

NEXT IAS

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

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Online ☒

Test-02

**POLITICAL SCIENCE &
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Dated : 07-07-2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are **EIGHT** questions. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Question no 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining **THREE** are to be attempted. Among these **THREE** questions, one should be from each section.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certification 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.

Observations:

SECTION-A

Candidates
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Write the following question in about 150 words.

1. (a)

Discuss the reasons for the rise of the cold war.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Cold war describes the relation between USA and USSR during 1949 to 1989. It was coined by Bernard Baruch.

Cold war is said to be started post the end of 2nd world war. However the seeds of cold war started during the 2nd world war itself. There was going tensions between USA and USSR. eg:- USA delayed opening of second front for USSR, USA hiding the manhattan project and differences in post war conferences.

Traditionalists believe USSR the aggressor and blame USSR for starting cold war. They blame Stalin's policies of communism and expansion of USSR (spread of communism).

However, Revisionist blame USA. USA spread NATO to the eastern border

of Europe. It spread NATO close to USSR near abroad which increased tensions and mistrust.

According to post Revisionist it was something inevitable. The cold war was the result of power vacuum left by declining of European power. Both USA and USSR tried to fill the vacuum leading to cold war.

According to structuralist, USA was going for Hegemony (imperative of its foreign policy) and USSR competition was expansion to save its security. which led them to cold war.

Thus, It was geopolitical imperative of both, USA to establish hegemony (to establish liberal world order) and Russian's imperative to expand which started cold war.

1. (b)

Write a short note on the structure of the UN.

(10 marks, 150 words)

UN is an international institution which was set up in 1945 after the end of Second world war.

UN was based on the principle of liberal institutionalism according to which, nations convert jungle into zoo. UN was envisaged to increase cooperation and it would establish liberal world order replacing the earlier unitarian world order.

UN has total 193 members. It is an international institution in which the sovereignty of the states is abstract. Thus it is above nation state but less of a world government.

It has total 6 principal organs. UNGA, UNSC are the two most important organs which perform the core function of UN.

The other principal organs like ICJ adjudicate the international laws and settle disputes between states.

The ECOSOC is for social and economic development (to ensure peace in its broadest term).

UN also has specialised organs which take up specialised functions like WHO (health), FAO (food security) etc.

UN was established ^{by} UN charter.
UN charter establishes the aim of UN which is to establish global peace and the principle of not interfering in sovereignty of other states.

UN is the institution that institutionalised the concept of 'Collective Security' of liberal theorists.

1. (c)

Discuss the demands of NEIO.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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NEIO (New international economic order) is an alternative economic order proposed by the developing countries against the liberal international economic order. (LIBO)

LIBO is based on the Bretton Woods institutions like IMF, World Bank and WTO which is based on the liberal principles of free trade.

It is based on Washington Consensus which believe trade and aid would lead to development.

But the liberal economic order has led to many problems specially in the developing countries. Highlighted by the "development of underdevelopment" (Am Frank).

The third world countries, through the platform of NAM demanded NEIO.

The main demands of NRBG are to reassert the sovereignty of the developing countries over the natural resources of the country:

The developed countries will help in technological and financial aid to the developing countries so that they would also get equally developed.

The international pricing mechanism would be such that the price of the natural resources from developing countries is same as manufactured goods of developed countries.

The developed countries will also take steps to prevent environment degradation in global south.

Thus NRBG tried to establish a just international economic system.

1. (d)

Examine the impacts of fall of the Communism on developing nations

(10 marks, 150 words)

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With the fall of Berlin wall in 1989, marked the collapse of USSR. With the collapse of USSR marked end of communism and thus end of cold war.

This phenomena is described as 'end of ideology' (^{David Bell} Francis Fukuyama) and 'end of ~~the~~ history' (Francis Fukuyama)

The liberal world order spread to the hitherto untouched countries.

in the form of 3rd wave of democracy (S P Huntington). The developing countries in the ~~the~~ Eastern Europe were forced democratic and capitalistic model of economy as SHOCK THERAPY.

Similarly, the developing countries like India had to restructure their economies as part of IMF 'structural adjustment programmes'

Democracy spread, the capitalist mode of economy spread to the developing countries. The developing nations were now open to the world which is termed globalisation.

This led to growth of civil-political rights among citizens and growth of socio-economic development.

It led to phenomena of privatisation, liberalisation etc.

The economic growth increased in the developing countries. Developing countries were now more open to liberal free and fair trade. The exports-imports and FDI increased.

However, the prosperity was short lived and new problems emerged like inequality and environment degradation which called for

'Cornwall Consensus' replacing 'Washington Consensus'.

1. (e)

Discuss the various reforms that have been introduced in the IMF so far.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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IMF is the core institution of the present
global financial system.





2. (a)

The proliferation of nuclear weapons during the Cold War has resulted in a fragile international security landscape in the post-Cold War era. Discuss.

(15 marks, 200 words).

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Nuclear weapons was an important development in technology and warfare during the cold war politics that led to the development of concept of "Nuclear deterrence".

The Realists like Kenneth Waltz believe that Nuclear Deterrence was the reason why cold war remained cold. It was the reason behind peace and prevention of any third world war.

This concept of Nuclear Deterrence and the associated concept of "Mutually assured destruction" (MAD) was the reason why every other Nation went for Nuclear weapons leading to nuclear proliferation during the cold war era.

But after the end of cold war, this has resulted in a fragile international security landscape in post cold war era.

The cold war era was bipolar, hence there was stability, but post cold war era is multipolar which is described by Billiard Ball Model. It is difficult to maintain balance of power thus more prone to nuclear war threatening international security.

In post cold war era, there is emergence of non state actors like terrorist organisations which can misuse the nuclear weapons.

Mearschmeyer has suggested that if the Nuclear weapons will be acquired by the third world countries then there is a threat of third world war, since third world nations lack checks and balances.

Scott Sagan said that, this nuclear proliferation will itself lead to war. It would

make the concept of Nuclear deterrence ineffective.

The concept of Stability-Instability paradox suggests how the nuclear weapon states often go for low level wars under the umbrella of nuclear protection. This has given rise to many proxy warfare by the ~~state~~ non state actors. Eg: Pakistan uses state sponsored terrorism to give India thousand cuts under nuclear protection.

Similarly, Pakistan is developing Tactical Nuclear weapons which can be used against military of other nations.

Such dangers of nuclear warfare in post cold war era threatens internal security landscape and demand Nuclear ~~pro~~ Non proliferation efforts to establish world peace.

2. (b)

What do you understand about the polarity of the world order? Examine the nature of stability of the multipolar world order. (15 marks, 200 words)

The world order is basically understood by its polarity. Polarity simply means how many powerful states are there in the international world system that hold ~~the~~ significance.

For example, in the cold war era there were two poles, USA and USSR, the two superpowers who were dictating the world politics. It was defined as Bipolar world order.

Scholars like Morton Kaplan and theorists of Polarity of power theory has given descriptions of the world order using different poles like multipolar, unipolar, bipolar etc.

Multipolar world order is a world order where there are multiple poles of power. There are multiple great powers which has the potential to shape the course of international politics.

It is best described by Arnold Wolfers "Bulldog Ball Model" where ~~states~~ sovereign states like the bulldogs constantly collide with each other like free entities in the absence of any external governing power, to achieve balance of power.

This constant struggle for power to achieve balance of power in order to resolve the Security dilemma give rise to conflicts and wars. Hence, the multipolar world order is less stable, which is defined by constant struggle for power and there are

frequent wars.

Liberals have ~~criticised~~ tried to bring peace in the multipolar world order by establishing liberal world order which is based on liberal institutionalism and economic interdependence.

It is said that, institutions convert jungle into zoo and economic interdependence and social liberalism (Karl Deutsch) will establish security community against Realist 'Security dilemma' which has a wide potential to establish long lasting peace.

Thus there is need to strengthen institutions like UN and strengthen multilateralism to establish global peace in ~~most~~ current multipolar world order.

2. (c)

How does cultural relativism challenge the enforcement of universal human rights? Discuss how do "Asian values" offer an alternative perspective on human rights?

(20 marks, 250 words)

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Human rights have become a global concern mainly because of the foreign policy of USA. USA calls itself as 'land of manifest destiny' which means there is a divinely ordained duty on USA to spread freedom.

Human Rights are those rights which are universal to all humans. They are intrinsic part of humans and are inalienable. UDHR 1948 has first mentioned those human rights. In the name of human rights, international bodies have authority to intervene in domestic affairs of any other sovereign states.

However, there is a lack of consensus on what constitutes these human rights. It has been argued that human rights mainly contain

the western values. Countries like China and Russia accuse that in the name of human rights they have caused coloured revolutions in Asian countries.

