

# **GSSCORE**

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**RANK - 274**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE  
TEST - 1**



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133

## 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.

Answers  
are somewhat  
inadequate as  
they either  
do not provide  
all the details  
or do not  
on the point  
Follow the  
comments  
to improve  
your answer  
These have  
huge scope for  
excellence.

Name Abhishek Vashishtha

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

Date 9, \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Abhishek

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

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

Attempt all questions:

## SECTION-A

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

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

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$ 

Ans:- 1) (a)

Power is a core concept of International relations yet it is the contested concept. Traditionally, power is understood in terms of military and economic power, which is referred as hard power.

However, in post-globalised era, with the rise of trans-national actors, increased interdependence etc. scholars like Joseph Nye gave the concept of soft power.

*Joseph* J. Nye has held that the Soft power is non-coercive power, it is the ability of a state to win the heart and minds of others without using coercive power. He identified following components of soft power:

Components of ~~to~~ soft-power:-

-Mention  
Legitimacy, Coop.,  
of Us

Remarks

- ↳ Political Component:- The nation commitment towards the values such as democracy, human rights, liberty and freedom.
- ↳ Cultural Component:- The historical and Civilizational traits of culture. for eg. Yoga day
- ↳ foreign Policy:- The moral and ethical component of foreign policy. for eg. Panchsheel Policy of Pandit Nehru

5

Jonathan McClosky further added education and business environment along with above three factors.

be more detailed  
be more specific

However, soft power is being criticised on the ground that in case of immediate threat, it is useless (Realist argument). It take large time to build and can't be used immediately. Theory also held that concern of right and wrong (morals) are inferior than power i.e. hard power.

Scholars like J. Nye and Hillary Clinton argue that in age of Complex-Interdependence it is judicious mix of both hard power and soft power i.e. smart power that will be most effective.

— x —

Remarks

Ans:-1) (b)

Ernst Haas define Epistemic community as group of academics, journalists and experts that has speciality and expertise in particular field and has capacity to influence the foreign policy of states in international relations. ICAN (International Campaign against Nuclear Weapons) is one of the example of Epistemic community.

As per Realist school of thought, epistemic community do not have independent existence. They are nothing but foreign policy tool in hand of states to pursue their national interest of survival in anarchical world.

However from liberal perspective, epistemic community has independent existence. They are sometime hold more influence than the states in international system. They sometime

Mention  
Principal actors  
Proliferation  
of International  
States News ~~new~~ <sup>new</sup> <sup>of IR / IR</sup> <sup>Ernst Haas</sup>

Remarks

~~Role~~

Undermine the sovereignty of States by putting pressure on them and take some policy decisions.

Foreg. ICAN propagated the humanitarian concern related to nuclear weapons that forced more than 120 states to sign Convention to ban nuclear weapons.

From Marxist perspective we can analyse epistemic community from two schools. As per Instrumental School of Marxism represented by scholars such as I. Wallerstein they are nothing but instrument of Capitalist Countries to advance their interests. From Gramscian School / Critical School these communities are site of manufacturing consent in favour of bourgeoisie community.

Hence, to conclude we can say that role of epistemic community in international relations is a Contested debate among different school of thought.

— X —

Remarks

Ans:- II (C)

NGO's and INGO's are the organisations that work for the welfare of humanity. They are referred as non-state actors and has influence over the foreign policy of States. The difference between NGO's and INGO's is in the difference in their area of operation, NGO may have limited area of operation but NGO's work across the globe.

(5) From the realist perspective, NGO's and INGO's do not have independent existence. They are nothing but foreign policy tools in hands of States to advance their national interest in the international system.

From the liberal perspective, NGO's and INGO's have independent existence and often they are more powerful than the States. They has the capacity to undermine the Sovereignty of States.

for e.g. INGO's like Amnesty International

Remarks

Often bring out reports on human rights violations of states that put a pressure on countries to bring changes in their policy stand.

From Marxist perspective, NGO's and INGO's can be analysed from two school of thought. For Instrumentalist like AG Frank, they are nothing but instrument of capitalist countries to advance their economic ~~and~~ interests. From

Gramscian perspective (Robert ox) they are the site of manufacturing consent in favour of capitalist class.

Therefore the role of NGO's and INGO's is the debatable topic among different school of thoughts in international arena.

Mention  
Classification  
What are the two types  
Groups  
activities  
Facilitate

— x —

Remarks

Ans:- D (d)

Security is the main concern of scholars and states in the international politics. Whether Realist, or Liberal or Marxist all look for ensuring security.

Barry Buzan (Copenhagen School) has identified the different level of security and among them human security is one of the important level. The recent Corona Pandemic has impacted human security in significant manner.

The one of the most direct impact on human security is of the Health risk posed by this Pandemic. We can understand the threat by the numbers of deaths due to this (for e.g. over 1 Lakh deaths has been recorded in India)

Along with health risk, Pandemic also bring great economic distress across the globe, causing the rise in unemployment, wage-loss and hence it is leading the the hunger and poverty the two main predictors of human-security.

Remarks

17

It has cause the trend of reverse-migration,  
creation of new-conflict zones, intensification of  
existing conflicting zones, that are directly  
related to human security.

The above factors can lead to  
increased frustration of people and can bring  
the globe towards Hobbsian State of nature  
when life is short, brutish and nasty.

Therefore former Secretary-General of UN  
Koffi-Anan has called for increased cooperation  
among nations to tackle the COVID-19 and many  
to ensure human security.

Mention  
larger part  
share of national  
security & the need  
to define it's  
biological  
&

Remarks

Ans:- 11 (f)

Survival of the state and the pursuit of national interest is the primary concern of nation-states in international politics. For realist, the

main mean to achieve above ends ~~are~~ is power.

Hence, realist explain the relations among countries via variable of power and concepts like BOP and Power transition theory.

Power transition theory<sup>(PTT)</sup> is given by Orgonski and further developed by J. Krugler. For them the states are hierarchically arranged based on the matrix of their power. And all countries are allowed to have mobility within this structure.

For them, the chance of conflict is maximum when two states achieve the parity of power. For them to tackle the rising power, there are three ways i.e. balance, maintenance and embrace.

They further held that if country looks to balance other it can cause war and hence they prescribe to increase own power rather than balancing other rising power.

on the other hand, BOP theorist perceive BOP as common-sense (David-Hume) and universal law. For them, International politics is in anarchy and the survival is primary concern. Due to anarchy, Self-help is the only way out.

For them in Westphalian order (4/5 major powers with hard shells i.e. bilateral ball model) there is no logic of cooperation and only way is to balance each other. Balancing is of two types i.e. ~~too~~

Internal balancing which means increasing own capabilities and External balancing - i.e. forming alliances to neutralise other power. In the context of complex —

Interdependence T.V. Paul has given new forms of balancing i.e. soft-balancing and asymmetrical balancing (against Non-State Actor).

Hence PTT and BOP has given diametrically opposite explanation of management of power in International Politics.

Mention  
Central  
Claims / Merits  
in Organising  
Foreign Policy  
Following  
Principles

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)

Ans:- 3 (a)

System theory and Kaplan's models of International relations is the result of behavioural movement in the Political science and International relations. The theory is influenced by General System theory of Talcott Parsons and David Easton System theory.

System theory tries to produce scientific theory of International Relations which is value-free. For that they has included the concept such as input, output, feedback, environment and boundary. All the above variables facilitate the interactions among States in International Politics.

Based on this concept of System theory, Mortan Kaplan has given 10 models to describe International relations in scientific manner.

*Discuss in detail the limitations of systems' approach to*

Remarks

Kaplan's model

① Balance of power model

↳ It is applicable in West-Phalan order  
Characterised by 4/5 major actors.

② Bi-polar System :-

↳ To describe the Post WW-II period when USA and USSR has emerged as two-poles of International politics.

③ Loose - BiPolar :- Emergence of NAM; along with US and USSR.

④ Very-loose bi-polar :- Satellites started to left their Pole for e.g. China out of USSR block.

⑤ Universal actor model :- All States under universal government.

⑥ Hierarchical model :- (or unipolarity) → All States under one country. E.g. USA

⑦ Unit-veto model :- All States become equally powerful.

⑧ diffused nuclear model :- number of nuclear weapon states increase.

⑨ detente :- Tension among super-powers reduced

⑩ Unstable block model :- Tension increased.

