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PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 13

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

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Test Submission Date: 25/12/22

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Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions are for **15 marks** each.
3. Word limit for each question is **200 words**.
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. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q1		Q5	
Q2		Q6	
Q3		Q7	
Q4		Q8	
Total Marks:		Evaluator Code:	

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Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,



Que.1

Bring out the major differences between the Classical Realism of Hans Morgenthau and the Neorealism of Kenneth Waltz. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Realism is known as 'the timeless wisdom' in International politics. Its origin in the west can be traced to Thucydides who wrote account of 'Peloponnesian war'. Kautilya in the east, also belongs to Realist school. Its origin in modern times is attributed to Morgenthau and after him, many schools and scholars of realism came, like Waltz.

All the realists share some common assumptions about International politics -

- a) International politics is a state of anarchy
- b) Anarchy creates security dilemma and trust deficit
- c) Power is both a means of survival and an instrument of self help.



d) War is a permanent feature of International politics.

Difference between Classical Realism of Morgenthau and Neo Realism of Waltz -

1) Classical v/s Neo : ORIGIN —

Classical thinkers base their theory on "Human Nature". Morgenthau explains how power seeking nature of human leads to power seeking states.

NeoRealist came during Behavioral movement and attempted to give scientific explanation of Realism. Waltz explains how structures of International politics impact state's choices

2) Offensive v/s Defensive Realism —

Morgenthau is offensive realist. He



look at power as both means and end.
State should go for power maximisation.

Waltz, is defensive (setback) realist. He looks at power as a means to attain security. States, according to him, are security maximisers.

3) National Interest —

For Morgenthau, national interest keeps on changing acc. to requirements of states.

Waltz emphasise that states' motive is security — core national interest.

4) State's aim — Morgenthau — power — hegemony. Waltz — security.

Later, Neoclassical Realism emerged merging the knowledge of both the schools.

Que.2

Is democracy promotion in developing countries a feasible idea? (200 words, 15 Marks)

"If ^{people} ~~democracy~~ can't reach democracy, we shall take democracy at their doorstep!"
— Nehru.

One of the core objective of US foreign policy is to expand democracy. UN also promote democracy through UNDP, democracy fund. Promotion of Democracy has been prepaounded by various thinkers and theories —

1) Immanuel Kant — 'Perpetual peace'

He advocated democracy because they are rational actors and 'wars' are not a rational choice.

2) Woodrow Wilson's 14 point speech —

Advocated democracy — self determination for people



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3) Democratic Peace theory. — It strongly advocate democracy in developing countries because it creates trust, mutual cooperation, leading to peace.

Based on this, US started promoting democracy in Asia and African countries. Due to their hidden interest, US promoted 'Democracy at your point' — they use democracy to install puppet government.

To counter US, Russia, China and many Asian countries opposed democracy as liberal agenda and 'cultural imperialism'.

1) Russia and China accuse US' democracy promotion as 'Regime Change Strategy'.

2) Singapore's leader Lee Kuan Yew proposed 'Asian Value' and said that Asian nation

should follow 'China Model' rather than 'India' because democracy is not suitable for development.

Amartya Sen, criticise Asian Value theory and explain how democracy has an intrinsic value. He gave example of 'Kerala Model' where democracy and development co-exist.

Thus, democracy promotion in developing countries, is not only feasible but need of the hour. Democracy lead to rational choice, inclusive Development and citizen centric governance. But 'democracy' should not only be an end in itself but a means to attain development.



Que.3

Examine the World Systems Approach as developed by Immanuel Wallerstein. (200 words, 15 Marks)

after colonialism ended in 3rd world countries like India, everybody was hopeful that now these countries will be able to develop their economies. But this didn't happen. Egypt's leader Kwame Nkruma explained it as 'Neo colonialism' - means drain of wealth from colonies is continuing. This 'development of underdevelopment' is explain by Post Colonial scholars like Samir Amin, Immanuel Wallerstein.

World Systems Theory 'is a grand theory and a macro view of how international economic system operates. He explains it as "International Division of labour"



The main features of World Systems Theory are —

1) The countries are divided into —

i) Core ii) Peripheries iii) Semi peripheries

2) Drain of wealth is continuing from peripheries to core — least developed countries (LDCs) supply raw material and labour and core supply finished goods and capital.

3) Semiperipheries — like India and China who have come closed to 'core' — new exploiters.

