GS SCORE

Political Science Test Series 2021

TEST - 05

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs. *Max. Marks:* 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- 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.

126.5

good try

Name Abhishek

Mobile No. [redacted]

Date 30/11/2021

Signature Abhishek

1. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

Dear Student.

You have worked well on the presentation and content. Your answers are enriching with relavent examples and multidimentional theories and scholars.

You have written apt and relevant content on the demand of the question. Keep it up.

All the Best!

1. (a) Liberal States do go for war. Examine this statement in light of Democratic Peace Thesis? (200 Words) (15)

Democratic Peace thesis in International Politics, assures that two "democratic nations", will not go for war as they have to be accountable to the people of their nation.

Liberal State is a state which governs the best. follow democratic norms like (Regular Elections), Human Rights Protection, Independent Judiciary etc. Under liberal school of thought, Joseph Nye explains that liberal order is the most conducive for Universal Peace.

If we look at Europe during inter war-period, most of its nations were democratic. Both France, Germany and even Britain had some sort of liberal democracy, despite that Europe became the reason for turning local wars into ~~glob~~ ~~war~~ world wars

In Post WorldWar 2, we saw the rise of USA as hegemonic power, it also went on a [Cold War] with former USSR, Korean Crisis, Indo-China (Vietnam) war, invasion of Iraq, Afghan adventure etc.

Remarks

The above example shows how liberal state have gone for war, invasions, region change (Iraq) etc. But "democratic peace theory" specially talks about "war between 2 democracies".

Canada and USA both liberal state, have peaceful border and no conflict. European Union, the epicenter of war and conflict have become a "Security Community" a perfect example of Liberal Institutionalism in the form of EU Parliament. ASEAN nations the hot bed of Cold War have now turned peaceful with "25% of their total trade is with each other". Japan a military power has denounced war after World War 2.

In International order according to Keyohane non-democratic countries are the one which create most instability. Pakistan's nuclear Blackmail, China's expansionism, Russia's capturing Ukraine, Chechya, North Korea being Rogue, Iran developing nuclear weapon. Thus democratic peace scholars identify the need of adoption of liberal world order.

Remarks

On the contrary realist scholar like Lee Kuan Yew calls it an attempt to establish hegemony of western liberal discourse. They consider it as an instrument of Regime change by the west. Russia, China North Korea are the most skeptical about this theory.

There are both evidence of peace and war by democracies, with in democracies all over the globe. Until unless states do not think of International Interest (Peace and stability) ~~or~~ above their National Interest, local wars and proxies remains ~~normal~~ daily phenomena.

8

Remarks

1. (b) Realist tradition of International relations revolves around debated concept of power, examine? (200 Words) (15)

International Relation is all about "sharing and sharing of Power", for them "whatever may be the ultimate end, Power is the immediate end".

Realist tradition drew their inspiration from ancient scholar like Thucydides, Kautilya, Sun Tzu who believe "war is inevitable" and state has to protect its interest by acquiring Power whether militarily or economically.

For classical realist "Morgenthau", Power is an "offensive weapon" to secure National Interest. From his human centric analysis, Man is greedy and only thinks about his self-interest, thus state an individual unit at large has to protect its National Interest either by forming alliances or acquiring Hard Power (arms race).

For structural realist "Kenneth Waltz", Power is "security maximization", to defend itself from an aggressor. According to Kenneth, it is not

Remarks

conducive for a nation to go for arms race, as it will be counter-productive, because smaller nation will then form alliances to counter hegemony.

Another realist scholar "Mearsheimer" talks about adaptive nature of power, also known as Smart Power a symbiotic relation of soft and hard power, through military and cultural strength. Exampl: USA having largest military and a cultural hegemony of American Dream.

Their biggest critique, Liberal school consider there concept of power as parochial, an instrument of wasting war and ~~detrimin~~ detrimental for global peace

Similarly "Social Constructivist" like Alexander Wendet, oppose their view on ~~State~~ International order as an Anarchy, for Alexander "Anarchy is what ~~makes~~ state makes of it".

Remarks

In contemporary times, we cannot neglect the importance given by Realist Scholar on Hard Power, as nations across the world are building military strength and Alliances. Example AUKUS, QUAD, India buying S-400, China building submarines etc.