Stanley Hoffmann criticise Kaplan's model as huge missstep in right direction. According

Remarks

to him his models do not describe system and its variables and are very abstract in nature. They miss the very basic requirement of systems theory.

The basic purpose of any theory of International politics is to provide solutions for the issues. But Kaplan does not provide any solution, he has just explain the System of International Relations with abstract models.

Ans:- & (b)

collective Security as a concept is a liberal prescription to the anarchy prevalent in international politics against the realist prescription of

self-help.

Collective security concept was proposed by Woodrow Wilson because he held that realist prescription "prevents plague but give rise to measles" i.e. their remedy is worse than disease.

The concept of collective security is based on the notion that "one for all, all for one". Later the concept is transformed by some into

Remarks

## 8 Collective defence.

Difference between collective security and collective defence

Critical components needed for collective security

States Significantly place

Collective Security	Collective defence
(1) It is General in nature e.g. LON	(1) It is Specific e.g. NATO
(2) Enemy is not fixed	(2) Enemy is fixed foreg. USSR for NATO
(3) Non-members can approach it.	(3) Non-members can't approach it
(4) For its function, internal organization is a requirement	(4) It can work, without presence of International organisation.
(5) It is based on the principle of Consensus and use of weapon in self-defence only	(5) No such limitation

Whether collective security is extension of collective defence or not is a matter of debate among countries. For country like India under leadership of Nehru, they clearly differentiate between collective security and collective defence. Collective defence involves joining military blocks, which India refused directly.

Remarks

Whereas for countries like USA, collective ~~defence~~ security is extension of collective defence only. For them the Art. 51 of UN Charter provides for the self-defence to a country that can be manifested in the form of Collective defence.

And when principles of collective defence are applied at global level, it gave rise to collective security and hence later is extension of former.

Hence, whether collective security is extension of collective defence or not is a matter of debate.

Ans: 3) (c)

Social movements are the informal and collective voice of individuals to put their demand in front of policy-formulation apparatus. When these social movements are spread across the globe it is known as transnational social movement. For e.g. movement against climate change.

Climate Change

The role played by transnational social movements in international politics can be discussed from

Remarks

GSS

the perspective of different school of thought.

for realist school, these movements are myth. They do not have any independent existence and these are the tools in the hand of States to pursue their national interests.

For e.g. Naxal movement in India is often criticised being fuelled by China.

For liberal school, these movements are reality. They have their independent existence. They work for marginalised section of society. These movements give Voice to Voice-less and power to power-less. They deepen the democratic values, protect human rights and ensure that values such as liberty and freedom are cherished across the globe.

For e.g. movement against the climate change has influenced the formulation of protocols such as Montreal protocol etc., that has lead to improvement in the life of many.

Remarks

From Marxist perspective, we can analyse these movements from two perspective:-

↳ For Instrumentalist (AG Frank) → These movements are instrument of western capitalist society to pursue their core-economic interest.

for eg. The movement by green-peace at Kudankulam nuclear plant is often criticised as an attempt of Corporates of USA to stalled the project of Russia.

↳ for Gramscian School → These movements work to create consent for the capitalist class.

These movements promotes those values which

leads to maintenance of Capitalism for eg.

liberal free trade, human rights, freedom of

Contract etc.

Hence, the role of transnational  
society movements is (contested among different school)  
of thought.

Mention  
Visited countries  
WFF Ministerial  
Conference Path  
on  
Emerging  
new  
dynamics

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)

Ans-4) (a)

National Interest is the primary concern of nations  
foreign policy. Morgenthau define national Interest as  
the protection of physical, political and cultural  
identities.

Defining the national interest is not easy  
 because of the ambiguity involved and hence Raymond  
 Aron held National interest as baseline concept.

However, we can define National interest from  
 different approaches like Realist, liberal and Marxist.

Realist approach toward National Interest

For realist National Interest is survival  
 in anarchical world of Interest politics. The only

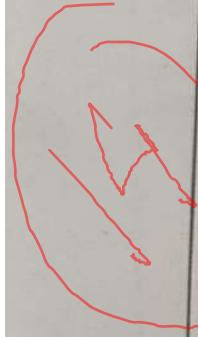
way to ensure national interest is self-help.

Self-help means power-accumulation i.e. Increasing

Remarks

the power of a country.

And hence for realists there is no difference between national interest and power and both terms can be used interchangeably. For realist National Interest is static in nature i.e. in terms of survival / power.



### Liberal approach towards National Interest

↳ liberals also accepted the fact that national interest means survival and hence is basic assumption their approach is also static but in application their understanding of national interest is flexible because for them national interest goes beyond power. It also includes

Political values such as democracy, liberty and protection of human rights.

While when it comes to ends of national interest liberals are static but in terms of means they are flexible.

Remarks

### Marxist approach to National Interest

↳ Marxist understand national interest in terms of group of countries rather than individually Country.

For them national interest of developing and under developed Countries (periphery) are different from developed Countries (core) and hence they argue that peripheries should go for autonomy development against Political modernisation and political development because it lead to development of under development.

### Morgenthau View on National Interest

Morgenthau belongs to the Realist tradition. His understanding of national interest is in terms of power maximization for the sake

of survival.

He has given the theory of national interest based on the nature of human being

Remarks

details  
or figures  
need

Mention  
to meaning  
Feared to  
basic, central  
power, central  
comment

i.e. unit/factor level analysis.

~~He has given 4 meanings of functional interest.~~

- ① Space distribution of power
- ② Any distribution of power

Ans → 4 (b)

Neo-functionalism is a liberal discourse of  
peace and stability in the internal relations.

It is the modification over David Mitrany model  
of functionalism to overcome its criticism.

David Mitrany argue for Separation  
welfare and politics and shifting of loyalties  
towards regional and global organisations, which  
is too-idealistic in nature. Hence, Ernst Haas

provided for neo-functionalism in which he held  
that there is no need of separation of welfare  
and politics and shifting of loyalties away

from States towards supra-national organisations

Remarks

He argued that countries can start cooperating from less-conflictual matters, when they solve them it will have spill-over effect and ultimately due to interdependence developed over a period of time, they will also solve their highly-conflictual political issues. This process is known as "peace by pieces".

### India - ASEAN : - Prism of Neo-functionalism

If we look at the evolution of Indo-ASEAN relations, since 1990's we can deduce that cooperation has started on less political issues like economic, culture etc. and slowly it transformed into Political cooperation after 2000's.

for eg.

- 1992 : - India became Sectoral dialogue Partner of ASEAN.
- 1996 : - full dialogue partner.
- 2002 : - Summit level partner

Remarks

After that both countries gradually started their political cooperation also. Today, we can also see the security cooperation among ASEAN members and India at bilateral level.

For e.g. military Exercises with Singapore, Thailand etc. (ntra-Shakti)

→ Going by ~~the~~ the above trend we can predict using neo-functionalism approach that in future both country can go for institutionalised defence cooperation and perhaps India may get entry into ASEAN as a full time - member.

Hence, India-ASEAN relations can be viewed by Neo-functionalism lens. but this is just one perspective because scholars also analysed the relations from realist perspective, which argue that

Remarks

both countries are cooperating because of China's rise in their respective backyard and the cooperation is automatic/conscious response to security dilemma because of China's rise.

Remarks

## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$ 

- (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.

Ans:- 5(a)

human rights are the rights available to human beings as entitlements. The atrocities done by Nazi Germany over Jews during Inter-war period has provided the historical context of evolution of theory of human rights.

Karl VasaK has explained the evolution of human rights via three generations:-

① Civil and Political rights :-

The rights seen as freedom, liberty, equality, etc. forms Civil and Political rights.

American Revolution has led to establishment of Civil and Political rights in concrete sense.

② Social and economic rights :-

These rights are related to the basic necessity of humans seen as right to food, life

Remarks

Mention  
blue/red  
rights of speech

working conditions etc.

### ③ Cultural and community rights $\Rightarrow$

Rights related to cultural aspect of humans

Eg. Right to manage religious institution in Art. 26 of Indian Constitution.

Constitution of India provides for all the three generation of human rights for e.g. freedom of speech (Art. 19)  $\rightarrow$  civil right; ~~DE~~ ~~ART.~~ RTE  $\rightarrow$  social ~~cultural~~ right and Art 25 (freedom of conscience)  $\rightarrow$  a cultural right.

Aus:- 5(b)

Deterrence Deterrence comes from Latin word deterior which means to frighten to other state.

Deterrence is use in context of nuclear weapons that ensure peace as per realist like Kenneth Waltz.

However, NPT review meeting in 2020 discuss several technological challenges to the theory of deterrence. With the advent of new technology, the <sup>new</sup> security threats are emerging but due to geo-political tensions among states. Policy

Remarks

response towards these technological challenges is not fast enough that may lead to the decrease relevance of the theory of deterrence.

Technologies such as hypersonic missiles, etc. increase the possibility of surprise-attacks and it may not provide the state the chance of second strike rendering the deterrence ineffective.

Similarly, the technologies such as Artificial intelligence, bigdata, UAVs having different technologies challenges to the concept of deterrence.

Hence to ensure that the ~~deterrence works~~, peace remains either countries should come out with regulations against these technological advancements or may go for best possible solution of disarmament as suggested by Scott D Sagan.

Ans :- 5 (c)

Balance of power is defined as the common-sense by David Hume. It is universal law as per realist. Kenneth Waltz argues that it is automatic response to the anarchy prevalent in International System.

Remarks

### Basic assumptions

The concept of BOP is based on the West-Phalian world order, which includes 4/5 major actors. There is no global institution to regulate the affairs of state that leads to anarchy. To ensure survival, self-help is only way-out. And it can be achieved via balance of power that includes internal and external balance.



↳ Liberal critics BOP as nervous state of war. Woodrow Wilson held that it protects against measles but give rise to plague.

↳ Realist like [Stephan Waltz] also criticise BOP and suggest that instead of BOP, countries prefer balance of threat.

Organski provide Power transition theory and held that chance of war is maximum when power of countries are at parity.

↳ feminist criticise BOP, for its masculinistic nature based on partial view of power (Cynthia Enloe)

↳ Social Constructivist like Alexandre Wendt criticise BOP as social construction and not reality.

In sum, BOP is a contested concept among different schools of thought.

Remarks

Ans:- 1) (d)

Human rights are the rights available to human as entitlements. It is linked with the concept of human dignity and respect which is categorised imperative of I. Kant.

The killing of George Floyd, by White American Police has started the movement across the globe under banner of "I can't breathe". People united and come on roads to give a strong message against racial discrimination, which is against human dignity and hence Violation of human right.

This movement can be considered as true New social movement because large number of whites has also participated, which is not a Victim group. Also the movement is carried out by blogs, newspaper articles and raising awareness at social media across the globe.

However, there are some incident of violent

clash between protesters and law enforcement agencies at USA, but overall the movement is Peaceful in other

Mention conditions of ~~victims~~  
of blacks/  
white  
Supervote  
Superiority  
of inferiority

Remarks

Parts.

The movement raise the question that even after 70 years of adoption of UDHR, the conditions are not very good with respect to human rights. People are being discriminated on ground of religion, race, sex and creed. It shows the limited success of HR regime. Such as UNHRC in dealing and promoting HR's.

Therefore need of the hour is to address the democratic deficit of institutions of global governance (Joseph Stiglitz) and empower them to promote and protect human rights across the globe.

Ans:- 1) (e)

Complex interdependence is a liberal prescription to ensure peace at global level. It is suggested by Kethane and Nye.

As per them the current world order is marked by Complex-Interdependence among States because of focus of globalization, ICT, movement of people, wealth and ideas etc.

Remarks

In this age, no two countries has identical interests in all spheres. For eg. India-China has common interests when it comes to environment and climate change. But their interests has divergence in Indo-Pacific Region, when its interests converge more with USA to contain China.

under these conditions a country is forced to love other country which it want to hate. Ultimately this complex interdependence leads to peace in the international arena because countries can't afford to go for war with each other.

However, realist scholars held that complex interdependence is a myth, nothing is superior than national interest and in order to protect it countries should focus on self-help. The recent de-coupling from India by China in wake of Galwan Valley Incident verify this claim. Hence, we can say that complex interdependence is one of many competing claim to ensure peace.

Mention  
International  
Transactions  
Disorderly  
Meaningless  
Treaties  
Tourists

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)

Power is the core concept of International Politics. It is core concept because it is popularized by Realist School of International Relation which is a hegemonic tradition.

