



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2020

Test 03

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name

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Test Date

23-11-20

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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						



e.1(a)

Difference in pressure group politics in developed and developing countries.

10 Marks.

Pressure groups are called as Anonymous or ~~Imp~~ Invisible empires which influence policy-making without direct participation.

⇒ Politics In Developed Countries :

= Mature Politics : precisely, because there are much institutionalised

for eg anti-gun ban lobby in USA ;

= Influencing Core Policies : influence legislations and executive directions without any pressure from public ;

= Institutionalised lobbies : for eg Green Party movement in USA which has a say in Capitol Hill's environmental laws.

= Anti-government lobbies : for eg ~~Out Party~~



One Nation Party Movement in Australia
against immigration;

→ Politics in Developing Countries

= Quasi Pressure Groups - concerned with
protection of traditional structures
(eg) VHP's anti-Valentine movement in India;

= Opposing Progressive Laws - for eg Bahra
community pressure groups protesting ban
on PMU in India;

= Mainly Issue based - over inequality, poverty
etc.

Pressure groups & Non-governmental organisations acts like the SECOND STATE
in public service delivery.

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



1(b)

Limitations of systems approach to international politics.

10 Marks.

Systems approach to International politics has been systematically developed by David Easton.

According to it, a society ~~just~~ is made up of different systems - economic, political etc. just like our body is made up of different organs. Thus, society provides 'Demands' & 'Inputs' to the political system which translates it into 'policies'.

For eg demand for human rights protection & sitting up of UNHRC by UN.

LIMITATIONS :

- 1) Traditionalists point out that this approach makes it overly scientific;
- 2) Scholars have criticized ~~it~~ it for



Ignoring the role of transactional actors;

3) Marxists have criticised it as another bourgeois project;

4) Maxwell Almond in 'Structural-functionalist' approach argues that mere depiction of system does not help, what matters are 'functions' they perform;

5) It has failed to take into calculation the role of 'sociological' and 'economic' factors etc.

However, the contribution of behavioural movement has helped in authoritative allocation of values.

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



1(c)

Democratic Peace Theory.

10 Marks.

The Idea of democratic peace theory can be traced back to Immanuel Kant's idea of 'federal contract' and 'republican tradition' - where the quest should be for 'peace' and 'security'.

Similarly, Michael Doyle has systematically developed it in 20th century. It's based on the liberal-'Inside-out' approach, i.e., peace within democracy (domestic set-up) translates to peace outside in foreign arena.

Thus, it refutes realists claim that ultimately states aspire



for maximum power and this brings them in conflict with others.

Thus, for Doyle - war
between two democracies is impossible.

CRITICISM

According to a study published in American Journal of Politics - democracies may be at more for greater conflicts than authoritarian states due to 'public pressure' and 'loss of legitimacy'. For eg India's venture into Sri Lanka against LTTE due to public pressure.

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



1(d)

India's prospects in APEC.

10 Marks.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation is an association of 21-pacific rim countries with a common aim towards mutual development, equal trade & cooperation.

However, India does not find itself a member there due to the lackadaisical approach of APEC members and politics by countries like China etc. They still consider India - 'a socialist/ command economy' country not fully integrated with the global multilateral order.

India has expressed its interests to join APEC-group in

the recent past.

PROSPECTS:

- 1) India's economy is 5th largest (world bank) and 3rd largest (PPP-wor);
- 2) India already has support of P4 members (except China) for UNSC seat;
- 3) India seeks to integrate globally with multilateral order;
- 4) India already lends through - CDRI Initiative, International Dollar Alliance (ISA) etc.

Joining APEC would also benefit the organisation to improve its anti-poverty, anti-inequality measures as mentioned in BOGOR GOALS (1992).

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



ue.1(e)

Strengths of Political-sociology approach.

10 Marks

Political-sociology approach seeks to analyse/compare political institutions and processes by providing sociological analysis of the same.

For eg Rajni Kothari's 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' ideas tells - how integrated these phenomenon are in Indian society.

⇒ Strengths :

- 1) Shifts focus from mere economic analysis to importance of society, family etc. eg Marxist's idea of 'civil society'.
- 2) Helps in understanding the idea of 'identity politics' and 'ascriptive politics'.



for eg why blacks in USA favours democratic party more.

3) shifts focus from 'state-centric' approach to 'society-centric' approach - which helps in understanding of 'tribal-political system' as well eg Cherokee tribe (USA)

4) also explains how politics itself benefits from society. for eg Yogendra Yadav's idea of democratic upsurges - explains how rise of OBCs/Dalits have led to political deepening.