But in the world of Complex Interdependence, nations have to think about the bigger concern of Climate change, terrorism, global warming etc. and use power to protect the planet from the scourge of disaster.

8

Remarks

1. (c) Conceptualize Security communities or integrated socio-political systems in communication theory. (250 Words) (20)

Security community is a sociological concept in Liberal School of International Politics (IP), which talks about building institutions, dependence on each other for the larger interest of Peace and Stability.

The most Pragmatic concept of Security Community can be seen in European Union (EU). The 27 membered group, which was once the 'hot bed' of conflicts and war is now a symbol of Peace and Prosperity. Following are the reason and features of Security community:

↳ Interdependence: on each other, through trade, economical benifits, open borders, labour etc.

↳ People to People contact: with free movement throughout borders, interaction between communities, Cross cultural interactions etc

↳ Institutionalizing: through common Parliament, laws a Supra-Nation.

Remarks

other example of Security Community at its initial stage can be looked in South East Asia as ASEAN members, which goes one step ahead of (EU) by adopting more liberal approach based on Panchsheel-Agreement:

↳ Mutual Co-Existence: between the 10 nations, whether they are democracy or not

↳ Territorial Sovereignty: and not expanding borders to fuel local conflicts

↳ Non-interference: in the domestic issues of states, example Myanmar Coup: though criticized by ASEAN, but not have taken hardline approach.

↳ Co-operation: among nations with 25% of total trade is within each other

↳ Co-existence: of different beliefs, religion, ides in a peaceful manner

Thus exemplifying the Security Community as a Aseon way.

Remarks

New-Security community looks at regions security way above traditional thinking of arms race, war or conflict to new challenges of security like Climate change, Gender Inequality, Cyber Wars, Bio-wars etc.

They believe in the phenomena of Complex Interdependence that "Even the strongest is not strong Enough", it is an important concept, which should be applied in South Asia the most unstable region of 2 Nuclear Power and West Asia the young child of conflicts post World War 2.

good try

9.5

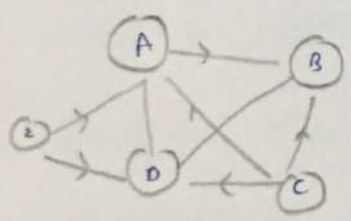
Remarks

2. (a) What are the different meanings of system in international relations, Explain the Mortan Kaplan model? (200 Words) (15)

Morton Kaplan is a proponent of systems theory who wanted to build a "scientific system" based on a rational and universal theory like [Newton's law of motion]. He has propounded various "systems of polarity" to explain the world order.

⇒ Following are the different systems in International Relations (IR)

① Billiards Board Model : In this every nation represents a hard ball, where hardness depicts (territorial sovereignty) and capacity to harm others



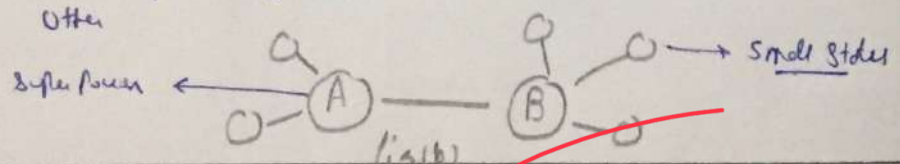
fig(a):

A, B, C, D, E == nations as hard shell

⇒ This shows the earliest example of Balance of Power (BoP) model

good efforts

② ~~Bipo~~ Bi-polar model : where 2 superpowers form their own spheres of local anarchy and keeps a check on each other



fig(b)

Remarks

③ Universal Institution model : when an ~~international~~ institution exists to implement, formulate and adjudicate international laws.

→ It is the most ideal International System but not practical.

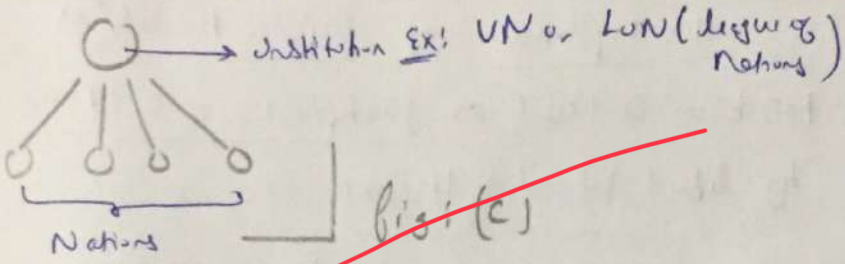


fig: (c)

④ Universal Hierarchical model : a Super Power exist which act as a "global policeman" to check aggression.

