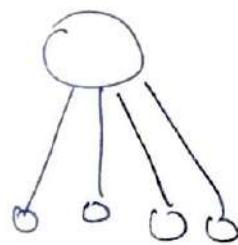
bipolar model
(US-USSR)



loose bipolar model



Universal veto
model (where everyone
has equal veto)
hypothetical



world government
model
(hypothetical)

The model was descriptive in nature and could explain many scenarios. However it was criticised by Stanley Hoffmann as 'Parlour game' and 'huge missp towards right direction' he said it explains

Remarks

nothing and has zero analytical value.

Also criticised by Marxist and reflectivists and, Joseph Nye for considering only states and ignoring the role of countries, institutions and non-state actors.

Despite its criticism the model has been studied widely and has academic use.

(B)

Collective security is a realist liberal phenomenon to promote peace and to reduce security dilemma (of John Herz)

its origin can be traced to Woodrow Wilson's 14 point - which aimed to turn jungle into zoo.

→ it envisages world government which will be made of all for the security of all we saw it in form of league of nation

Remarks

after World war-I and UNSC ~~is form~~ after World war II.

Collective security ^(CS) is an extension of realist theory of collective defence ^(CD). It is also called as militarised collective defence.

while CD is a mutually agreed, consciously decided group which is regional and where attack on one is considered as attack on all.

on the other hand CS is not regional but global, it has no identified enemy.

Example of collective defence is NATO ⁽¹⁹⁴⁹⁾ and erstwhile Warsaw pact (1955) which acted as grouping of first and second world respectively.

The other difference includes, one is a realistic idea other is more liberal idea of peace.

Remarks

Mention one for all & all for one! benefits of joint world solution to problem of war / conflict of countries

→ While collective defense has succeeded in objectives — NATO contained USSR, the collective security has been not very successful — those who trusted collective security (UN), they have been at disadvantage (Pt Nehru went to UNSC for Kashmir — which didn't do anything, India didn't ~~accept~~ get any help in Indo-China war (1962) from Collective Security).

Thus evidently, nations have not been able to rise above their national interests, (misuse of veto, no expanding UNSC), — which reduces the trust of nations on Collective Security.



Transnational Social movement

Social movement has been in the existence since the time immemorial, and has

been prominent in demanding concessions and rights from state. In this way social movements are seen as weapon of weak towards strong.

Social movement is also called as 'Street politics' and has been a phenomenon of left and Herbert Marcuse is called as father of Social movement of recent time

With the rise of Globalisation there has been reduction in time and space. The world has become global village and interaction between nations have become faster, cheaper and deeper. The world today is no longer a Gillian fall model (of Arnold wolfer), an state centric one, but is more like Web-Webb model (of John burton) where interactions have became society centric.

Remarks

Mention
virtual
World
Ministers
Conference/
Emerging
Offerant
Collective
dynamics

In this context, the social movements have also turned global and transcended the national boundaries.

- de-colonisation movement which started in India and southeast asia, suddenly turned global and within a couple of decades → ^{almost} every african nation almost achieved independent — as one nation sought inspiration from other's struggle.
- Social movements of 1960s and 1970s started from America and soon expanded all over the world — resulted in signing of VN-bill of rights.
- Environmental movement first started in West now has turned global — the Climate activism coordinate with each other to protest in respective government.

Remarks

→ #Me too movement and black live matters

movement also started in one nation
and soon expanded - in India too.

→ Arab spring started in Tunisia and consumed
whole Arab

Thus it is evident that with
rise of means of transportation and technology
to communicate (Internet, Social media), there
has been huge convergence between
communities in global scale. Protest
at Hong Kong, Indonesia, Pakistan now
arose ~~responses~~ in support and opposition
all over the world.

Recently whole Islamic world
organised protest over comment of
French head of state.

All these point
towards an emergence of social movements
which covers much more than a
nation.

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the different approaches for defining National Interest. Discuss the views of Morgenthau and V.V Dyke on this subject. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Discuss the basic tenants of neo Functionalism. Can you view India - ASEAN relation from the prism of neo functionalist model? Give reasons. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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) Human rights as a concept find their origin in theory of natural right and came into prominence after the end of Second war - which saw the gruesome atrocities by fascist states such as Germany under Hitler and Italy under Mussolini — thus it questioned the traditional idea of state sovereignty

Three generations

Just after Second world war, United nations came with international bill of rights which included Civil rights, political rights (1960s) and UN declarations of

Remarks

Needs a lot more details
mention blue & green & rights & soft law/
except

human rights. (Focus - Voting, Equality etc)

In the second phase, new social movement started (prominent scholar - Herbert Marcuse)

which focused on social and economic rights in 1970s and it led to reforms in making of minimal state into a welfare state which gave its citizens social and economic rights too.