However, it has been criticised by Neo-Institutionalists like Theda Skocpol for ignoring role of state as dominant actor.

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

Que. 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

BREXIT has exposed that European Union might be sitting on a "TIMEBOMB", which if it blasts may lead to breakdown of Union.

⇒ Why EU is a Multitude :
Recently, because of the Internal and external conflicts it faces which has led to differences and contradictions.

Internal Factors :

- 1) dispute over consensus & qualified majority;
- 2) divisions over Old Europe vs. New Communist Europe (eastern EU countries);

- 3) disputes over European Green Deal - which demands 1.5% of EU's GDP to be spent till 2050 for neutrality (status differ);
- 4) Widening has compromised deepening:
(for eg) Wreck's inclusion and approval to its loan programme has brought drifts;
- 5) demand for FRAXIT (France's unit), disputes over BREXIT agreements etc. further undermines;

External Factors:

- 1) Disputes over China's entry: (for eg) protests in UK over Huawei's entry vs. some countries thinking for chance to China;
- 2) Recent attacks like - Nice Attacks in France etc. has exposed fissures, challenged its liberal principles etc.



- 3) Migration & Refugee crisis - 1.25 million refugees in last 3 years (UN data) has created disputes which have been recently exposed;

⇒ Transnationalism vs. Nationalism:

Transnationalism demands nations surrendering a part of their sovereignty to common/transnational authority for cooperation.

It is based on Functionalist approach (David Mitrany) that, cooperation in one sphere will lead to cooperation in another sphere. In this sense, EU may be the most successful Functionalist - Union.

Yet, the recent reaction within EU exposes faultlines. Rise of

Right-wing reaction, anti-immigration sentiments
etc. undermines functionalist spirit.

EU might be sitting on a time bomb full of
contradictions like = differences over
Texas, secularism model, refugee crisis etc.

Yet, EU remains to be
one of the successful Union of states.

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

Que. 4(b)

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

15 Marks

Andrew Heywood in Global Politics defines 'new regionalism' as regionalism based on economic relations like — global trade, neo-liberalism etc.

It is 'new' because it is shaped by the urge of regions or states to combine our common benefits/interests from this global order. [For eg] the rise of APEC (in Asia-Pacific), NAFTA or USMCA (in Central America), RCBP (in S-E Asia) etc.

Post-pandemic scenario has further given a boost to new-regionalism approach. States have realised how they

can benefit from a multilateral order.

EVIDENCES :

- 1) Recently concluded RCEP agreement - between 15 states making it one of the largest PTA between states;
- 2) Virtual summits of APEC - where China reflected on how a globalised order should be;
- 3) Revival of SAARC - although with differences but renewed interests;
- 4) Revival of NAM's virtual summit;

And others, prove that new regionalised approach will influence the interaction between states in global order.

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



Que. 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

George Orwell's classic words : "The Object of Terrorism is Terrorism", sounds like the most truthful words ever said.

Terrorism, a complex and global problem has effaced modern society. Andrew Heywood calls it a INDUSTRY trying to influence polity/economy/society and instill fear among public by use of violence.

It's complex because sometimes the non-state actors actually are sponsored by nation-states. (Eg) support to Talibans by allegedly Pakistani-sponsored agencies. It's global because it's everywhere and conflict in one part leaves influence all over.

Exeg recent NICB attacks - case of individual terrorism has left influence all over.

→ International Cooperation :

- 1) Important to stop it's supply chain.
- 2) To alleviate weaponry / organized crime.
- 3) Liberal-Institutional approach - to build peace by ~~att~~ involving with global institutions ;
- 4) Multilateral intervention is needed to deal with it eg Taliban's refusal to deal with Afghan government.

India's proposal of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) is the need of the hour. UN should play its role by accepting & ratifying it.



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.5(a)

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



5(a) Give the relevance of NAM in 21st century.

10 Marks

Non-Alignment Movement started as a Third-World response to the bipolar politics of cold war between USA & USSR.

However, with the disintegration of USSR giving way to Unipolar-American hegemony, it has questioned the relevance of NAM.

⇒ Relevance - Arguments in Favour :

- 1) Remains relevant to exercise 'coalitional-diplomacy' to secure 3rd world interests in WTO, IMF, WB etc.
- 2) Still the champion of Global Disarmament movement and relevant now because - China, recently resorted to low-yields tests in violation of CTBT etc.
- 3) For India, to counter-challenge etc.

of China and terrorism of Pakistan etc.

Arguments - Against :

- 1) Lost relevance in 'lopsided multipolar' order, where all countries are 'aligned'.
- 2) Lack of consensus among NAM-members to initiate collective response;
- 3) Influence of China and Pakistan's refusal to act further impedes purpose;
- 4) C-Rajamohan argues NAM was neither relevant previously nor now, better for countries to secure their interests.

However, recent India's engagement & PM Modi's virtual address can help India push its agenda & premise stature.

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



Que. 5(b)

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

Traditional approach to comparative politics seeks to analyze structures and institutions of political system.

The idea can be traced back to Aristotle's Theory of ~~Revolution~~ Constitution which sought analysis of political system based on the type of state / government.

⇒ LIMITATIONS / WEAKNESSES :

1) Parochial - criticized as eurocentric analysis ignoring the systems of 3rd world countries;

2) Static - as it's restricted to analysis of institutions and not 'political processes'.

For eg it may compare Monarchy with Democracy but not how they perform / act etc.

3) Non-comparative - For eg it may analyse two political systems but not which one's better, which is more legitimate for people etc.

4) Purely Normative - Freud Lipphart argues that it focuses on 'what ought to be' but does not suggest - 'the how';

As a result, the modern approach inspired by decolonisation and behavioural movement entered. It was much more descriptive & multi-dimensional like - Political-sociology / economy approach etc.

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

Que. 5(c)

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

10 Marks

Pandemic (COVID-19) has actually brought havoc in the world. It has destabilised the nature of states all across the world.

In advanced industrial societies, it has destabilised the supply-chains of goods & services, the administrative structures, the industrial/manufacturing sectors.

This has led to state becoming 'welfare-state' and more than a 'nightwatchman state' to 'lockdown-imposing state'.

This lockdown imposing state has done all it could to save the

lives of it's people, their jobs, food,
security etc.

Post-pandemic then states
might again transform into 'Schumpeterian-
competitive state' (to seek maximum benefit).

Yet, for now then states are precautionary
and so are other - developing, socialist
states.

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

5(d)

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

10 Marks

Raymond Aaron describes national-interest as a "pseudo-theory" because - certainly, state's actions are not solely driven by national interests but influenced by other non-state actors (TNCs / MNCs and the world order).

Realists would deny this fact - arguing that - international arena is solely about status, security and self-interest. Yet, Aaron argues that this might not be true for all states across the world.

Foreign the case of Pakistan.
Ayesha Siddiqi in her book - 'Military Inc'

argues that how Pakistan's military's interests are national-interests.

Noam Chomsky in How the World Works argues that how US's Israel's policy are actually the influence of Israeli-lobby in capitol hill.

The above reasons compels Jaron to argue that national-interests has a 'pseudo-theory'. But, ultimately things have to be driven by state's interests as neo-classical realists like Farid Zakaria would argue.

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

What are the salient features of NAFTA 2.0?

10 Marks

NAFTA 2.0 or USMCA is a world
USA-led free trade agreement between
USA-Mexico-Canada.

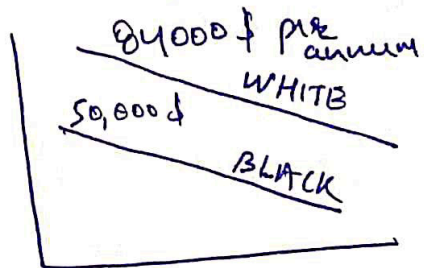
Features :

- 1) Access to USA to Canada's dairy markets etc.
- 2) Proper regulation of workers from Mexico-borders ;
- 3) cost-sharing on trans national shipments ;
- 4) Protection of Rules of Origin (RoO) provisions ;
- 5) Access to US's TCT-Silicon Valley to companies from Canada & Mexico etc.

Thus, it's a curious FTA in line with
Trump's America First Dream.

However, criticised for ignoring protection
 of factory workers, labor-rights and
 address inequality of black-workers /
farmers within USA's industries / factories.

Gap as per World Bank data :



Yet, NAFTA 2.0 exemplifies
 a step towards Regional
Integration.

Fig. Inequality among workers.

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

Q. 7(a) Feminist theory of international relations explores gender as a site of power and social interaction. Comment. Do you subscribe to the view that the neglect of feminist perspective is a real challenge in conceptualizing the notion of security in international politics?

20 Marks

Feminist theory of IR aims to shackle the traditional-realist understanding of world order and put 'gender-sensitive lens' on whole IR theory.

They argue how IR has been reduced to accept 'gender-notions' - that patriarchal men are to govern & frame the rules of world order. Rather, they argue that how world can actually benefit by women's inclusion. Power and social interaction has to be de-gendered in IR.

Like how Cynthia Enloe

In her book 'Bananas, Beaches and Bais' argues that the phenomenon of "Missing Women" is also relevant in IR sphere.