→ Not conducive according to Kaplan as it can create "Hegemoniac" ~~over~~ or over stretching of Hegemony

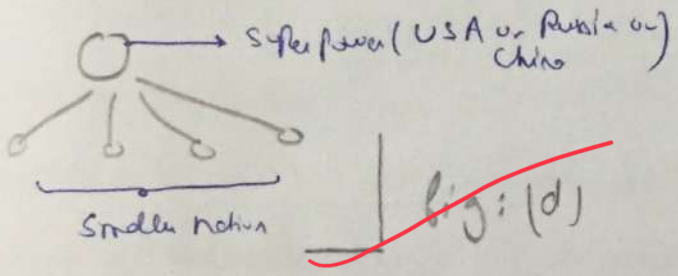


fig: (d)

⑤ Multipole model : where everyone has almost equal power and will to challenge others, (most unstable) as nations might not agree on issues collectively.

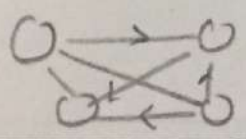


fig: (d) cob web model

Remarks

These models have been criticized by scholars as huge misstep, as they are just models which doesnot define much. In order to make his theory as scientific and universal, Kopplan has created system which doesn't exist in reality. this explanation of "Bipolar Model" as most conducive has been criticized as justification of Cold War and arms race by liberal school of thought.

Despite that contribution by Moden Kopplan to exaplify current and previous world order in International politics cannot be undermined, as it explains us systems in a more rational way.

Good

8

Remarks

2. (b) Collective security is a '"relative utopia -one that tries to be realistic but retains elements of fantasy". Discuss. (200 Words) (15)

Collective security is referred as Institutionalized for of Balance of Power (BoP), which believes in forming institution to protect nations from the scourge of war.

According to UN Charter Collective security aims to establish Peace and stability and assumes that for ~~National~~ nations International Peace (IP) is more important than National Interest (NI) [IP > NI]. But this assumption has been destroyed by the own creator of United Nation (UN), who have used this to 'Contain Communism', thus still for nations National Interest is above than Peace.

Collective security assumes that it will be conducive for smaller nations and they do not have to fear about any aggression and can ~~be~~ for development. But with the advent of 'collective defense' (NATO) or (Warsaw) even smaller nations have become member of Military Pacts rather believing in Collective Security.

Remarks

Leaders like Pt. Nehru, Woodrow Wilson had immense faith in "Collective Security" by "All for one and one for all", but after the invention of Nuclear weapons, nations went on to acquire Nuclear Weapon as a symbol of security and deterrence, rather believing in the capacity of institutions

Collective security has failed to build consensus as (P5) (UNSC) never agreed on a common agenda. USA then proposed (2/3rd UNGA) voting in case of deadlock in (UNSC) but it also failed to gain support from member nations

Thus being an ideal concept of mutual peace and security, it never get implemented in the way that it should have as for Nations (National Interest is supreme).

But the idea of collective security has been evolved by extra-constitutional (UNPKF) United Nation Peace Keeping force which believes in Defense, Development and Diplomacy through mutual consent of parties involved

Remarks

Also- Collective security has been utilized as Security community by European Union and outsourcing security by (Japan, South Korea) to U.S.A.

It is true that concept of Collective Security is too ideal ~~and the most~~ solution for World Peace, but in the age of 'Complex Interdependence' it is better for nations to fight common enemy of Climate change, Gender inequality etc rather each other.

good

8

Remarks

2. (c) Analyse how National Interest and National security are deeply interlinked concepts where national security has expanded into new dimensions. Also comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run. (250 Words) (20)

National Interest is a realist concept of an "aggregated interest of Nation" and National Security an instrument to protect territorial sovereignity from emerging threats.

For realist Scholar Morgenthous, in an anarchical or government less world order, it is important for nations to protect their National Interest which could be their security, boundary, routes etc from other state and new emerging threat by "Power Maximization" through National Security.

