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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: 8/10/2022

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@shubhrranjan.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 a hegemonic school of thought in international politics which is based on certain ideological pillars like - Anarchical world order, struggle for power, Balance of power, etc.

Two major tradition in realism are classical realism of Morgenthau and Neorealism by Kenneth Waltz.

Morgenthau is known as father of classical realism who has given a schematic explanation of world politics which is based on human nature i.e. just like Man is power seeking (Animus Domandi) and prioritise his self-interest similarly Nations also go for power maximisation, keeping their National Interest as priority and based on this Morgenthau has also given 6 prin-

Principles of International politics which is driven by National Interest

Neorealism is an ideological departure from Classical realism which is given by K. Waltz, he has criticised Morgenthau's realism because it is based on human Nature

Human nature is quite unpredictable and hence a general theory cannot be based on subjective assumption, hence Waltz disregards classical realism as a scientific theory and puts forward his theory of Neorealism

Neorealism gives theory of International politics based on the structure and therefore is also known as structural theory of realism

Since the structure of International politics is anarchical all across the



globe, hence this theory gives an objective concept which can be applied universally

Waltz has also criticised Morganthau's view that states are power maximisers (Offensive realism) and instead proposes that power is just a means to ensure security of the state and hence he calls states as security maximisers (Defensive Realism)

Though both the theories differ significantly they are based on certain common tenets like - Anarchical world order, balance of power, & National Interest.

In order to rectify the shortcomings of Neorealism further scholars like Ronald Labaree came up with the theory of Neoclassical realism which considers both the structure of international politics & human nature as an essential component.

Que.2

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

Democracy is a contested concept in political science, which has been interpreted differently by different scholars.

Democracy is usually considered as a western value which belongs to the liberal world order and hence its efficacy for the third world countries i.e., the ones that emerged after the phase of decolonisation post the world war II is still debatable.

The scholars of comparative politics have given two theories with respect to the developing countries i.e., the political modernisation approach & political development approach.

while political development approach states that these countries should focus on economic develop-

ment. Instead of focussing on the type of government, on the other hand political modernisation approach states that Democratic form of government is the best suited model for these countries.

Yet, some western political thinkers like Machiavelli, J.S Mill consider Democracy as a privilege of virtuous people and it's not a system for barbarians.

This has been explained through the Asian Value debate. Lee Kuan Yew considers that Authoritarian Regime is the best suited system for the 3rd world countries which has been further advanced by Mahatma Mohanad through his concept of Asian value system.

According to these scholars Democracy is a western value based on ideas like Individualism,



freedom & liberty, while the Asian system is based on value of obey and discipline and hence according to them China's model is best suited and India will remain a nation of unrecognised potential because of Adoption of democratic system.

This has been challenged by Amartya Sen in his book - "Argumentative Indian" where he states that there is hardly any relation between development & political system.

He justifies it by example of China's development which cannot be regarded solely due to its authoritative regime and Kerala Model of development (a democratic nation).

Democracy is not "the best" but obviously the best practicable form of government as it leads to empowerment of masses & hence a prescribed model for 3rd world.

Que.3

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

World system approach as given by Immanuel Wallerstein is considered as one of the best model to explain the world system based on the economic development

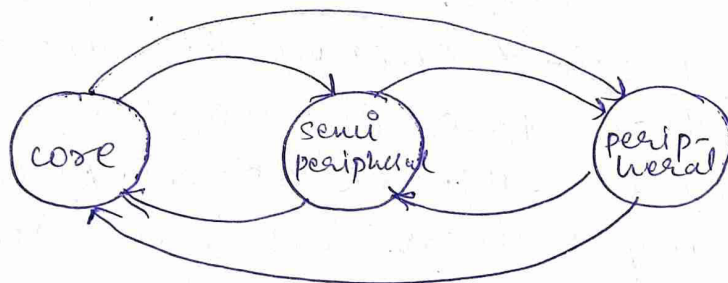
Before world system theory this concept has been explained through the "Modernisation Approach" according which every nation goes through same stage of development, this model could not explain the economic development & under development of many nations and hence was replaced by "Dependency Approach"