She gives a call : "Where are the Women?", why global-institutions are biased towards particular gender.

This can be substantiated by a CASS STUDY by UN-Women : which declared that between 1996-2014, less than 10% of women have ~~been~~ headed global institutions. Now, only (below 25) women leaders have been the PMs/Presidents etc. of states across the last 100 years.

This reflects how gender-play is inherent to power-politics in international arena. Thus, Cynthia gives the call for:

"Personal is International and International is Personal". That how women's concerns are to be included in IR-debates and how power/positions should be "de-gendered".

⇒ Notion of security in IR :

JB Elshtain in her book 'War and Politics' reflects how women are the sufferer of all male-driven wars, and how the conception of security is 'state-centric' and not 'human-centric'.

Thus, she gives the call for 'Gendering security' to make it security of women, children and the homeless.

This can be substantiated from Banki Moon's - UNITE Campaign, which predicted

that at-least 7 out of 10 women in world will be subjected to ethnic/violence/conflicts.

Thus, IR sphere certainly has marginalised women's concerns and 'gendering-security' shall be the call.

This is even more relevant when COVID-19 pandemic has hurted the women-community as well across the world.

Oxfam Report's - Time to Care further states:

22 richest men in world hold more wealth than all combined women in Africa.

And yet we continue to sideline women's concerns in domestic & IR-politics.

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

Post COVID-19 world needs globalization based on fairness, equality and humanity. Discuss.

15 Marks

Fairness, Equality and Humanity coupled with the French Revolution call for: Liberty, Equality and Fraternity among Individuals, societies and states shall be the "guiding-light" for globalization.

The world - both developed & developing states needs a fair globalization precisely because COVID-19 pandemic has further increased and exposed economic inequalities, and that poverty, hunger, economic inequalities etc. have been existing even before.

⇒ Why Fair, Equal & Humane Globalization?
Recently report - UNCTAD report reports

that developing countries lose 100 billion\$ + every year to tax-cheats by MNCs/TNCs etc.

Secondly, globalization has led to what Wallerstein describes a biased world-system where developed countries (core) exploits the ~~rich~~ poor, least-developed countries.

Third, that inequality within 'developed-countries' is un-more widening. A look at USA with Gini coefficient of 0.43 +, or UK 0.37 + or France 0.34 + (Worldbank), substantiates the need.

⇒ How to build ideal Globalisation :

1) Ethical Capitalism? - Thomas Piketty in Capital & Ideology argues for a participatory model where developed & developing states



decides for equal growth, development etc.

2) Difference Principle in Global Justice?

Charles Beitz has argued for extending Rawlsian justice principles to global arena. Maybe special/liberalized policies in trade may benefit least developed countries.

3) To account for Refugees, Migrants, etc.

4) To initiate reforms in Multilateral Institutions like - WHO, UNSC, WTO etc.

Coordination between developed & developing countries may help the world move towards global-ethical order.

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

ue.7(c)

Do you think that the world is witnessing the end of Pax Americana and the beginning of Pax Sinica? 15 Marks

Pax-Britannica, Pax-Americana, and now Pax-Sinica are terms designed to tell the world - how a global superpower is the LOU-KING of the Jungle of modern nation-states.

Pax-Americana or Unipolar-American hegemony was the result of USR-dissintegration and end of cold war politics. Result, as Fukuyama told, History has ended, neo-liberal order has won and there is no challenge left to American hegemony.

But Is it so?

⇒ Arguments in Favour:

- 1) Scholars like Stephen Walt argues that America's economy, diplomatic-clout and



hegemony. En world is formidable;

2) Root to Asia policy, it's influence in South-East Asia, Middle East, Leadership of NATO etc. highlights it's reach to the allies;

3) Russia and China are just revisionist power trying to undermine US's interests & image;

4) they also deny any possibility of Cold War 2.0 prevalent today;

⇒ Arguments Against: Case for Pan Africa:

1) America has fallen into 'Kindleberger Trap' - where it has failed to provide/meet demands for public goods, protection of Global Commons etc.

2) China & Russia's Dragonbear Relationship challenges US's unipolar hegemony;

3) China's growing clout, it's debt-trap diplomacy,



- it's technological warfare etc. has undermined
US's interests;
- 4) US's exit from global institutions like-
UNESCO, Paris deal etc. further undermines
it's own image
- 5) China - now dominant in S-E Asia; African
continent; Europe etc. It's global supply
chains etc. are further in-line to prove
that it's the rising dragon.

XI Jinping's Chinese Dream vs. America's
Dream - will shape the 21st century politics.
Meanwhile, the fight has just begun. No one's
a winner now, but time will surely tell.