In the 3rd stage the focus shifted towards the environment and sustainable development and a debate started leading to formation of UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD etc.

- (B) Deterrence, the word has greek origin which means 'to terrorise' (or threaten). Deterrence is realistic theory of peace
principles -

→ make other state fear that any attack will be responded by even a bigger counter attack and cost of victory

Remarks

Mention
D20 / NPT
Conference /
WMD
Weapons of Mass
Deterrence

will come at huge price not worth paying.

→ Deterrence reduces security dilemma

→ [Kenneth Waltz] and [Mearsheimer] held that cold war didn't turn into world war because of nuclear deterrence.

Technological challenges

→ Nuclear deterrence is questionable as

'nuclear weapons are not to be used' (Russian president Gorbachev)

→ Ability to have second strike capability is questionable (Even US has not fully achieved second strike capability)

→ Principles such as MAD, and NUTS rely on huge weapons which needs technology as well as money.

Thus deterrence as a theory has been questioned on technological grounds. India-Pakistan went to war despite being nuclear — which proves the questions on deterrence avoid doubt.

③ Balance of Power system was a prominent feature of Westphalian world order and it runs on following assumptions -

- States as sovereign hence IP as state centre
- Many great power in the picture and no preponderent or hegemonic power.
- States as rational actor fighting for survival.
- no bipolarity . It assumes a multipolar world .

Thus it is clear that the assumptions are valid for pre-world war-I Europe where the balance of power theory saw its golden phase.

However it has been criticised because

- the cold war era — there was bipolarity and there were two superpowers which acted as regional hegemon .

Remarks

- States rather than balancing became ^{Started} bargaining and many became effectively satellite states
- Nuclear weapons ended the traditional view of deterrence and led world towards arms race and on the brink of nuclear world war

Balance of power has been criticised as realist strategy hugely dependent on war, gives no peace state of peace and was considered responsible for two world wars.

However despite its criticisms, still it remains hegemonic strategy and a common sense (David Hume). Now we see the balance of power (both internal and external) is Indo-pacific and around Persian Gulf.

Remarks

Mention Major
Postulates
Criticism
Practical
Comments
Loss of relevance

(D)

'I can't breath' movement started because of a widely circulated video of a black man being tortured and gasping his life taking to catch his breath. The movement lead to worldwide protest in form of "black lives matter" and revived the discussions of racial discrimination in the west in general and america in particular.

3

Questions on human right

- black have been facing discrimination on regular bases.
- state have been complicit and non-black (white) population has been given leverage in the matters of racial discrimination.
- black have been tortured and their human rights violated by police official itself.

Remarks

Mention George Floyd condition of black & white superpower & black intersectionality.

Thus it has questioned whole liberal institutions ~~and~~ west who have been very proud of their ideology and institution and forced them to introspect on their human right handling before expanding democracy at gun point.

(E)

Complex interdependence is a phenomenon of liberal school of IP which is understood as 'One is forced to love someone whom he would have liked to hate'

It is similar to interdependence which said that inter dependence will reduce the conflict and promote cooperation. However the difference between both lies that while interdependence believes 'all is well' the complex interdependence believes all

Remarks

Mention meaning /
example /
characteristics /
types /
national
transnational

is not well.

Scholars such as Karl Deitrich have been prominent in advocating this.

The example of complex interdependence can be best seen in relations of US and China — both understand the rivalry and possible war (as per meassheimer) however due to huge bilateral trade (of 700+ billions USD annually) — they have not indulged in war directly.

Similar India China rivalry also has been calculated and rational — both actors have been very of involving in direct war — because of their complex interdependence.

Though a popular theory it is mostly descriptive and still has not been able to give alternative to realistic school of IP, which remains the hegemonic school.

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The fundamental challenge for democracy had become less about how to establish democratic governance per se than how to make democracy work effectively and justly in large-scale multicultural societies. Comment. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Analyze Religion as a Political Philosophy of Terrorism. Give an account of Socio-political Causes that Led to the Emergence of ISIS. (300 Words) (25)

A) Democracy as concept originated from word 'demokratia' which means to 'rule with the consent of being ruled'. However apart from this foundational principles, there is many differences in how ~~one~~ democracy is theoretically understood.