Dependency approach divided the countries into two types i.e. core & peripheral in order to explain the economic development of the world according which



the more countries exploit the peripheral nation in order to ensure the status quo of global wealth

World system theory is an expansion of the dependency theory which divides the world into three types of countries ~~eg:-~~ i.e.:- core countries, peripheral countries & semi-peripheral countries



core countries are the developed capitalist economies that depend on peripheral countries for raw material & labor use them as markets for their finished goods eg:- US, UK, France, etc



peripheral countries are poor underdeveloped nations that are exploited by the core countries eg:-
Sri Lanka.

semiperipheral countries are considered as poor child of capitalist/core countries i.e. they were once exploited by the core but are now creating their mark on economic development eg:-
China.

Hence this theory clearly indicates that sovereign state in the era of globalisation is a myth, because all the countries are interrelated and connected with each other and cannot take independent decision.

Though this theory explains development ~~economic structure~~ of world but is criticised for economic determinism.

Que.4

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

The entire dynamics of world politics has kept changing throughout the years, with emergence of contemporary issues like - Terrorism, Environmental issues, etc the concept of security & threat has underwent modification

Environmental issue is an archetypal type of Global issues which has equally impacted all the nations across the globe. The major environmental issues are - Ozone depletion, climate change, desertification, land degradation, Global ocean level rise, rise in average Global temperature, etc

The basic issue is that the countries which have contributed the least to climate change eg! - small island nation are at



higher risk of facing the wrath of climate change.

Though climate change is a natural phenomena but with the advent of Anthropocene age the human intervention has speeded up the process.

Main challenges involved in looking after the environmental concern is lack of accountability as well as responsibility on the part of developed nations that have contributed the maximum to the climate change.

In order to combat the effect of environmental change the countries of world assembled in Rio (1992) to take out a solution which lead to formation of COP conference of Parties a decision making body of UNFCCC.

The COP is based on the principle of common but different



ated responsibility (CBDR) which places a greater burden on the developed nation to reduce their emission and help the small developing nation financially.

But the tussel between developed and developing nation for the targets have created an environ-
ment of irresponsibility

Recent incident of former US president D. Trump backing out of Paris climate deal was a clear act of irresponsibility

Similarly the fund of 1004bn appropriated under Kyoto protocol for developing nation by developed countries have also not been fulfilled

In this regard India has acted as a torch bearer by putting up initiatives like - International Solar Alliance, CDRI and the recent Glasgow concept of Panchamrit. World need more nations to come forward and act

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 concept in ~~not~~ international politics. Morganthau in his six principles of foreign policy has given primacy to National Interest and hence has defined National Interest in terms of power as,

"whatever be the end goal, National Interest is always the immediate goal"

National Interest ensures security of the nation i.e., protects the physical, economical, political & cultural identity of nation ~~by~~ from encroachment by other nation

National Interest is usually regarded as a pseudconcept / pseudo theory because of its dynamic nature. It is a vague concept that is associated with subjective



views.

National Interest is usually a tool of foreign policy used to ~~ens~~ legitimise the decisions of the ruling party

It is a highly subjective concept, usually the interest of ruling party is projected as the National Interest in order to legitimise their rule

eg:- The Army of Pakistan.

With change in the world order the concept ~~of~~ associated with National Interest has also evolved eg:- India after Independence did not join any axis during the cold war period rather created its own ground known as the Non-Aligned Movement

But with the collapse of USSR India went for LPG reforms showing its tilt towards the Capitalist world



order. Similarly during recent Russia - Ukraine crisis India's decision to abstain from voting against Russia was in our National Interest

Later India has outrightly opposed the Russia decision of invading Ukraine & our PM has clearly stated that "this is not the era of war" which now indicates India's stand that we are against the attack on sovereignty and territorial integrity of any nation.

Hence, the concept of National Interest changes & changes dynamics depending on the contemporary situation and is one of the major component shaping the world order.



Que.6

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

The concept of collective security has its roots in the evolution of the Balance of Power in international politics and hence it is one of the most important concept put forward by the liberals

In the era of globalisation the world has become much more interconnected and dependent making collective security concept even more relevant

This was first put forward by Woodrow Wilson after the 1st world war and manifested in form of League of Nation which proved to be a failed experiment & later in form of United Nation

collective security is based on the concept of "All for one & one for All". As Pt. Nehru says-

"Threat anywhere is actually a threat everywhere". Collective security is basically a grouping of all the nations of the world irrespective of differences, such that threat to any one nation is a threat to all and hence calls for collective action.

eg :- The Korean crisis & the Gulf war are two most successful examples of collective security undertaken by United Nations.

On the other hand, collective defence is a militaristic concept where the world is divided into small groupings & the threat/~~target~~ source of threat is clearly known.

eg :- NATO and Warsaw pact are the best examples of collective defence. If attack on any NATO country is actually an attack on

all and hence calls for confrontation between NATO & non-NATO nation

The recent Russia-Ukraine war is the best example of the collective defence concept and has led to war like situation.

Collective security was brought as an replacement to the Balance of power concept because it was war prone & promoted arms race while collective security called for cooperative action reducing the chance of war.

But the evolution of collective security further to collective defence has again made the international world order war prone which has been observed recently through Russia-Ukraine crisis.

Que.7

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

LGBTQ community has been marginalised all across the world, but in recent years advocacy for their rights & liberties have been one of the most prevalent demands all across the globe.

Civil societies have played a very important role in lobbying the international organisation for the cause of LGBTQ.

The third Gender has been attached lots of stigma in society and have had a brutal past where they have faced lots of atrocities but with advent of Globalisation & increase in the dem. priority for human right these practices have been put into question.

Billary Clinton once stated that "Gay rights are human rights" signifying the inalienability of



human dignity

If look at the world still ^{approx} 80 countries in the world view homosexuality as a criminal offence and these communities are at continuous threat - social, economical, health related, etc.

But in recent decade a strong movement has been unfurled for the cause of rights & dignity of LGBTQ+, which was started from the developed countries

The LGBTQ movements in the developed country started in late 1990s with its epicentre in European nations, America, etc but still a resentment is observed in the East European nations like Russia, China, Ukraine, etc

Looking at the developing countries, we can observe that

these nations have also now started inhibiting rationality with respect to homosexuality

The best example for this is India when supreme court of India decriminalised homosexuality by

striking down sec 377 of IPC

and the most important role in this regard has been played by civil society organisation i.e. Naz Foundation

Though we observe the wave of decriminalising homosexuality in world, yet there is hardly any deed legalisation of same sex marriage, even these homosexual couple face issue in child adoption as well

~~Though~~ The world is now taking baby steps towards the betterment of the LGBTQ community and hence it will lead to upliftment of the community



Que.8

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

This year marked 77th year of the greatest humanitarian crisis that emerged from dropping of Nuclear Bomb by USA on Hiroshima & Nagasaki (Japan). It has been 77 years since then but no country after USA has ever used Nuclear weapon.

The security experts ~~at~~ have attributed this success to world peace and stability to the Nuclear Deterrence Theory.

The Nuclear deterrence theory is a militaristic concept according to which the adversary does not use the Nuclear weapon out of the fear of retaliation by the nation after the first strike i.e., the fear that the nation possess Nuclear weapon deters/prevents the Adversary from using Nuclear weapon.

It is to understand that "nuclear wars can never be won and hence should never be fought"

This is the reason why there has been increased optimism among the nations to acquire nuclear weapon in order to deter any attack and ensure security.

Nuclear Deterrence has further led to development of the concept of Mutually Assured destruction which is based on 2nd strike capability of the nation.

There are certain disadvantages of the nuclear deterrence doctrine because the nations which possess nuclear weapon are at stronger footing with respect to non-nuclear states.

This theory is based on questionable assumption that actors in international politics are rational.



but in recent years we have also seen the involvement of Non-state actor in the Nuclear arms race.

Despite this shortcoming, it cannot be ignored that the Nuclear Deterrence doctrine has assured stability to some extent and hence prevented large scale wars.

The best example is the Cuban Missile crisis which was a direct confrontation between US and USSR.

The Nuclear Deterrence doctrine can be explained through the Game theory, a modeling in which the decisions are made in order to minimise the loss instead of looking for prestige.