For liberal Scholar Joseph Nye in the age of Complex Interdependence, nations security threat is not limited to another State but (NSA) non-state actors like (MNCs, NGOs, Pressure Group) etc. In the global geo-politics, no nation is strong enough to protect itself from rising challenges.

Remarks

For Copenhagen school [Barry Buzan] consider National Security a [Speech act], On attempt by political leaders to Securitize Issues and divert people's attention from the issues of Poverty, Inequality, climate change. for them Security is what state makes of it, thus we should look for "Who is speaking", "Whom they are speaking too" and "what they are speaking".

Thus "Security is what State makes of it", and it uses this as an instrument to protect its aggregate interest.

Security dilemma can be understood through [Prisoner's dillemma], when two individual are scared of each other, that one might take his life. Example: India and Pakistan going Nuclear Power is a clear sign of security dillemma. where each Nation believed other to be [non-trustworthy] and because of less interaction and interdependence pushed them towards Nuclear Power, It can also be looked through (Cold war) a clear case of arms race in the name of security dillemma.

Remarks

Bud with Post Cold War and rising globalization or Globalization 3.0 as reffered by Thomas friedman, security and threat has evolved from State Centric → to geocentric. Terrorism today is ideological and diffused, climate change is a reality and are steps to prevent is too few, MNCs are the new states and having influence of their own

Thus in the era of Complex Interdependence, States has to go beyond the parochial thinking of National Interest and their own security but for for the security of the planet.

9.5

Remarks

3. (a) Comment on the Role of Robert Cox and Andrew Linklater to the Post-Marxist tradition of International Relations? (200 Words) (15)

Marxist school of IR, believes in crude economic reductionism, for them "Bourgeoisie will settle everywhere and nestle anywhere in the search of profits. But this parochial approach has been evolved by new Marxist thinkers.

For Robert Cox we cannot underrate the importance of other structure in International Politics. Role of Culture, Soft Power, Ideology as a hegemony cannot be reduced to narrow economic interest. He come closer to Gramsci view of "cultural hegemony" in IR).

He has given the example of American Dream exported by USA to far flung areas to topple regimes, establish free market trade, capitalist world system to emerge as Super Power. For him USA has built a hegemony of capitalist society which led to the fall of USSR and world adopting capitalist system.

Remarks

It is this Soft Power which have delayed the Marxist Revolution as ~~stated~~ explained by Marx. With the rise of Semi-Peripheries (India, China, Asian tigers) it has continued the supply of cheap labor and destroyed the environment for Revolution.

Where as Andrew Linklater has analysed the "world economic system" as an instrument of continued exploitation. With capitalism becoming global, it has given rise to Neo-Colonialism, there is still drain of wealth from global south towards global north.

Newly independent nations are mere exporter of Raw materials and cheap labour. The promise made by Global north of technology transfer is a dillusion. In the name of free trade, Global south is being deprived of his own natural resources. Thus in order to stop, they have to delink themselves from global economic system.

Remarks

The challenges of Existing system has been analysed by Social liberal like Joseph Stiglitz in order to make International system more just for Global South, by ~~adopting~~ adopting the Principle of Equality with Equity, non-interference, sovereignity of resources and trade with aid.

The Post-marxist have contributed immensely for the ~~upd~~ upgradation of Old-Marxism of ~~Ex~~ Economic-determinism, to more brooder framework of Ideology, system and globalization.

8

Remarks

Marxist Jot deeply

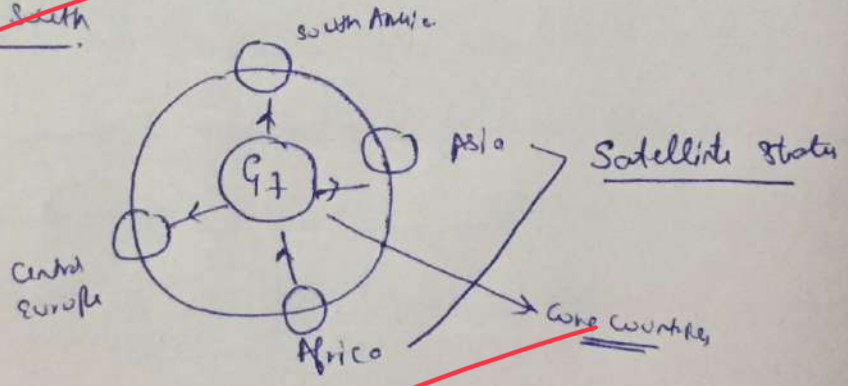
3. (b) Comment on the emergence and evolution of Dependency theory and areas of difference with classical Marxist IR view? (200 Words) (15)

Marxist view on IR has been centered around economy from domestic sphere to global sphere. In order to capture the real picture FW Riggs, have devised a dependency theory of International System.