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 about how international politics is about state's self-interests, security and its power-maximisation in this anarchical international arena.

Structural realists or Neorealists like Kenneth Waltz argue that the state's power-mongering is due to the 'anarchical' structure of international arena and not how other theories justify.

⇒ Arguments of structural Realists:

1) they differ from Classical realists like Morgenthau who argues that state's interaction is due to human-nature which is about quest for power;



- 2) for them, just how presence of state in domestic sphere limits anarchy, absence of any authority in international arena makes it anarchical (Domestic-level analysis);
- 3) No Functional Differentiation = they argue that, as a result, all units are same and perform similar functions of power-maximization. Their functions do not differ, which differs in domestic sphere;
- 4) How should States React? Kenneth Waltz argues that states should go for 'security-maximization', because defense is a long-term solution & power-maximization may prove counter-act. (For eg) Iran's nuclear programme has led to other prob states (like UAB)



looking for nuclear alternatives;

- 5) Other neo-realists like John Mearschiner argues that states should go for 'power maximization', because no one dwells with the hegemon. He argues that - revisionist power like China might challenge USA's hegemony, but power-contrast in favour of USA, will help it in long term.

These ideas have been criticized by several streams.

⇒ Postmodernist Critique:

Postmodernists like Richard Ashley consider this as another 'meta-narrative'. For them, realists understanding of 'anarchy' is again construction of language and thoughts. (knowledge-power continuum).

Ashley in his concept of



Anarchy Problematic expounds the different narratives of US invasion of Iraq (in 2003), by applying Derrida's deconstruction.

→ For USA it was to stop authoritarianism/nuclear proliferation; for Iraqi government, war on its territory; for Iraqi military & elites - an attempt to prove their worth; for women - maybe Allah's punishment etc.

Thus, post-modernists considers it as problematic. Rather, they should look it from varied perspectives.

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

S(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 about how states try to save themselves through collective security, bandwagoning, buckpassing, diplomacy etc. against states/blocks which they consider threatful.

⇒ Ambiguous concept =

It has been called an ambiguous concept, because it overlaps with 'collective defence' - which is about forming military alliance.

For eg NATO vs. Warsaw Pact during cold war.
Similarly, NATO-members had interests-based alignment with superpowers but acted as separate group to balance power.

Or it may be 'Balance of Threat'
(Stephen Walt) against a hegemon. eg QUAD's



against Chinese expansionism.

⇒ Relevance of BOP: ~~Re~~ &

Relevant, YES :

- 1) US's alignment with Arab states & Israel against Iran reflects how hegemon might itself maintain balance;
- 2) QUAD's grouping, against Chinese expansionism in Indo-Pacific makes BOP relevant;
- 3) Cold War 2.0 becoming a reality might actually force states to go for alliances etc.
- 4) Today's multipolar order demands strategic-alignment to maintain order etc.

Relevant, NO :

- 1) It's not a bipolar order, but a multipolar



world;

- 2) decreasing influence of NATO etc.
- 3) Issue/Interest - based alignment of modern nation-states;
- 4) China is no match USA, so there's no point of BOP;

The above arguments presents a
can for balance of power. What we are witnessing
is truly a BOP-situation. India's closeness
to USA, Pakistan's to China, S-E Asia divided
& aligned etc. is the equality.

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



e.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

Military strategist Bernard Brodie in his book War & Politics defines 'nuclear deterrence' as an - automatic push towards stability generated due to possession of nuclear weapons by 2 states / hegemon / blocs .

[Foreg] Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) during Cold War . between USA & USSR .

⇒ Nuclear Deterrence, a Myth?

Arguments in Favour

- 1) Andrew Heywood in Global Politics argues that - possibility of nuclear war in a world with possession of weapons is not impossible;
- 2) Neo-classical Realists approach - argues that

Individuals / states might be motivated to use it to challenge hegemon (eg) Kim Jong Un's threat over attacking USA;

3) Critics also points out the socio-economic consequences then weapons bring.

Foreg Pakistan's importance to weapons has led to general impoverishment of citizensry.

Arguments Against - Deterrence a Reality:

- 1) Bernard Brodie points how cold war politics remained 'cold' due to this;
- 2) Contemporary example of India & Pakistan - how nuclear weapons with both states has led to development of deterrence;
- 3) Kenneth Waltz & Mearschmuer supports



nuclear proliferation as solution to 21st century politics as it leads to :

- Balance of power ;
- Compulsory Interaction b/w states ;

However, it has led to arms race, and compromise over socio-economic prosperity.

Thus, possession of these weapons shall be for any peaceful purpose only as Joseph Wye has pointed out.

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