

## Political Science & International Relations

### Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

#### Test 03

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

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#### Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						





ie.1(a)

Difference in pressure group politics in developed and developing countries.

10 Marks.

Pressure groups are known as invisible empires (Finer). They help in interest articulation and influence decision making. The difference in pressure group politics in developed and developing countries was explained by Gabriel Almond:

1) In developing countries, the institutional pressure groups eg. bureaucracy, police, army etc. have offices of power in the government and influence decision making as well.

Hamza Alavi in his theory of 'overdeveloped state' had described the military as the deep state in Pakistan.

2) In developing countries, the



pressure groups are community based, based on birth and exclusive in nature. Eg: caste based groups in India - Agarwal Samaj, Kayastha Samaj. These are called Non-Associational pressure groups.

3) The developed countries have Associational pressure groups, which are interest based. Eg: Amnesty International, FICCI, Greenpeace. Here only ideology matters.

4) The Anomic pressure groups indicate normlessness. It represents crowd behaviour for a short duration. Eg. protests against car accidents. These are mainly found in the Third World.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



ie.1(b)

Limitations of systems approach to international politics.

10 Marks.

The Systems Approach was given by Morton Kaplan. The objective was to create a grand scientific theory of international politics, at par with Newton's work. Influenced by David Easton, Kaplan has given 10 models which explain the past, present and future of international politics. eg. Balance of Power, Bipolar, Detente, unstable Bloc system etc.

The approach has been criticised by Stanley Hoffman as a 'huge misstep in the right direction'. The models are outdated, hypothetical and none



of them explain the present world order.

The model does not capture even the basic stuff of international politics. It does not fulfil the basic requirements of systems approach i.e. understanding the environment, input, output processes.

The theory ignores the purpose of how peace can be achieved and has no normative value. It does not take into account domestic variables, personality factors.

Thus, it is too generalised and has been called 'a strange parlour game'.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Q.1(c)

Democratic Peace Theory.

10 Marks.

The Democratic Peace theory has been given by Michael Doyle. It has been influenced by Woodrow Wilson and Kant (Perpetual Peace).

The theory states that no two democracies go to war with one another. Hence, if democracy became universal, there would be peace in the world.

The theory assumes that democratic countries are guided by rational actors. They together form a zone of Toleration or sphere of Peace. It reflects the democratic culture of toleration.

As time passes, it becomes a habit for them to negotiate at table of diplomacy rather than





going to war with each other.

further, if any democracy does not follow this route, it is always constrained by public pressure and opinion.

This theory is controversial because it aims to justify the US interventions in other third world countries, to establish puppet regimes, often at own point.

further, there is no logical or empirical reason behind the theory. Democracy does not determine peace. It can just be a coincidence. Also, there is no guarantee that democracy will always establish peace.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Q.1(d)

India's prospects in APEC.

10 Marks.

APEC aims to establish a Free Trade Area in Asia-Pacific. It comprises of 21 members and represents 60% of global GDP and 40% of global population.

India has not been allowed to join APEC, despite trying for many years. This is because the APEC feels that Indian economy is not liberalised enough. It still suffers from red tapism, lack of infrastructure, poor ease of doing business etc.

India will gain if it joins APEC since it will get access to a large market. It will help us become competitive. APEC is a low-risk venture as it represents





soft regionalism. further, it will complement our Act East Policy.

APEC seems like a good option since the WTO is on the verge of collapse, RCEP has not been signed and we have FTA only with ASEAN.

APEC will also benefit with India's entry by getting access to cheap labour, rich natural resources and services. India is the third largest economy in PPP terms and deserves a seat in APEC.

With no communique being issued for the first time and US-China rivalry increasing, India has good chances of getting entry into APEC.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Je.1(e)

Strengths of Political-sociology approach.

10 Marks

The Political sociology approach of comparative politics, operates at the interface of politics and society. It started with Aristotle's theory of revolution, Machiavelli's description of society to Marx explaining society in terms of base and superstructure.

The strengths of the approach are:

- 1) It ends the isolated study of politics, locates it in broad spectrum of social phenomena.
- 2) Durkheim has explained how the approach emphasises on the essential unity of social sciences.
- 3) It also emphasises on the empirical and experimental



methods rather than philosophical reasoning.

4) It has broadened the understanding of various political phenomena. It has opened new frontiers of research.

5) It has highlighted that politics does not take place only in government institutions.

6) With the Behavioural movement, the approach dealt with various factors eg. caste, class, religion in Indian politics.

The approach has also given rise to the discipline of Neo-Institutionalism.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Q.4(a)

"It is time to stop thinking of EU as a single union. It contains multitude." Comment. Do you think, there has always been a contradiction between transnationalism and nationalism, inherent in the idea of EU?

20 Marks

The European Union is the most successful model of regionalism or regional integration. It has helped to establish a zone of peace, prosperity in Europe. It has focused on democracy and human rights.

It is time to stop thinking of EU as a single union as it contains multitude. The EU has been facing several challenges:

i) Brexit has revealed the various fault lines in EU. It has led to Euro-skepticism and can break the unity more.

ii) As EU is expanding, integration



is weakening. EU countries can be divided into fault lines - Euro phobic vs Europhilic. Even in Europhilic, there is rise of rightist parties.

iii) There is a big difference in the value system of old vs New Europe. New countries do not have similar commitment towards democracy and human rights. Most of them are semi-authoritarian and highly nationalistic eg. Hungary, Poland.

iv) The economic policies vary in terms of core - strong economies like Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and periphery or weak economies.

v) Between North and South



Europe, a new faultline has emerged on the refugee issue.

The south - economically poor and facing crisis - are more vulnerable to refugee crisis.

They are the first point of arrivals.

The North like Germany favours a liberal refugee policy because it looks at refugees as a source of cheap labour.

There has been a contradiction between transnationalism and nationalism inherent in the idea of EU: Rise of neo-rightist parties, which are euro-skeptic puts a question mark on transnationalism.

The rise of China and



a retreating USA, has guided the policies of individual European countries. Eg: while France, Germany remain skeptical about China, the crisis prone Italy has become the first G7 country to join the BRI.

Further, the EU remains divided on the issues of stability in Middle East, reduction of tensions with Russia, resolution of crisis in Ukraine, strengthening of multilateralism etc. Thus, the EU is a moving bicycle, which should continue to move or else will fall.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Q.4(b)

What is new regionalism? Do you think regionalism is the new globalization in the newly emerged global scenario post pandemic?

15 Marks

New regionalism refers to a range of formal or informal mid-level triangular relations among not only states but also non-state actors, notably civil societies and private companies.

After the end of cold war, shift in national systems of administration and cultural, economic and political organisation, led to rise of regional organisations that were more open with respect to trade than those that had formed in the era of old regionalism.

Regional bodies like EU, ASEAN, SAARC, leads to cooperation



at a limited level of a region.  
Free trade agreements act as a  
protectionist regime and thus  
weakens the process of globalisation.

However, some scholars believe that regional bodies are  
the building blocks of globalisation.  
Integration at the regional level  
will lead to integration at the  
global level.

In the post - COVID-19  
pandemic world order, it is  
believed that regionalism will  
be the new globalisation due  
to loss of faith in multilateralism.

Eg: The WHO has been criticised  
for its handling of the pandemic  
and favouring China.





The threats inherent in over-dependence on global supply chains and Chinese imports, has led to rise of protectionism and regional agreements. Eg: RCEP coming into force, the supply chain resilience initiative between India, Japan, Australia.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to regional level cooperation eg. Digital / Virtual summits of SAARC, EU, BRICS, SCO etc.