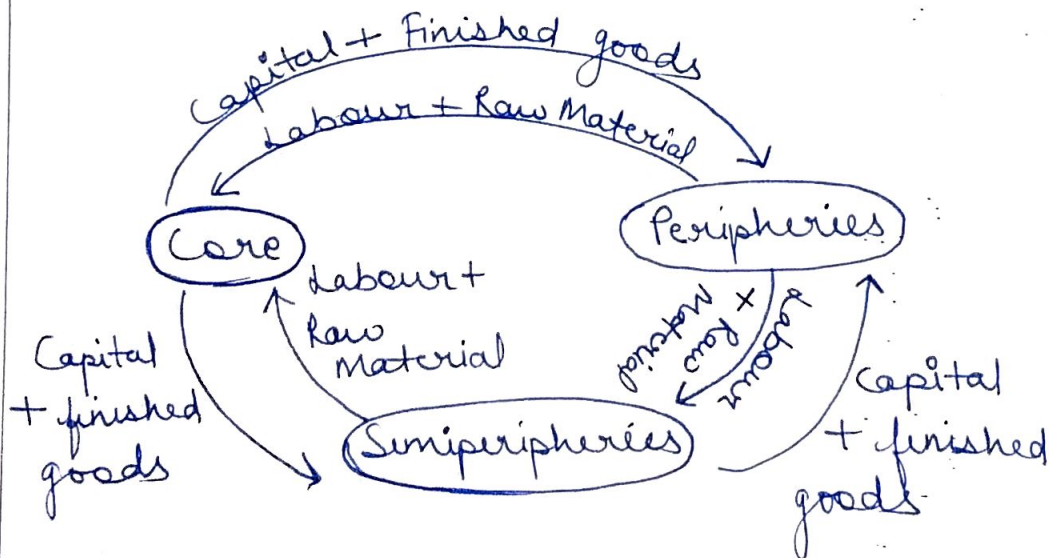


Diagram — World Systems Theory



Neoliberal scholars like Nosick, Jagdish Bhagwati, still promote free market and globalisation as they believe it's the only solution to poverty alleviation in developing countries. Integration of economies is necessary for economic growth of these countries.

Some post colonial thinker also criticise world system theory because it reduce problems of post colonial states to economy only. They want to integrate the issues of culture, race, environment degradation which affect developing countries.

Though, world systems theory reduce post colonial states' issues to economic factor, yet it's a very indepth analysis of 'continued underdevelopment' in 3rd world.



Que.4

Examine the main challenges involved in looking after environmental concerns in world politics. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Environment as a 'global concern' emerged during the second half of 20th century.

The publication of Rachel Carson's book 'Silent Spring' highlighted harmful impact of pesticides on environment. This generated 'environment movements' in developed states.

The first major environment conference was Stockholm Summit, 1972. Nations agreed to "Polluter Pay Principle" and "Precautionary Principle". The result of the summit was 'UNEP' established in 1972. But substantial achievement couldn't be achieved after it and various challenges emerged in environmental protection —



1) Historical Responsibility — Developed nations are not ready to fully accept their historical contribution to pollution and pay for it. Rio Summit accepted the principle of common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) based on historical responsibility.

2) Transfer of funds and technology — Developing countries like India want developed countries to transfer funds in the form of grant and technology to enable them to achieve their climate targets.

Kyoto Protocol divided the developed countries into Annex I and Annex II and put this responsibility on these countries.

3) US' party politics and objections in Climate Deals — 'Democrats' are more favorable in climate deals, 'Republicans' disregard it.

US objects over CBDR and wants 'biggest polluters' like China & India to be equally responsible in emission reduction.

4) Oil exporting nations also don't support measures to reduce fossil fuel consumption. On the other hand, SIDS wants urgent steps to halt global warming.

5) Russian-Ukraine war, COVID, inflation etc. — these challenges will further lead to complication in responses to climate change.

These show lack of cooperation and long term view about sustenance of not just environment but humans itself. Nations should treat it as 'Climate emergency'



Que.5

Identify the dynamic nature of National Interests in the contemporary world politics with suitable examples. (200 words, 15 Marks)

"National interest is the general, long-term and enduring interests of a nation which it pursue in relation to other nations."

— Charles Kerche

National interest emerged with the origin of 'Nation-States' in Europe. Nation states denote —

- i) Fixed territorial boundary
- ii) Sovereignty

Since these are basis of a nation, the core national interest would be to protect territorial integrity and sovereignty.

James Robinson has classified National interest into primary & secondary,

permanent and variable etc. He has also explained various means to secure National Interest —

- i) Diplomacy
- ii) Balance of power — Internal & External
- iii) Deterrence

But it's not easy to define National Interest. It's a very contested issue. As Raymond Aron put it — There is no consensus over what constitute core national interest.

For example — US calls anything happening in West Asia is its national interest.

Aron called National Interest as a pseudo theory — means more of a impression of theory, rather than a theory. It's not a well defined area and is very subjective.



For eg - Pakistan treat Afghanistan's
control as its national interest and don't
tolerate India's presence there, even for
development purpose.

Morgenthau also explained National
interest in terms of power. For survival
nations acquire power. He also explain
dynamic nature of National Interest.

Nations keep on changing their priorities
according to situations.

For eg - US during cold war treated Russia
as a primary threat but now the focus
is more on China threat. US treat
freedom of navigation in South China
Sea as its national interest.

Due to dynamic nature of National
interest, international politics always
remains in flux.