Similarly, the South East Asian countries accuse the human rights of perpetrating 'cultural imperialism'. They advocate the concept of 'cultural Relativism'.

According to cultural Relativism rather than having a universal values or rights, human rights should be based culturally. There should not be universal rights rather different rights for different regions.

According to them, the western values differ from Asian values. Asian values are inspired from Confucianism, discipline, priority

to community over individual.

They have also drawn inspiration from communitarianism. They have criticised the notion of 'atomistic man' propounded by western liberal values. They suggest that man is not atomistic, rather man is a situated self in the society. Right of good is prior to right of man.

Thus the Asian Values scholars have given an alternative perspective on human Rights. They have said that human rights should be based on the community.

However, this has been criticised by liberal scholars like Dr. Amartya Sen who said that it will lead to ghettoisation. In the name of Asian values they may undermine the liberty of individuals.

By propagating Asian Values the government in the region has turned authoritarian, reduced democracy, reduced civil-political rights to the citizens. Therefore the Asian Value scholars justify the authoritarian regimes by criticising the Human Rights.

There is a need of improvement of Human Rights regime. The west should also caution not to impose human rights selectively. The UNHRC as a body need to strengthen and renewed commitments towards multi-lateralism is the need of the hour.

SECTION-B

5. (a)

Write a short note on "Kampala Declaration" of the 19th summit of NAM.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Recently, 19th Summit of NAM was concluded with signing of Kampala Declaration.

Union Foreign Minister, visited Kampala and attended the meeting where he called India as "Vishwa Mitra".

Kampala Declaration called for renewed effort of cooperation of the post colonial NAM countries in the present world order.

Our Honorable Foreign Minister has focused on the common problems that the NAM countries are facing which are Debt, Inflation and growth.

Kempster declaration on the context of common problems of NAM focuses on solidarity of NAM to cooperate with each other to eradicate those problems of debt, inflation and growth.

Apart from that, there is renewed effort to cooperate in climate change, technology cooperation, Disaster management, against Pandemic and terrorism.

India has emerged as the natural leader of NAM and NAM has to be strengthened to protect the interest of post colonial state and establish global peace.

5. (b)

Discuss reasons for the democratic decline in various parts of the world.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates
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"Democracy is not the rule of majority but the protection of minority" - Albert Camus

Recently, Democracy has become a global concern, because there has been a decline of democracy not only from the developing countries but also from the developed or western countries. eg. Rise of Far Right in Italy.

The decline in democracy can be attributed to the crisis faced by the liberal world order.

The 2008, global financial crisis has led to economic decline of many countries, similarly the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019 has increased the socio-economic inequality among nations.

Such crisis has led to economic hardships which is evident in terms of unemployment, deflation, growing inequality worldwide. This resulted in rise of new left or new right. eg: In UK, the Labour party won by more than 400 seats defeating conservative party.

There is also immigration and refugee crisis fuelled from search of jobs, climate change and ethnic violence. This has fuelled growth of right specially in Europe and USA. eg: Italy far right govt and USA (Trump's America first policy)

These cultural hardships has lead to growing authoritarianism which is threatening democracy worldwide. Thus state need to come in to take welfare measures to protect democracy. (Cornwall consensus)

5. (c)

Examine the role of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation.

(10 marks, 150 words)

BIMSTEC is a regional cooperation of the littoral countries of the Bay of Bengal region.

India is trying to bring BIMSTEC as alternative to SARAC. BIMSTEC does multi-dimensional role. From economy to security to cultural cooperation to connectivity; it has various roles as a regional organisation.

BIMSTEC is not only significant for economic and security in the region but is also significant for India's foreign policy specially its "Act East policy".

BIMSTEC and various connectivity projects will help to connect the South East Asian countries to India via the North East. Thus it is

also important for developing the India's North East.

BEMSTEC is a regional organisation it useful geopolitically. Through connectivity it can bypass or have an alternative to Siliguri corridor or Chicken neck, thus checking Chinese ambitions there. This can ensure fast power (reachman) in terms of mobilising military to India's North East.

BMSTEC will ensure freedom of navigation in the Bay of Bengal and check anti-piracy measures.

Thus BEMSTEC is a regional organisation has a multidimensional role for the regional prosperity.

5. (d)

Discuss how Asian regionalism differs from European regionalism?

(10 marks, 150 words)

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There are different models of regionalism.
Countries adopt different models as per
their needs and situations.