With end of World War-2 and emergence of newly independent nations, countries interlinked themselves in the world economic system and after the end of Cold War (globalization became a hegemony).

Dependency theory defines 2 types of blocks 1. Core Countries or already industrialized nations Ex: (G-7) [Japan, USA, UK, Canada etc.] and 2. Peripheries the global South.

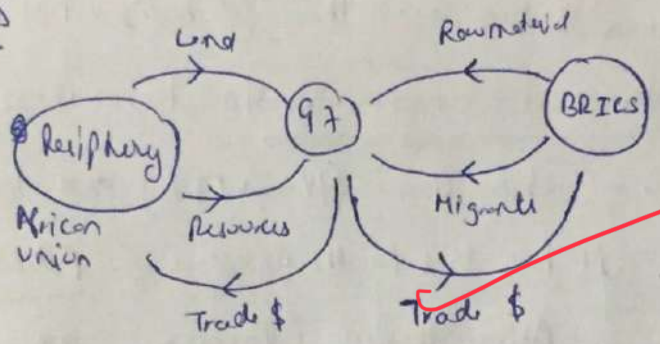
good



fig(a): Dependency (1)

Remarks

But with decline of west and rise of rest, we saw the emergence of New Asian growth mainly India, China, ASEAN etc. They established their own institutions like (BRICS) (SCO) etc. These are called Semi-Peripheries



But despite of Rise of Asia, they are still dependent on technology, Patents, (IPRs) from west and as here also disfavoured the Violent Revolution by supplying cheap labour. Thus for dependency School Drain of wealth will continue until unless they decouple themselves from global capitalist system.

The difference b/w classical Marxist is that, they believed in "Proletariat Internationalism", & "Cosmopolitan Union of workers", a Utopian concept to establish communism at global level.

Remarks

But dependency has given more ~~analytic~~ analytical view of International system in the work of Globalization. Critics like Amartya Sen argues that nations who have not chosen globalization ~~etc~~, cannot be called as inclusive society as their condition is even worse than globalized nation.

International economic system have increased global presence of China from (4% → 17%) and India from (3% → 7%), it has led to the emergence of patents and technology from Asian through (Vaccines, Softwares, Hardwares) etc. Thus rather to overthrow we should work towards reforming the system.

good example

8

Remarks

3. (c) How do critical, feminist and post-Structuralist approaches view the concept of 'security'? How do the transnational companies create a problem of extra-territoriality for different governments? (250 Words) (20)

Security has been the most contested concept in International politics. It has varied according to the perception of different ideology. But it revolves around the basic question of Security from whom? Security for whom? How to securitized? etc.

Critical school like Hebert Marcuse consider the consumerism and one dimensional man the real threat to civilization which has commodify the individual. Thus for them Security from → (Consumerist culture)

Security through → (Rational thinking and debates)

Security for → (Society to turn 1-dimensional)

other Critical scholar Robert Cox consider Security from cultural hegemony of west, hegemony of capitalism and liberal discourse. Thus by decoupling, building counter-hegemony to protect from neo-exploitation of hegemonic system.

Remarks

Feminist's main concerns are wars, under-representation in overall system, extra burden of globalization and inequality. Thus for J. Ann Tickner security from wars, arms race, colonialism by representation of women in International discourse to protect society from the parochial interest of power and politics

Nirupama Rao former Foreign Secretary of India, have talked about Asian Commons and security from gender based violence, underpresentation, patriarchy by building resilient infrastructure, capacity building of State and implementation of law.

Hillary Clinton in her ~~feminist~~ doctrine have talked about security from realist thinking ~~&~~ of separation of politics from ethics, considering power as an instrument of coercion rather power as a tool to empower individuals and build inclusive society.

Remarks

~~Post-Structuralist~~

Post-Structuralist, look beyond economics to Non-State actors, Civil Society, Multi-National Corporates as a new class of Exploiters. They exploit resources, nature and environment. As a new class they ~~should~~ set up their industries where laws are weak, wages are low ~~as to~~ to produce on a mass scale.