Realist like Morgenthau find no difference between national interest and power. For him Power is mean and power is end. They suggest that to ensure survival Country should go for power-accumulation and many military power. However defensive Realist like K. Waltz also include other dimensions of power but still Realist perception of power is centered around military power.

However, Realist conception of power is criticized as narrow perception by liberals, feminist, social constructivists etc. For liberals,

Remarks

realist has taken the partial view of human nature and ignore Lockian nature of human. They ignore the willingness of nations to cooperate. Similarly feminist like Cynthia Enloe held that they has taken masculine nature of power.

In order to rectify this narrow conception of power, Joseph Nye proposed the idea of soft-power, which is based on power of attraction and is non-coercive in nature.

J. Nye has identified three sources of soft power which is political values of democracy, liberty and freedom, cultural heritage of country and moral and ethical dimensions of country's foreign policy.

J. Nye held that soft-power is non-military in nature and it is about controlling mind and heart of people. Hence he broadened the scope of power against narrow perception of realist view of power.

However, soft power can't be relied upon in isolation because it takes time to build

Remarks

and can't be used during immediate threat and hence later Nye has modified his views and suggest for Smart power which is mix of both hard and soft power. Smart power is also employed by Obama administration in form of 3D's i.e. defence, diplomacy and deterrence.

Hence, we can hold that Nye has provided for more balanced view of power against realist view.

Ans: 7(b)

National interest is the primary concern of a country foreign policy. Morgenthau defined nation interest in terms of survival. He held that national interest in protection of political, physical and cultural identity of the nation.

Defining national interest is a difficult exercise because of the elasticity of the term.

Hence Raymond Aron called National Interest a Pseudo-concept/theory.

Remarks

However, Robinson has identified the national interest of countries under three categories i.e. identical, conflictual and complementary.

Identical nation interest is the condition of exact convergence of national interests of a country on a particular and specific concern.

For eg. the concern of Taiwan and Japan against China's muscular expansion in Pacific Ocean can be categorised as identical interests of them.

Conflictual national interests are the diametrically opposite interest of countries over specific concern.

Foreg. India and China's interest in South Asia falls under this category, where China wants to expand but India wants to contain its expansion.

Complementary national interests can be defined as the interests of nation which are not identical but has some convergence.

Remarks

For e.g. India and USA national interest in Indo-Pacific where the interests of both converge to contain China but with different aim. The aim of USA is to maintain its hegemony but for India it is to protect its backyard in South Asia.

Hence, though to bring out any theory of national interest is impossible (J. Fronkel) but still it can be understood in terms of Identical, Conflicting and Complementary national interest.

Mention significance of states' foreign policy behavior & its consequences for classification

### Ans 7(c)

The theory of nuclear deterrence hold that if country has the nuclear weapon it can act as a deterrence to other and hence it is a tool of peace due to doctrine of MAD (mutually assured destruction) as argued by Brezhnev. It is popularised by realist scholars like K. Waltz.

The theory of deterrence is based on following assumptions:-

- ① Countries are rational
- ② Credibility of deterrence

Remarks

Mention how it may affect global politics or cause proliferation

③ Ability of a country to communicate about its capability.

However, the theory of Nuclear deterrence is criticised by scholars such as Richard Smoke. Critic of this theory held that there is always a fear of miscalculation, misunderstanding and mis-communication, that can lead to use of nuclear weapon. It is true that it help to prevent offence but if once it started it may lead to devastation.

Similarly with the passing of nuclear weapons in the States like Pakistan, when the command and control in hands of army, the possibility of its use has increase, same is case with North Korea also.

The rise of asymmetrical actors also put the question mark on the utility of this theory because if they got access to the nuclear weapon the theory will fail because no deterrence can work against human bombs.

Remarks

Similarly, the nuclear black market led by A.Q. Khan network also ~~has~~ put the relevance of deterrence under question.

The recently concluded NPT review committee meeting also discussed the technological challenges to the theory of deterrence such as hypersonic technology, Artificial Intelligence etc.

Further, deterrence does not provide for sustainable basis for peace as argued by Scott S. Sagan. It may lead to nth nuclear weapon state problem. Hence disarmament is the best way to prevent nuclear war.

~~Deterrence  
Failure~~