European Regionalism is described
as closed regionalism where the
sovereignty of the states are diluted.
There is a top down model where
the decisions are taken at the top
and implemented at ~~top~~ below.

European Regionalism also takes
decisions on majority (eg: Lisbon treaty).
This ~~helps~~ it foster faster decision
making and cooperation despite
differences.

European Regionalism is best
described as Super Nationalism i.e. they
are above National states.

Asian regionalism is an example of open regionalism. Here the sovereignty of the states are not diluted, the sovereignty remains intact. Thus ASEAN cannot interfere in domestic affairs of the member state. (like Panchsheel)

The decisions here are taken on consensus. Means all the ten members have veto powers. All have to agree before any decision is taken place. This sometimes delay in decision making, making it ineffective.

This is not supranationalism like EU. Here member states have more autonomy and freedom.

Thus, it is suggested that ASEAN need to develop like EU for better integration.

5. (e)

NAM 2.0 makes NAM relevant in contemporary times. Comment

(10 marks, 150 words)

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NAM 2.0 habitually defines the non-aligned movement post cold war era.

It was suggested that NAM is irrelevant after end of cold war.

However, the problems which existed during cold war that made NAM relevant still exists.

The problems like poverty, development of underdevelopment in the developing countries, growth of arms race and nuclear weapons, terrorism has made NAM relevant.

The NAM of cold war which was focusing on remembering non aligned amidst cold war power of Russia and USA, remains relevant today.

Today there is cold war 2.0

between USA and China and thus NAM 2.0 is relevant to sail through the choppy waters of renewed geopolitical situations of USA and China.

Nonalignment which was the one principle of NAM earlier has focused on 'Strategic autonomy' by NAM 2.0.

Strategic Autonomy is essential to remain independent or maintain the state's sovereignty in time of heightened geopolitical tensions.

Thus NAM 2.0 makes NAM relevant in contemporary times. This is seen in renewed efforts of NAM Summit like 19th Summit and adopting Kampala Declaration.

6. (a)

Discuss the main challenges in achieving global cooperation on climate change and environmental issues?
(15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates
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"We have evolved from cold war era to climate energy era" - Thomas Friedman

Today, environment issues and climate change has become ~~more~~ very contentious issues. The threats of climate change are very real and imminent. It requires the state to come together and act together to prevent any environment or climate catastrophe.

However, climate politics has become contentious and cooperation is facing multiple challenges.

The first and foremost challenge is the great North-South debate.

Since the Stockholm conference, climate negotiation has adopted the principle of "common but differentiated responsibility" (CBDR) and historical emission.

According to that principle, the western developed country has greater responsibility towards ~~protect~~ mitigation efforts as well as provide technological and fund support to the developing countries.

However, west especially USA does not want such binding commitments. USA (under Trump) want to focus on present emissions and not historical emissions. It wants binding commitments for all the developing countries.

The climate financing is stalled. The \$100 bn financial support annually by the developed countries to the developing countries is not yet operational. This has delayed the adaptation efforts by the developing countries.

The climate negotiation has today highly differentiated - There is difference between the nations of global south.

There is growing difference between the BASIC countries and the small island states within the global south. This has led to weakening of the solidarity of the global south.

The principles that was adopted during the Rio Earth Summit 1992 like the polluter pays principle is weakening.

Since the Pari's Climate Deal in 2015, US and west has able to take binding commitments to all the countries.

The above challenges are acting as breakeveners for any concrete global cooperation to take place. These principles of CBDP, polluter pays need to be adhered to ~~to~~ bring the global north and global south on the same table.

6. (b)

What are the demands of the Gender Justice Movement? Discuss the policy framework available for Gender Justice (15 marks, 200 words)

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Justice is closely associated with protection of the interests of the vulnerable sections. Gender justice also focuses on the justice of women and Transgender globally.

The women feminist scholar like J Ann Tickener has highlighted the masculinist nature of the international politics. She demands that more women should be represented in the decision making apparatus in international politics.

Feminists claim that "men make war because war make men". So, involving women in international decision making would reduce conflicts and lead to establishment of Peace.

Feminist demand for a "feminist foreign policy". Sweden was the first

Country to adopt ~~for~~ feminist foreign policy

As per feminist, when a country adopt feminist foreign policy they do not engage in war and conflicts because in wars or conflicts, women are the worst sufferers. Women are exploited by the enemies. Thus adopting ~~for~~ feminist foreign policy will lead to protection of women rights. which will lead to protection of human rights. As "Human rights are women rights" (Hillary Clinton).