Initially, in the times of negative liberty, where state stood merely as policie or watchman, the democracy, more or less was procedural. It mainly focused on how to establish democracy, what should be its form (parliamentary or presidential), ~~but~~ how would it

Remarks

elect (Representative vs direct) and what will be the tenure. Thus the study of democracy between countries in comparative sense also include the study of democratic institutions (legislative, executive and judiciary).

However with the rise of more nation state outside Europe, many of them were ^{former} colony of Europe — the nature of democracy also became multidimensional — now there was difference in social and cultural structure of democracy too.

At one point the theories such as End of ideology (Bell and Lipset) and End of history (Fukuyama) — tried to establish the hegemony of western values.

But soon Clash between Civilisation (of Huntington) started in form of

Remarks

9/11 attacks, Islam vs Christian world and conflict between eastern values and western value started

Lee Yuan Kew and Mahathir Mohamad advocated the importance of ^{Asian} western value and said western values were not practical in communism countries of Asia.

Will Kymlicka gave the theory of multiculturalism and advocated differential rights for minorities (but excluded immigrants)

Bikhu Parekh criticised, Will Kymlicka for not including migrant for cultural rights and advocated for dialogue between civilisations.

Now the world is in post-liberal phase and universalisation of western values, such as democracy, individualism, secularism, liberalism — are not suitable.

Remarks

Mention how democracy was designed for small mono-cultural society challenges of multi-religious, multi-pluralistic, multi-ethnicity

West in general and Britain and France in particular have faced challenges from their minorities and migrant communities.

West must learn from India's constitution which judiciously balanced the individual rights with rights of religious minorities - which balanced Water preferred Indian model of positive secularism and promised equal right for every religion.



(B)

Terrorism is considered as 'weapons of weak' and a tool of asymmetrical warfare.

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon.

the killing of George ^{Irish} Fernand of Austria by Serbian terrorist resulted into First world war.

Terrorism by Ireland for independence and by LTTE for demand of more rights

Remarks

in Sri Lanka has also been seen in last century.

However there has been a "new terrorism" since last couple of decades

Features — an ideological war, doesn't want small scale change, but seeks total revolution and establishment of Islamic Caliphate (ISIS, Al-Qaeda)
→ While old terrorism demanded freedom from foreigners and separate state — the new terrorism is not socio-economic but heavily cultural and religious

Religion as political philosophy

→ Terrorist seek the overthrow of current world order to go to fundamental and original rule of prophet (lives of 7th century)

Remarks

→ terrorist invoke the religious idea of Jihad (which means religious war) to wage war and radicalise recruits to go for even self destruction (suicide bombing) — they promise heaven ~~of~~ next birth to the 'mystered'

Ecological cause of emergence of ISIS

- instability in middle east and lack of legitimate governments
- mostly authoritarian regimes involved in selfish acts and exploiting public
- misuse of UN by west and expansion of "democracy at gun point" (Bush doctrine)
- regime change and establishment of puppet government
- rise of attack (drone attack) on civilians by forces of west

Remarks

- meddling is the functioning of religious affairs of Islam
 - ↳ Ban on Burqah
- a sense of alienation among muslim youth → easy to radicalise
- US attack on Iraq and Afghanistan (as Syria)

Created leadership vacuum in the state which was fulfilled by creation of ISIS

Thus ~~ISIS~~
- creation of Israel which created Israel Palestine issue — mother of all terrorism.
- all this factors led to Clash of civilisation which culminated into formation of alquaeda, 9/11 attack

Remarks

and rise of ISIS in middle east.

Coordinated effort by US and Kurds on one side and Russian and Syrian on other side has resulted into a massive success in killing the leader Baghdadi and eliminating the structure of ISIS.

However ISIS was more than its physical embodiment, it controls and radicalizes mind — it still has millions of radicalised foot soldiers who will continue the lone-wolf attack.

To prevent the issue we need to nip them in the bud and solve the cause rather than symptom — which is to stop narrow national interest persuasion of west and to involve local government in fighting the terror as united front, and India's proposal of CCIT also warrants discussion and adoption.

Remarks

Mention
legitimation to
righteous violence
of violence to
sway to
heaven

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)

Realist has been dominant in International theories and liberals have been seen as a criticism rather than an equal alternative school.