Thus from them security from rising non-state actor challenges through global solidarity and just international laws.

Transnational Corporates due to their nature of operation in Globalized Villages have made state confuse in challenges of (Tax evasion, Geostrategic interest, terrorism etc.). Due to their extra territorial nature, ~~the~~ it is difficult to trace their presence and check their behaviour.

Thus in the age of Complex Interdependence and globalization, states have to protect them from the challenges of Non-State actors like MNCs, NGOs, Pressure groups etc.

9.5

Remarks

4. (a) What are new understandings/insights/ideas suggested by post-colonial theorist to International Relations? (200 Words) (15)

Post-colonial theorist look at International relations after ~~Est~~ World War with the rise of newly independent nations and globalization. Major proponents being Dependency theory, Over-developed state, Neo-colonialism, Plutocracy etc.

FW Riggs through his dependency theory have warned satellite states like (Global south) to decouple themselves from "World capitalist system" in order to end exploitation and ~~Drain on~~ "Drain of wealth".

Hamza Alvi ~~in his~~ overdeveloped concept has analysed the presence of "colonial legacy" in state machinery of South Asian countries. ~~Especially~~ Especially Pakistan where Army is still powerful than civilian government, and Indian Bureaucracy a Steel Frame and a major hurdle in India's development through Inspector Raj.

Remarks

Neo-colonialism a concept explained by Ghana President, of continued exploitation of natural resources, unfair trade practices, no technology transfer from the Global South. the talks about (NIEO) New International Economic Order which focusses on Trade and Aid to reform the existence system.

good example

Pratap Bhanu Mehta has explained the International Relations as 'Rule of Rich' where few powerful state does what they want to do, and small states accept what they can accept. It has given rise to Plutocracy Rule of Elites in global system from under represented (UNSC), unfair (WTO) and exploitation of domestic markets through (IMF).

India has been at fore front to suggest changes in Post Colonial order by accomodating the demands of Global South through (NAM) (non-aligned movement), (NIEO) and reforms in overall United Nations.

Remarks

India along with like minded nations South Africa, Indonesia, Brazil have talked of Market access of western nations, diluting IPR laws in global concern of Covid-19, Vaccine fails and coming strong on issues of Food security ~~and~~, terrorism, subsidies etc.

Thus for (Post-Colonial) theorists. (IR) remains the legacy of past ~~Nations still are~~ institutions are not capable to meet demands of Global South which is causing inequality, climate change, local wars etc.

8

Remarks

4. (b) Collective Security and collective Defense

(200 Words) (15)

Collective security is a concept of "One for all and all for one", institutionalizing Balance of Power to protect nations from wars, international instability etc.

It works on the assumption that nations will keep their National Interest below International Peace and Stability. It works towards building institutions like (UN), League of Nations (LON), (UNSC) to protect smaller nations.

Its biggest Propounder include Pt. Nehru, woodrow wilson, who criticized Balance of Power (BoP) as Nervous State of Peace. This concept helps in smaller nation to focus on development" rather following the camps of Super Power.

This concept remains a utopia as it never come into being. ~~from various~~ Nations like USA and former USSR never agreed on a common agenda of Peace and Security.

Remarks

Whereas Collective defense focus on military alliances, Pacts and treaties to protect each other from a common already acknowledged enemy unlike collective security where enemy is not known. Example of collective defense include ~~NAT~~ (NATO), (SEATO), (CENTO), Warsaw Pact etc.

It treats another defense Pact as an enemy and assure ~~the~~ allione partners of security backup at the time of aggression. It is a realist assumption of power maximization to secure National Interest.

From liberal point view, it often leads to Arms Race and ~~misconceived~~ proxy wars. The cold war ~~is an~~ was an instrument of this collective defense between [Nato and Warsaw], which led to ~~the~~ "Nervous State of Peace".

Remarks

From Indian stand point, we believe in collective security rather military alliances. We have focussed on Rule Based Order, conflicts intendind laws rather than indulging in parochial proxy wars.

India being a democratic nation, never looked democracy as a product which needs to be exported to other nations, despite of being 2nd largest contributor to UN-democratic fund. Thus we believe in Territorial Sovereignty and institutionalizing global governance with equality and equity.

7.5

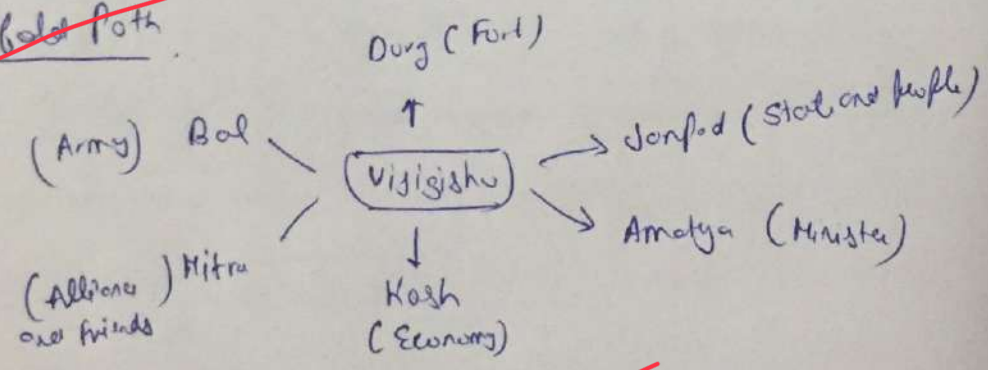
Remarks

4. (c) There exist multiple approaches for conceptualizing National Interest. Comment. (250 Words) (20)

National Interest is one of the oldest concept in International politics right from Ancient History of Koutilya to Morgenthau's Realism to cosmopolitan interest of liberal scholars.

good conclusion of theories

Ancient scholars like Koutilya believed National Interest as (Arth) or (materialism) by acquiring foreign land and going for Expansionism. Waging war was a rightful duty of the King, and National Interest was supreme. Methods of achieving (NI) was (Saptang Marg) 7 fold Path.



fig(0) Saptang Theory

Remarks

West Phalian World order focussed on colonialism in order to get access to trade routes, natural resources, cheap labor as National Interest. It emerged from (western Europe) and expanded throughout the world as (colonialism). This (NI) led to change of local wars into world wars.

The new concept of (NI) according to realist scholar like Morgenthau and Kaushiner is to protect itself from world Anarchy. Rather than waging war it believes in building capacity to stop war or prevent adversary from thinking about war. By using (Nuclear weapon as deterrence) (conventional weapons) etc.

For liberal school by Woodrow Wilson (14 Points), (NI) is promoting free trade, open access to international waters, enforcement and formation of International laws through global institutions like (UN), (UNSC) etc.

Remarks

For Post-Colonial Point of view (NI)'s main aim is to stop post-colonial drain of ~~Est~~ wealth. Establishing a just and egalitarian International system of trade, securing interest of Global South through aid, technology transfer, market access etc.

Thus National Interest as a concept depends on the understanding of different school of thoughts and their perspective of what is important for nation whether it is(land, security, free markets, aid) etc. or culmination of all in the form of (NIEO) New ~~Econ~~ International Economic order

g.s

Remarks

5. (a) How do liberal, realist and constructivist approaches perceive the role played by Nuclear weapons in international politics? (200 Words) (15)

Nuclear weapon ~~is~~ based on the concept of deterrence, a psychological message to your ~~adversary~~ adversary, that ~~victory~~ war is not conducive in this stage.

For liberal point of view, Nuclear weapons are the biggest threat to humanity, we cannot underplay the diversion of Nuclear arsenal in the hands of Rogue State. Scholars like Scott D Sagan calls for ~~the~~ underplaying by ~~the~~ realist about the nuclear weapon. It's dangerous when Nuclear weapon is held by Army and Dictators and detrimental for world Peace.

For Realist Nuclear Weapons were the sole reason for ~~not~~ keeping Cold war as Cold. The give due importance to Nuclear Arsenal as it provide deterrence and avoid conflicts. It makes state more Rational as we saw in Cuban Missile crisis.

Remarks

For Mearsheimer, democratic nations should go for Selective Proliferation to maximize their security. For them Nuclear weapons are there but never for actual use. It is the posturing of superpowers to establish peace.

Social Constructivist are the biggest critique of Nuclear weapons, for Alexander Wendt the so called Anarchy for Realist is a Hegemony of Realism. Nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to civilization in present times.

NiNa Tannenwald a Proponent for (TPNW) (Total Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon) has called for setting new norms against Nuclear Weapon. To create a taboo against Nuclear Weapon which will compell nations to denuclerize their arsenal in a Universal, non-discriminatory and comprehensible manner.

Remarks

They not only talked about future threats of Nuclear weapon but also compensating victims of historical Misshappening like Chernobyl Disaster, Fukugama disaster, Hiroshima & Nagasaki bombing.

good examples.

India has believes in comprehensive Disarmament and has been vocal about denuclearization of nations through platforms like (NAM) non aligned movement, Conference of disarmament (CD) etc.

8

Remarks

5. (b) Comment on how 'Security Dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity' in the long run. (200 Words) (15)

'Security Dilemma' is a concept from Prisoner's dilemma where two individual create a fear in their own mind that other can take their life, thus we need to go for weaponization. ~~despite~~ ~~int~~

Cuban Missile Crisis was a perfect example of Security dilemma, where both USA and USSR ~~was~~ were on a point of Self-destruction. With USA placing nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe in Turkey, & Germany etc made Former USSR fearful of security.

This lead to Placement of Missiles in USA's own backyard of ~~Cuba~~ Communist Cuba. This led to confrontation of warships and miscalculated actions. Created an environment of almost 3rd world war between 2 superpowers until they resolve their dilemma through diplomacy.

Remarks

Similarly, India acquiring Nuclear Weapons in 1972 made Pakistan insecure of its National Security. India being non-signatory of NPT and nuclear powered led ~~China Prof~~ China proliferate Nuclear technology towards Pakistan.

Ramesh Thakur ~~called~~ call this a ~~mist~~ miscalculation in India's side as it had made the tolerance threshhold of India from Pakistan's ~~act~~ terrorism to increase and get pressurized from Nuclear Blackmail.

Realist Scholars like Kenneth Waltz themselves believes in Too much Arms as counter productive, as this can led to Hegemoniac, ~~cause~~ stretching and counter balancing through alliances.

Thus course of History ~~explains how~~ Security dilemma' actually results in an atmosphere of 'insecurity in the long run'.

7.5

Remarks

Remarks

5. (c) Collective Security as an alternative to Balance of Power. (250 Words) (20)

Collective Security is referred as Institutionalized form of Balance of Power (BoP). 'One for All' and All for one. It works on building ~~institue~~ institutions like United Nations to protect nations from agression and instability.

Both (CS) and (BoP) works on the fundamentals of ~~Ter~~ ~~Territ~~ Territorial Integrity and State Sovereignity but to protect the above two, methods used by them are completely different.

In (BoP) nations, ~~either~~ stop the rise of aggressor either by building alliances, own militory strength to increase their power or decrease the powers of adversary through regional wars, demilitarization, Sanctions treaty example "Treaty of Versailles" ~~Post~~ ~~world~~ Post World War I.

Remarks

Whereas in CS Nations go for forming institutions and exploiting what Considers a threat to International Peace. With institutions like (UNSC) and Conventions like Right to Protect Nations unite to fight a common enemy which is not defined ~~by~~ ~~under~~ advance.

They believe that International Interest of maintaining Peace and Security is above National Interest thus every nation will contribute to restore Peace and stability in International Arena. Example of this could be seen in Iraq invasion of Kuwait.

Liberal scholars and leaders like Woodrow Wilson and Pt. Nehru believes in Collective Security over (BoP). As BoP "Protects from measles but gave the way for Plague". It turns local wars → into → ~~and~~ world wars.

Remarks

But despite being an ideal concept it has been least implemented with the rise of Nuclear Weapons and Nations (National Interest) above everything. It also led strategic interest of some nations to flourish over global interest and created a taboo in the name of western Hegemony and Regime change Policy

Dag Hammarskjold has devised a new way to establish peace through Mutual Consent, defensive ~~and estab~~ approach and helping nations through United Nation Peace keeping Force (UNPKF) which has emerged as an instrument of change to stop wars and establish the ground for diplomacy.

Also with the rising globalization and ~~and~~ complex Interdependence, new threats are emerging which are beyond the control of Nation State alone which require consensus, diplomacy and Universal solidarity

9.5

Remarks