With a rising China and retreating USA, regionalism will become the new globalisation.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



ie.4(c)

Terrorism is a complex and a highly pervasive global problem. Comment. To what extent international cooperation is crucial in addressing the threat? 15 Marks

Frantz Fanon declared fervour as the weapon of the impotent. Terrorism can be dated back to the Reign of Terror in France. Today, Terrorism has become more complex because:

i) Rise of state-sponsored terrorism

Noam Chomsky has called USA as the first terrorist state.

ii) Rise of non-state actors

iii) Seeing terrorism as a sacred duty, a religious jihad

iv) Increasing weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons

v) Rise of lone-wolf terrorism

vi) Terrorism has become



leaderless and diffused and thus more difficult to control.

Terrorism is a highly pervasive global problem as it has affected both western and Third world countries equally. Eg: Lone-wolf attacks in France, Austria, New Zealand, Sri Lanka etc.

The instability in the Middle East has further strengthened terror outfits like Taliban, Al Qaeda, ISIS etc. online radicalisation is increasing day by day.

Therefore, international cooperation is crucial in addressing the threat. India has proposed the comprehensive convention on international terrorism (CCIT) in this regard. It aims



to adopt a universal definition of terrorism, help in information sharing, capacity building, transfer of technology, prosecution and extradition of terrorists and banning the terrorist groups.

India has worked hard to bring to the world's notice the terrorist activities of Jem and LeT. Eg: sanctions of UNSC against Masood Azhar, FATF greylisting of Pakistan.

As sci Aureobindo said, aggregation is the law of nature. Global problems can only be solved through cooperation.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



ie.5(a)

Give the relevance of NAM in 21st century.

10 Marks

The NAM was called the biggest peace movement in history by Indira Gandhi. It is the contribution of India to theory of international relations.

With the end of cold war, many scholars called NAM as anachronistic. Further, India, the leader of NAM, stopped attending the summits. The absence of PM Modi in the last two summits was noticeable. In this context, Harsh V Pant argued that NAM is in a state of coma but nobody is sending the flowers.

However, we need to remember Narasimha Rao's words that end of Cold war does



not mean that NAM is irrelevant. NAM has to work in the interests of Third world. Today, with COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis, NAM is all the more relevant for south-south cooperation.

NAM can be the platform for voicing developing countries' interests on issues of reforming UN, terrorism, climate change etc.

NAM can also be the place for India's natural leadership in context of a rising China.

The recent NAM Contact Group summit, attended by our PM, shows that NAM has a long way to go.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Je.5(b)

What are the weaknesses of traditional approach to comparative politics?  
10 Marks

The traditional approach to comparative politics, was popular before the end of second world war. It can be dated back to Aristotle's work on observing and studying 158 constitutions.

The weaknesses of the traditional approach are :

1) It focused only on the study on western political systems since the Third World was colonised. Therefore, it is ethnocentric in nature.

2) The western political systems did not differ much, thus it resulted in comparative Government (institutions) rather than Comparative Politics (Processes).





Thus, it was criticised as being narrow, static and parochial.

3) Ray C. Macridis has also criticised the traditional approach. He believes it is formalistic, descriptive, case study oriented rather than genuinely comparative.

4) The approach also takes place in closed lab conditions, is resource intensive and not challenging enough.

5) The systems approach, structural & functional approaches are more like a framework, less as a method and too generalistic. Values are needed.

Thus, the failure of traditional approach led to rise of Modern approach.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Q.5(c)

Discuss the impact of pandemic on the nature of states in advanced industrial societies.

10 Marks

The COVID-19 pandemic has transformed the nature of states in advanced industrial societies in the following ways:

1) It has resulted in rise of neo-rightist parties and populist leaders in Europe. Eg: Poland, Hungary, Austria, France.

2) Resurgent nationalism and increasing protectionism are found in USA, Germany, Britain (Brexit).

3) The backlash against globalisation is now coming from the core regions of liberalism i.e. the western countries.



4) The rise of China and risks inherent in over dependence on global supply chains, have led to closing of borders, increasing tariffs, strict visa policies.

5) Agitation among the people have led to various social movements and protests. Eg: Black Lives Matter in USA, Democracy movements in Hong Kong and France.

Therefore, the pandemic has weakened multilateralism and led to increasing isolation. The economic crisis will further weaken globalisation.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Q.5(d)

Give your views on National interest as a "pseudo theory".

10 Marks

According to Morgenthau, father of Realism, National interest is the prime motivation of foreign policy. Power is a means to secure national interest.

National interest was first declared a pseudo theory by Raymond Aaron, because it is vague, subjective and ambiguity in concept hinders the formulation of acceptable theory of National interest.

Marxists like Charles Beard criticised the theory. He said - if citizens have to support the government .... what better term it can be other than National interest!



Joseph Frankel said any search for theory of national interest is useless. It is used in variety of ways for variety of purposes. There is no single meaning and content.

Burchill Scott said despite the wide use of the concept, the theory lacks any substance.

Mohammad Yunus argues that national interest is a means to promote the interest of elites.

Therefore, the theory of National Interest continues to be treated as a dynamic concept.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Je.5(e)

What are the salient features of NAFTA 2.0?

10 Marks

The NAFTA deal between USA, Canada and Mexico, was criticised by Mr. Trump as the worst trade deal ever. Thus, the US - Mexico - Canada Agreement (USMCA) came into force.

It is basically NAFTA 2.0, with some major changes:

1) Country of origin rules  
Automobiles must have 75% of their components manufactured in Mexico, US or Canada to qualify for zero tariffs.  
(up from 62.5% under NAFTA)

2) Labour provisions  
40-45% of automobile parts have to be made by workers who earn at least \$ 16 per hour by 2023.



3) US farmers get more access to the Canadian dairy market

4) Intellectual property and digital trade.

The deal extends the terms of copyright to 70 years beyond the life of author. It prohibits duties on music, e-books etc.

5) Sunset clause

A 16 year sunset clause.

The deal is also subject to a review every 6 years, at which point the US, Mexico, Canada can decide to extend USMCA.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



je.6(a)

The new world order is clearly on the horizon. This gives strong reasons for rejuvenation of SAARC. However, to conclude that SAARC is returning to its active phase may be pre-mature. Discuss.

20 Marks

The new world order is clearly on the horizon. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to many changes, which gives strong reasons for rejuvenation of SAARC :

1) The health crisis has revealed the fault lines inherent in public health systems. The SAARC countries, with poverty, illiteracy and large population size, need to cooperate, to deal with such crises.

2) The economic slowdown also presents an opportunity for SAARC members to increase



trade, reduce tariffs and sign the SAFTA, to gain economic benefits.

3) China's increasing influence in the region, also makes it important for India to revive SAARC, to gain leverage in its own neighbourhood.

4) The increasing Indo-US cooperation, rise of concept of Indo-Pacific and the Quad, will be complementary to reviving SAARC, to counter-balance China.

5) India's Neighbourhood First Policy and shift towards BIMSTEC will be incomplete without rejuvenating SAARC.

Recently, the SAARC virtual



summit was held amid the pandemic. A SAARC COVID-19 fund was also formed, wherein India pledged \$ 10 million. India also helped its neighbours in evacuating citizens (Vande Bharat Mission) and providing medicines.

Thus, SAARC can be revived by doing more of such efforts. However, to conclude that SAARC is returning to its active phase may be premature because:

- i) India - Pakistan relations are at their worst today and it hinders cooperation regionally.
- ii) Increasing influence of China in the neighbourhood is a challenge. Eg: China recently held a virtual summit with Pakistan,



Nepal, Afghanistan.

iii) intra-SAARC trade is just 5%  
and connectivity is poor. Further,  
it is said that while India  
promises, China delivers.

iv) Structural asymmetry in the  
region, trust deficit and lack  
of India's soft power in south  
Asia, are other challenges.

Therefore, it is important to  
prevent SAARC from being called  
a jammed vehicle (S. Jaishankar).  
We have to bring the day when  
we can have breakfast in Kabul,  
lunch in Lahore and dinner in Delhi,  
as Manmohan Singh dreamed.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



ie.6(b)

"In the absence of comprehensive reforms, UN faces the crisis of confidence." PM Modi. Do you think the world has surplus of multilateral challenges but not enough multilateralism to address them?

15 Marks

The UN was created not to create heaven on Earth but to prevent it from becoming hell.

The UN, while ushering in peace and stability in the world, also is in dire need of reforms.

It faces several challenges:

1) The UNSC is crisis-ridden due to veto politics. Further, the five permanent members are considered bullies. Need for new members is urgent. Eg: G4, coffee club, L69 group.

2) The UNGA needs better coordination and should be able to override UNSC in case of a



deadlock.

- iii) The ECOSOC needs more streamlining while the Secretariat needs to cut red tapism and right size the bureaucracy.
- iv) The Trusteeship Council needs a new mandate eg. governing global commons.
- v) The UN charter needs to remove the clause of enemy state and be able to intervene in domestic affairs.
- vi) The budget of UN also needs to be increased. The UN Peacekeeping force needs to be strengthened.

Thus, unless UN is reformed, it will face the crisis of confidence. That is why Gareth Evans said that no other body invokes as many dreams yet so many frustrations like the UN.



The world is facing surplus of multilateral challenges eg. the COVID-19 pandemic, economic slowdown, climate change, terrorism, nuclear proliferation etc. Thus, we need multilateralism to address them. Isolationism is not the solution.

Unless the UN and its specialised agencies are reformed, no single state can handle these challenges. It requires international cooperation. Thus, we need to remember Ban Ki Moon's words

'We need more UN not less UN'

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Q.6(c)

The current backlash against globalisation and free trade mandates an overhaul of WTO. However, the reforms should not leave lesser negotiating space for developing countries. Elucidate.

15 Marks

The WTO remains an indispensable organisation but it requires urgent modernisation. Members have to realise that WTO requires non-cosmetic, serious root and branch reform adapted to 21st century political and economic realities.

The problems faced by WTO are as follows :

1) The Doha deadlock since 2001 needs to be resolved urgently to deal with current economic slowdown.

2) The Appellate Tribunal has been rendered non-functional



due to US pressures and needs to be revived as soon as possible.

3) The agriculture debate in WTO and 'politics of the boxes' is another challenge. India's demands

in this context are legitimate.

4) The dumping of goods and using trade distorting domestic subsidies, needs to be prevented.

5) The debate over intellectual property rights needs to be solved.

Such reforms should not leave lesser negotiating space for developing countries: The

Third World, due to historic disadvantages and low levels of economic growth, need to be given concessions.



A rules based order, including the role of non-state actors is essential today. Negotiations should begin regarding agricultural subsidies, market access while recognising that food security concerns will not disappear.

A credible dispute settlement system, accepted by all is required. Open-ended plurilateral discussions to end the Doha deadlock are essential. New rules to keep pace with changes in market and technology are required. Only then will the Third World really benefit.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Q.8(a)

Discuss the salient arguments of structural realists. Highlight the post-modernist critique of structuralism. 20 Marks

Realism is seen the dominant school of international relations where all other theories are considered the footnotes of realism. Realism has been influenced by scholars like Kautilya, Sun Tzu in the east and Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes in the west.

Morgenthau is considered the father of Realism. He gave the first textbook of realism, 'Politics Among Nations'. His view is called as classical Realism.

In criticism of classical view, the structural realists like Kenneth Waltz and John Mearsheimer, emerged. Waltz,



has criticised Morgenthau's view of human nature as non-scientific since human behaviour is not consistent. He has also criticised Morgenthau for focusing on unit level analysis.

Waltz in contrast has shifted the discussion to the structure level. He believes that studying foreign policy of countries is not important. The foreign policy does not change with the actor. Rather, it remains the same due to the anarchical structure.