Que.6

Collective Security and Collective Defence are the institutional and State mechanisms to sustain the domination of powers. Discuss. (200 words, 15 Marks)

Collective Security emerged in the context of failure of 'alliance formations' in preventing World War I. The then U.S. President Woodrow Wilson said,

"Balance of Power provided inoculation against measles but it lead to plague."

Thus, he proposed Collective Security based on the principle of "one for all, all for one." It's based on the belief that security can be a common concern.

For this purpose, League of Nations was purposed. But major powers like USA and USSR was not there. Britain and France couldn't sustain it. Then after WWII, US proposed United Nations.



UN was a UN led system and a means to sustain its domination. Russia was co-opted with veto assurance. But due to super-power rivalry, Collective Security collapse. It failed to sustain US' domination.

Due to its failure, NATO emerged. It's a collective defence organisation for North America and Europe. Collective defence commit members to defend each other in case of aggression. It's exclusive for member's defense only. Collective defence was another way to sustain the domination of powers. NATO for US' domination, Warsaw Pact for USSR. It's military alliance to counter a predetermined threat. Recently, NATO marked China as a threat. NATO's decision shows how it's a platform

for preference of US hegemony. US has also formed 'AUKUS' to counter China Threat.

At a time when collective security is falling because nations are pursuing their narrow selfish interest, collective defense is emerging as a viable option. The world is again dividing into camps. Great powers are forming their collective defense organisations to protect their interest. India don't prefer collective defense and wants to strengthen collective security because it's everyone's duty.

As Nehru put it,

"Threat to peace anywhere, is a threat to peace everywhere."

Examine the LGBTQ movement in developed and developing societies. (200 words, 15 Marks)

LGBTQ stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer. These sexual minorities have faced many atrocities and existential threat due to non-recognition of their rights. Their issues are emerging in recent times, mainly due to efforts of civil society.

LGBTQ movements broadly focuses on—

- a) Gender justice — equity in terms of resource access and opportunities.
- b) Existence — Recognition to their sexual orientation rather than forcing them to 'change'.
- c) Human rights — UDHR gives right to express oneself freely
- d) End to transphobia and violence



LGBTQ movement in developed countries —

- 1) USA — Their society and political parties have polarised response to LGBTQ issues. 'Democrats' like OBAMA has done many things like signing marriage equality act, inducting gay diplomats in service. But under trump, LGBTQ issue got sidelined. Hillary Clinton put forward the fact that "LGBTQ rights are human rights".
- 2) Europe — Far progressive than USA. Nations have decriminalised homosexuality, legalised same sex marriage. But east european nations like hungary, Poland deny many rights to LGBTQ.
- 3) Russia — Criminalise homosexuality. Treat it as 'mental illness'



~~But in~~ LGBTQ movement in developing countries —

1) India — In Navtej Singh Johar Case, SC decriminalise homosexuality. But the debate around same sex marriage is still a hot topic.

LGBTQ in developing countries still face exploitation, violence, discrimination far greater than in developed nations. For example, Backlashes against movie 'Jayland' in Pakistan shows how deep homophobia is in these society.

The need is to recognise their various identities, be open about diversity, bring laws to protect these minorities and move towards an inclusive society.

Que.8

Discuss the theory of Nuclear Deterrence. Did Nuclear Deterrence prevent the world war? (200 words, 15 Marks)

Deterrence is a psychological concept. It is based on the ability of nations to convince each other that if they attack one another, the cost of war will not be worth paying.

Nuclear Deterrence is based on the concept of MAD - Mutually Assured Destruction. It means that in case of nuclear war, the amount of destruction will be so huge that no country will be willing to pay it (if it's a rational actor).

Acc. to Bernard Brodie, till now the countries were thinking of winning the war, now the sole aim of militaries will be to prevent the war. Robert Serwis also explain how nuclear weapons



deter nations to go for war. The basic assumptions of Nuclear Deterrence theory are-

- i) States are rational actors
- ii) Command and control is in the hand of civilian government.
- iii) Weapons are not meant to be used, just for deterrence purpose.

Kenneth Waltz, realist scholar, explains how nuclear deterrence prevented world war. It prevented cold war from turning 'hot'. US and USSR maintained

"Balance of Terror" to prevent Nuclear war. The high point of crisis was 'Cuban Missile Crisis' but it showed how rational actors will not go for war due to nuclear deterrence.

But deterrence is not always effective.

1) The fear of 'Rogue States', where military rules, getting prompted to use nuclear weapon, as they are not rational actor.

2) The danger of 'Terrorist actors' getting access to these weapons as more 'failed states' are emerging.

3) 'Stability-Instability' Paradox — Nuclear weapon may prevent all out conventional wars, but leads to proxy wars. Eg - Pakistan use nuclear weapons to stop India from reaching to terrorist attacks.

'Nuclear weapons' are held as 'Weapon of peace' but the ideal situation is to get rid of it for perpetual safety.