Former Ambassador, Nirupama Rao also advocated for having a feminist foreign policy in South Asia which is seen as one of the dangerous places by US strategists.

Similarly, the transgender movement, like the LGBTQIA+ movements demand for human dignity, recognition of equal rights and acceptability of ~~the~~ them in the society.

The transgender movement has affected Indian judiciary, when Supreme Court in Navtej Singh Johar case has decriminalised homosexuality.

The policy framework available for gender justice are evident from the sustainable development goals.

The SDG 6 talks about gender equality which will promote gender justice.

Countries are taking steps to implement and fulfil these SDG goals by 2030.

At National level, India has constitutional provisions like Article 15, 16, 16A which provides equality of status and of opportunity.

Gender justice must be promoted and given by the states to promote human rights and general wellbeing.

6. (c)

Discuss China as a revisionist power.

(20 marks, 250 words)

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Revisionist power is ~~also known as~~ a power that challenges the status quo power in international politics.

Graham Allison was the first who calls China as a revisionist power and US as status quo power. China as a revisionist power is increasing its power which is becoming a threat to the hegemony of USA..

After the Communist Revolution of China in 1949, it establishes itself as independent nation. During the reign of Deng Xiaoping, China was an isolationist power. It was focusing on developing silently, based on the notion of "hide strength and bide time".

But when the liberal world order faced setbacks in terms of global financial crisis, China started marking its

global footprints. Soon after 2008 financial crisis, BREX was formed which is challenging as hegemony in economic sphere.

After Deng Xiaoping, the current ruler of China Xi Jinping has focused on 'China dream' which is to make China great again. The China dream is a nightmare for USA.

The President Xi Jinping is taking multiple steps and efforts which is showcasing China as a revisionist power.

China today is challenging the US hegemony militarily, economically, geopolitically.

The latest SIPRI report shows that the gap between China and USA in terms of military power is decreasing. China is going for military modernisation.

China has taken aggressive steps in South China Sea and claiming South China Sea as its part of territory (9-dash line) which is challenging freedom of navigation in open seas.

Chinese aggression in South China Sea has weakened the hub and spoke system of USA in Asia Pacific. China is growing tensions with Taiwan and is bent on integrating Taiwan into Chinese militarily.

China does grow its border tensions with India. It wants to integrate part of Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh (now palm and five finger policy) which is affecting India's sovereignty.

In terms of Economy, China's BRI and debt trap diplomacy has challenged US hegemony. Many countries have become part of BRI. China with its deep pockets has

marked its growing influence everywhere, to the neighbour of USA (eg: Mexico)

China is expanding BRICS which is challenging us hegemony economically.

Geopolitically also, China has able to challenge us hegemony. example - in middle East China has able to develop Iran-China-Russia axis which is challenging USA geopolitical left to dictate the terms in Middle East.

As per Thucydides, China and us are in Thucydides trap and the war is ~~extra~~ inevitable. The larger question is can they avoid the trap. This is the reason why we see growing conflicts and tensions between us-China recently.

8. (a)

To what extent have the UN's efforts to maintain international order been successful in the post-Cold War period? (15 marks, 200 words)

"UN was formed not to take man to heaven but to save humanity from hell"
- Dag Hammarskjöld.

Post cold war era is defined as multipolar world order. But for a brief period of 1991 to 2001 there was unipolarity when Pax Americana was established in the real sense.

After the end of cold war there was hope that UN would revive and would lead to international peace and security. Though there are some successes, the successes are far below expectations.

During the 1990 Gulf war, UNSC able to ~~take~~ pass resolutions to take collective security efforts. This was possible because Russia did not veto the resolutions.

There are many peace keeping operations that take place under UN which helped in establishing peace in many war affected regions eg: Darfur region in Sudan.

The work of the specialised agencies of UN like WHO was successful in eradically polio and FAO in achieving food and nutritional security.

Various special programmes of UN like UNMDG and UNSDG has helped in sustainable development, Example - SDG 5 has promoted global gender justice.

However, the expectation was below expectations. UN success depends upon the cooperation of the nation states. During 1991 to 2001, the USA was sole superpower which

made UN irrelevant - USA does many unilateral actions - eg: US Global War on terrorism against Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan led to protracted warfare in Afghanistan leading to instability in Middle East.

There have been renewed civil wars in Africa and Middle East eg: Syrian civil war, Yemen civil war. UN is ineffective in addressing these civil wars.