In realism, states have to compete for their survival and this security dilemma leads to states gaining more power.



Waltz is a proponent of defensive realism and thus believes that a blind arms race is not the solution, rather states should go for balance of power, disarmament, creating buffer states and so on.

Johor Mearsheimer, on the other hand, is an offensive realist. He believes that states will not be satisfied with just any amount of power but will want more. Thus, offence is the best defence.

He has given two strategies to gain power - Bait and Bleed and Blood Letting, wherein states can keep their enemies engaged in warfare, to drain away their power.



Post-modernists like Der  
Derian and Richard Ashley believe  
that realism is a discourse and  
cannot be called a scientific  
explanation. They suggest that  
anarchy exists but the way  
realists describe it, is problematic.

When realists interpret anarchy,  
as a security dilemma, they compel  
states to acquire power, leading  
to wars. When war happens,  
they assert that realism is a  
scientific explanation.

Thus, the Post-Modernist  
critique of structuralism is  
very powerful.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



ie.8(b)

Do you think that the balance of Power is an ambiguous concept?  
Examine the relevance of Balance of Power in the 20th century.

15 Marks

Balance of Power is a realist approach to management of power. It is called as common sense by David Hume. It is as old as maxim, traced back to Treaty of Utrecht 1713 and concert of Europe.

Balance of power has been described as necessary by realists. In an anarchical world order, states have to fight for their survival. security dilemma and trust deficit, can threaten stability. Hence, BOP through deterrence, disarmament, formation of alliances etc. is needed.

critics believe that BOP is an



ambiguous concept. Liberals believe that it does not lead to peace on a durable basis. Nehru described it as 'nervous state of peace' and preferred collective security. Woodrow Wilson preferred collective defence in comparison to BOP.

Stephen Walt has argued that instead of Balance of Power, we should go for Balance of Threat, to establish more stability.

Kenneth Organski has given the concept of Power Transition where war is more likely rather than during BOP.

Bernard Brodie prefers deterrence over BOP. while



Social constructivists believe that it is construction of norms and 'anarchy is what states make of it'.

Today, the relevance of BOP has been challenged due to rise of non-state actors, complex interdependence, nuclear weapons and terrorism. However, as David Hume has said, 'BOP will be relevant as long as common sense remains relevant'.

At present, the US is trying to balance China in the Indo-Pacific with the help of Quad. Thus, BOP remains relevant.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	





je.8(c)

Do you think nuclear deterrence is a myth and there is no realistic way to protect ourselves against deliberate or inadvertent use of nuclear weapons? 15 Marks

Nuclear deterrence is a realist approach for management of power. It is an alternative to Balance of Powers.

It is a psychological concept wherein we assume that the actors are rational and believe in the credibility of such weapons.

To deter means to prevent the adversary from an act of aggression by raising the stakes or costs, compared to benefits.

Eg: During the Cold War, the fear of mutually assured destruction, kept the war cold according to Kenneth Waltz.



Therefore, nuclear deterrence cannot be treated as a myth and continues to be part of defence policies of big states like US, France, Russia.

However, nuclear deterrence has been challenged by the rise of non-state actors and terrorism. Liberals believe that accidental use or falling into wrong hands, can have catastrophic consequences.

Social constructivists argue that we need to construct a nuclear taboo to prevent its use. Nina Tannenwald says that there is no room for complacency for nuclear weapons.

India's nuclear doctrine was also been criticised for failing to deter the Kargil



misadventure and rising structural asymmetry with regard to china.

However, as shiv shankar menon has argued, deterrence is about perception rather than posture. Being part of treaties like NPT, CTBT, will help to strengthen nuclear deterrence.

Even today, the threat of MAD has prevented any such wars.

Therefore, nuclear deterrence is practical and desirable. In this context, the NEW START treaty should be extended between US and Russia, to set an example.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	