Realist's idea of power has been - use of hard power which has been criticised as power monopoly by liberal. In that

context - Joseph Nye conceptualised soft power and advocated that soft power is a better alternative than hard power

because → it promotes peace

→ reduces security dilemma

→ gives sense of security to small states

Remarks

also he said that world is not a billion ball (given by Arnold woller), rather a 3d-chess model

- military power - unipolar
- economic power - multipolar
- socio-cultural power - diffused

Hence mere hard power is neither sufficient nor preferable.

In the liberal world order that we saw after end of cold war, there has been increased focus on soft power in terms of globalisation, liberal institutions, expansion of western values by Hollywood and even possible end of history (by Fukuyama).

However with the 9/11 attacks, financial crisis, Brexit, rise of strongmen, there has been decline of west and rise of east (Farred zakaria), also emerged the clash of civilization (SP Huntington) thus the effect of soft power has

Remarks

Mention detailed classification of soft power assets

been in question. liberal world is being destroyed by west itself.

also soft power didn't work against dictatorships (Iran), authoritarian regimes (China, USSR, North Korea), hence Joseph Nye later advocated the use of soft power & smart power (combination of soft and hard power) to fight the sharp powers (USSR Russia, China, Iran, North Korea, Pakistan).

Thus though soft power is peaceful, effective — yet it has been insufficient — hence Realism and Hard power still dominate the IP.

- (B) National interest has been called as primary goal of nation state that emerged after westphalian world order

Morganthau held that there was only one permanent interest of foreign policy of nations — that is national interest — rest all were not primary but secondary to national interest.

Robinson has categorised PIE in following categories

- Primary (military) and secondary (economic)
- Permanent and temporary
- Core and non-core.

Interest of nations could be identical (or permanent) that is national security, territorial integrity, economic progress and strategic autonomy — this is almost same for every nation.

There are conflicting interest as well — as nations are called organisms and a living entity — if it were not grow it will die, and when it

Remarks

grows it grabs the territory of neighbours first (Kautilya's Arthashastra). Similarly there has been zero sum game of world hegemony for which two superpowers indulged in cold war rivalry - with ideological war, armed race. US-china are currently in conflict as their National interests are in conflict.

Complementary national interest force nations to ally with each other as NATO to fight communism, NAM - to preserve strategic autonomy, EU - to build peace and prosperity and current Indo-Pacific and QUAD - to contain the rise of China.

This National interest while having its core intact and non changing, also involves the ever changing short term interest - a friend or enemy all depend on National interest.

Remarks

Mention critical analysis of comment & fate of ego behaviour

① Nuclear deterrence is a form of Westphalian phenomenon of deterrence which was prime tool to maintain balance of power and reduce security dilemma (also to stop the rise of preponderant power in the region (EU))

ND emerged ~~after~~ after WW-2 when US became first nation to have nuclear weapons and Russia followed the step and became nuclear. Thus Nuclear bipolarity was established

Theory

→ has many concepts such as —

- Common minimum deterrence - required to deter the enemy from attacking
- NFU - no first use (by China and India)
- MAD - Mutually assured destruction
- NUTS

Remarks

Mention about causation
point a relationship
between / false
cause of catastrophic
failure

- It believes that cost of war will be such that the price of victory will not be worth paying.
- Kenneth Waltz and Mearsheimer believed that nuclear deterrence prevented World War-3. Hence they consider it a success.

However theory of ND has been criticised for following —

- It leads to nuclear arms race and brought world closer to nuclear world war (in Cuban missile crisis 1962)
- Once a nation goes nuclear, very difficult to de-nuclearise.
- Expansion of nukes (to North Korea and Israel etc) — has led to creation of nuclear market — from where Non State actors could also grab it.

Remarks

- India-Pak were nuclear, despite of it, they went to war (hence deterrence not fail proof)
- There is taboo ~~or against~~ use of nukes (Nina-Tannenwald) — hence its deterrence capabilities are also questioned.
- It doesn't work against mad man (Kim of North Korea and Pakistan) - whose strategy is to put threat to world by putting gun on their own head - (it works if actors are rational).
Thus seeing the danger, steps to disarmament and prevention of expansion has been taken in form of NPT, CTBT, START, New START and steps by IAEA and ICAN — for its stopping its expansion and misuse

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) No climate justice without gender justice. Comment. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) It is only through an optimal diversification among soft and hard power (i.e., the smartest power) that leaders will be able to maximize national influence in the transformed world. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks



Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks