



SHUBHRA RANJAN

Always Ahead

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PSIR Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 13

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 120

Name: Rishabh Choudhary

Test Submission Date: 11/12/22

Email Address: _____

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:	

For any issue related to PSIR Test Series, write only at psirtestseries@shubhraranjan.com



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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 hegemonic school of thought in understanding International Relations. It is based on Anarchical nature of International system.

Classical Realism given by

Hans Morgenthau suggest the Hobbsian view of human Nature.

It further suggest that International Relations are about Ensuring National Interest by means of Power.

For Morgenthau — 'Power is the means and Power is the end'.

Morgenthau suggest Realpolitik interpretation as taken from Machiavelli for states.



Neorealism emerged from works of Kenneth Waltz in time of détente (peace between USA & USSR) criticises Morgenthau's view of Human Nature,

Waltz believes that human nature is not inherently bad but the situation makes him act in the way he do.

Waltz goes on to criticise Morgenthau for Reductionism of human Nature.

Secondly, for Waltz security is the object of foreign policy, he states - 'Power is the means but security is end'.

He suggests excessive power can lead to security dilemma, arms race and balance of power.



Waltz also give emphasis on Institutional Importance in International Relations to establish Peace. as opposed to Morganthau who rejected Institutions.

Other scholar's in Realism like Measchiernor further goes on to criticise Waltz's stating that No amount of power can maximise security.

Social constructivist like Alexander Wendt criticised both of them for construction of Anarchy as a bad idea to lead to security dilemma.

Post modernist rejected Realist paradigms as metanarrative created by Realist.

All school of thoughts emerged are either in support of, or rejects Realism, Realism is but the Harsh Reality of our times.



Que.2

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

Amartya sen in his book ~~Authoritative~~
'Argumentative Indian' argues that democracy
has its own 'intrinsic value'. It
works towards social justice and providing
equality to all.

Historically, J.S. Mill who is
regarded as reluctant democrat perceived
that— democracy without democratic
culture would lead to mobocracy and
Rule of might over Rule of Right.

Hannah Arendt in her book
Human Condition also argues that



Without deliberation in public sphere
democracy can lead towards totalitarianism.

After end of World war II, democracy
was introduced into many post colonial
societies of the developing world.

Most of such societies have
faced democratic slump and led to
rise of Authoritarianism.

India had been an exception
where democracy has flourished and
sustained against all odds.

Hence one can Argue that
Promotion of democracy is always a good



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Idea but Promotion of democratic culture
holds Equal importance :

democracy had given voice to voiceless
and ensured social justice and equality.

The Virtue of democracy should be protected
by checks and balances and be fortified
by deliberative processes in developing societies.



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Que.3

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

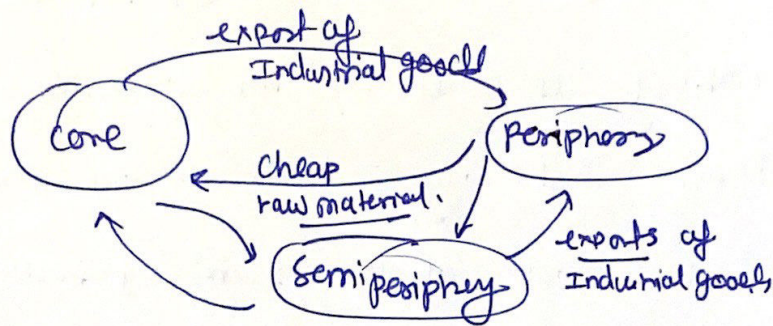
World systems approach given by Immanuel Wallerstein Explains the International Relations as well as its consequences, hence that way it holds unique position in the list of theories and explanations.

Wallerstein describes the world as a system of core, semi-periphery and Periphery countries.

.. He states that even after the end of colonialism the International Relations works in a way to benefit the bourgeois of the core countries by extracting resources from Periphery countries.



He suggest that Neo-colonialism is still continuing in the world in form of Merchantile trade



This Approach According to Abt Fomke leads to 'development of Underdevelopment' in the Periphery.

The approach has been criticised by liberal scholars like Kehone & Nye suggesting that complex interdependence works for the benefit of all. This is not a Zero-sum game.



The approach is also criticised by functionalist like David Mitrany who suggest that economic community can lead to development & prosperity in developing world.

Critical theory by Andrew Linclater, suggest for human emancipation as opposed to economic determinism of system's theory.

While in Real world data clearly suggest that growing economic engagement had led to development of all.

Since the establishment of WTO, in last 25 years world has seen reduction in poverty at unprecedented level. Hence need is for more human-centric approach to development.



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Que.4

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

Since the Industrial Revolution in 18th century, world has witnessed environmental degradation at unprecedented level.

From rising global temperature owed to increased green house gas emission by anthropogenic reasons.

To loss of Biodiversity attributed by rapid deforestation, increasing population and unsustainable development.

The environmental concerns have taken a forefront in global agenda as can be seen from summits in Sharm-El-Sheikh of COP27 of UNFCCC.



and UN Biodiversity Summit in Montreal
of COP 15.

Main challenges involving environment
in world . Politics are as below -

- 1) Differentiated Responsibility between
developed and developing world is an matter
of geopolitics with developed world wanted
to stop poor countries from using energy
by fossil fuel termed as 'carbon colonialism'.
- 2) The Politics of oil and Natural gas that
prevents development of alternative sources
of energy and diversification of supply chains.
- 3) Concerns Regarding compensation of Historical
damages done by global North and .



its repercussions faced by global south, which lacks funds as well as capacity to deal with climate induced disasters :-

Being said the challenges posed by growing environmental damages have caused extinction of more than 60% of world species in last 200 years, It poses existential threat to the planet, flora, fauna and complete food chains.

There is need for collective effort to deal with Menace of climate change. as IPCC Reports suggest Rise in more than 2°C temperature to 2.8°C would lead to mass extinction from planet.



Que.5

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

National Interest is a Realist Paradigm derived from Realpolitik understanding from Machiavelli.

Classical Realist like Morgenthau have defined foreign policy in world affairs as policy of pursuing National Interest.

Neo Realist like Waltz have also pursued National interest in world politics as Maximizing security and attaining Goals of sovereignty, territorial Integrity and economic development.



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In Contemporary time National Interest
is shaped as per the changing world order.

The world is moving from unipolar
toward loopsided Multipolar, where countries
are ~~more~~ more Poised to pursue their
individual National Interest. For eg -

India defines its policy as multiple alignments
to pursue the best Interest of Indian people.

secondly, in South Asia we can see
that growing Chinese influence gives the
smaller power advantage to pursue better
bargain vis-a-vis bigger powers i.e. India &
China.

& still today the core National
Interest of the countries remains as defined



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by Kautilya in Arthashastra as {Raksham
(Security) ∴ Posham (economic development)
and yogkshem (human development).

The world politics is thus can be
understood from osmosis of liberal ideas
of complete interdependence in a Realist
Paradigm of state centric world order
in contemporary times.



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Que.6

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

Balance of power ~~is~~ ^{is} a Realist paradigm that suggest preventing any power from gaining Preponderance strength. In order to maintain their security and stability.

collective security was proposed by Woodrow Wilson in his '14 points Agenda' stating that Balance of Power is prone to war, It ~~is~~ protect from enemies but became cause for plague.

The collective security as understood, is institutionalisation of balance of power where states tends to agree for collective



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Security against the aggressor and hence preventing
Security dilemma.

Being idealist, Collective Security
failed in present two world wars due
to Westphalian states pursuing their
National Interests.

That led emergence of collective
defence as a practical form of collective
Security where the adversary is already known
and states are treaty bound to come to
defence of all other member states.

eg. NATO

This Mechanism have intent to prevent
the dominant power to take Action or
coerce to take unilateral decision due to
fear of consequences beyond cost-benefit.



This mechanism have lately failed to provide adequate coercion.

Collective security as per U.N. Charter had failed to materialise due to divide in security council between U.S. and U.S.S.R. Earlier and Now between P2 & P3.

To take into Account social constructivist Perspective, state Anarchy is what state makes of it.

The ideas of security dilemma and perceived threat can be reduced with deliberation and dialogue.

For a better, peaceful ~~and~~, prosperous and secure world there is need to establish common minimum standards in international relations between sovereign states.



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Que.7

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

Social movements are the umbilical cord of democratic societies that connects peoples with government for their rights as well as for the rights of future generations.

LGBTQ which refers to Lesbian, Gay, ~~Bisexual~~ Bisexual, Transgender and Queer are minorities in all the human societies around the world.

Historically they have faced social as well as political discrimination.

With emergence of New social movement after the end of world wars led by middle class, which focus on quality of life.

~~600~~ LGBTQ movements have taken
Prime importance.

In developed societies with generally
higher standards of living, such movements
led to decriminalisation of homosexuality
and acceptance of same sex marriage as
legal rights.

These movements have also led
to Reducing social taboos and ~~and~~
increasing awareness and compassion
towards such minorities.

In developing societies, often referred
as prismatic societies (Riggs) these
movements have surfaced recently in
demands of social, legal and political rights.

In Nartej Johar case supreme court has taken historical step to decriminalize homosexuality.

Further there are demands for same sex marriage under civil marriage rights.

In word as per Hannah Arendt, with opening of public sphere and deliberation people have demanded their rights from an enlightened view.

post modernist like Lyotard also suggested 'incredulity towards Metanarratives' given an fresh outlook to world to question what it believes to be true.

LGBTQ movements have surfaced historical inflection to this community and need for connecting them to the earliest.

As in words of Witt 'over himself and his mind, man is sovereign'



Que.8

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

Nuclear deterrence emerged to counter the theory of balance of power.

It suggest that the ability of adversary to cause unacceptable damage deters the aggressor to take aggressive action.

The concept of Nuclear deterrence is based on 2nd strike capabilities, that suggest to have a Nuclear Triad (Air, land, sea) for 2nd strike ability that can cause damage that is not worth the cost of attacking.



Realist scholars like Kenneth Waltz
credits nuclear deterrence for prevention
of world war between U.S. & USSR..

He suggested that Nuclear weapons
~~are~~ can ensure peace as it balances
power in unconventional sense
for eg. North Korea

liberals believed that Nuclear wars with
more states is like More guns and more
hands on trigger, for them Nuclear weapons
can cause unsurmountable damage to
world so much so that it poses an
existential threat to human beings.



Social liberals believed that world was
was prevented by dialogue between U.S.
and USSR even in the most stressed time.

India's Nuclear doctrine suggests
its firm commitment for No first use
and Global Nuclear disarmament as
her stance that represent Nuclear Abhorrence
(C. Raja Mohan).

Recently with Ukraine war Nuclear
threat resurfaced with Russian Blatemail
that had led to change in perception that
Nuclear weapons were things of past.

There should be an restrained behaviour in
spirit and Action towards Nuclear Weapons.