Post cold war, there has been increase role of the Non state actors. State sponsored terrorism has become a common phenomenon and UN is unable to address that. eg: Iran sponsoring Hezbollah, Houthi and Hamas in Middle East.

Thus, UN will be only that much successful, as we want it to be. Therefore it is not UN failure, it is our failure. We need to cooperate more make UN to succeed.

8. (b)

Discuss the impact of regionalisation on the world politics. (15 marks, 200 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalisation of world politics means ~~an~~ increased of regional cooperation and formation of regional grouping like European Union (EU), ASEAN that fosters economic and security cooperation among the members.

It based on the ideas of sociological liberalism (Karl Deutsch), functionalism (David Mitrany), economic interdependence (Michael Friedman and Richard Rosecrance)

As decreasing multilateralism and global cooperation, regionalisation provides an alternative. It fosters regional cooperation among small set of like minded members.

Example - 10 Asian countries come together to form ASEAN to protect their economic and

Security interest together. It is helpful when single states is not successful or not sufficient alone to protect its interest and Security they come together as a group.

As a result they become a powerful bloc in international politics. example - EU is an important bloc which is successful in managing ~~and~~ its ^{economy} ~~strategy~~ and politics vis-a-vis themselves and others. Today the intra-regional trade among themselves (EU members) is 65% of ~~total~~ external trade. It led to emergence of powerful economic bloc.

It increases the ~~bargaining~~ collective bargaining power of the members. example - ASEAN is heavily a free trade deal with India. ASEAN was also engaging with RCEP but India did not join. other countries like Australia, New Zealand joined which

shows how regionalisation led to
therefore all collective bargaining
power leading to shared prosperity.

However, there are some
negative ~~characteristics~~ ^{impacts}. The growth of
regionalisation has affected the
free trade and liberal world order
of WTO and other Bretton Woods institutions.
It affects the Poor farmoured Nation (PFN)
status of WTO distorting free and
fair trade.

Not being part of such regionalisation
also affects countries negatively. As
countries are left alone. Similarly
regionalisation also affects the sovereignty
of Nations. Example - In BR, it affects
State's Sovereignty.

Thus Regionalisation is better to some
regional interest but global cooperation
is best to protect global interest.

8. (c)

Discuss the implications of the ongoing conflict in the Middle east and Europe on the prospectus of de-nuclearisation of the international system. (20 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

De nucleam'sation of the international system has been the long term goal of the world leaders to make the world more peaceful and livable.

Since the time of cold war there has been efforts for demuclearisation which has seen successes as well as failures. The efforts like non proliferation treaty (NPT), Nuclear supplier groups (NSG) and bilateral arms reductions treaty between us and USSR like SALT, START etc. were some successes in the direction of De-nuclearisation.

Post cold war, the De-nuclearisation efforts were slow and not successful because of the renewed geopolitical rivalry between USA and China.

However, the recent ongoing conflicts in Middle East (Israel-Gaza conflict) and the Europe (Russia-Ukraine war) has weakened the prospects of de-nuclearisation of the international system.

On one hand, the current conflicts have renewed the debate of having nuclear weapons to deter the potential adversary from going for a full blown war. Example - Had Ukraine have nuclear weapons, Russia would not have went for war against Ukraine. The war in Ukraine also suggested the failure of Extended Nuclear Deterrence as failed to protect Ukraine. or the security of Ukraine by USA failed to deter Russia.

Similarly, in Middle East, the acquisition of nuclear weapons

would have reduced such conflicts by country's deterrence.

This has increased the demand for developing nuclear weapons by countries to increase their security and power by developing 'nuclear deterrence'.

Nuclear weapons are seen as new security tools now by the nations. Russia is modernising its weapons. Russia does intend to ~~star~~ renewed the New Start treaty which is going to expire soon. This has the potential to start a new Arms race.

All such developments have weakened the prospects of de-nuclearisation.

However, on the other hand, it has also started a renewed effort to go for complete de-nuclearisation.

These conflicts have grown the states on the verge of using nuclear weapons. Example - Russia after facing setbacks in conventional warfare is more likely to have Nuclear options.

In Middle East also, since Israel is having nuclear weapons, the Hamas (non state actor) becoming terrorist in Israel as a proxy of Iran. (Stability-instability paradox).

Such conflicts have a grave danger of a nuclear warfare. Thus it has renewed the debate of going for complete de-nuclearisation of the international system as per some scholars.