

Roll No: -----

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES



End Semester Examination, December 2017

Program: BA., LL.B (Hons.)Energy Laws/Criminal Laws

Semester – III

Subject (Course): Political Science - III

Max. Marks : 100

Course Code : LLBG113

Duration : 3 Hrs

No. of page/s: 4

Note: All sections are compulsory

Section A

Objective Type Questions

10 Marks

Attempt all questions:

1. The idea of a nation-state was associated with the rise of the modern system of states, which often connected _____ Treaty.
2. 'Realpolitik' is associated _____ theory
3. Imperialism and hegemony associated with the _____ behaviour of state.
4. Name the Indian judge who is re-elected for a second term in International Court of Justice
5. The multilateral bank established by BRICS countries are known as;
6. Match List -I with List -II and select the correct answer using the code given below.

List-I List- II

(Scholar) (Theory/Approach)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Morgenthau | 1. Systems Theory |
| B. Bernard Cohen | 2. Game Theory |
| C. Merton Kaplan | 3. Decision making approach |
| D. Emile Berd | 4. Realist School |

Codes:

A B C D

- (a) 4 3 1 2
 - (b) 2 1 3 4
 - (c) 4 1 3 2
 - (d) 2 3 1 4
7. GATT, IMF, World Bank are the institutions of
(a) Geneva Convention (b) NIEO (c) Brettenwood (d) WTO
 8. The Cuban Crisis of 1962 led to
(a) status quo in Latin America (b) Adjustments of relations between Cuba and the United States
(c) Test Ban Treaty of 1963
 9. The United States was a member of
(a) Warsaw Pact (b) SEATO (c) CENTO (d) None of the above
 10. The security Council of the United Nations
(a) shares power with the General Assembly (b) Takes actions by unanimous consent
(c) Establishes subsidiary organs as it deems necessary to perform its functions

Section B

Short Answer Questions

20 Marks.

Attempt any four;

11. Six principles of political realism propounded by Hans Morgenthau
12. What is Nuclear Proliferation?
13. Explain realistic approach of International relation.
14. Explain the new-imperialism.

15. Discuss the contemporary relevance of SAARC
16. Explain the types of Polarity and Bi-polarity

Section C

Descriptive Type Questions

20 Marks

Attempt any two.

17. Discuss how the established IR theories cope with the challenges of complex interconnectedness?
18. How does the traditional international relations can be understood and explained with the help of the principle balance of power? Evaluate how the collective security is an alternative mechanism to international politics
19. Diplomacy in changing politics is no more limited to the role of diplomats. Explain
20. Some approaches to international politics suggest that NATO now serves little or no purpose. Do you agree? Why or why not?

Section D

Analytical / Case Study

50 Marks

Comprehend the following paragraphs and answer the questions from 21 to 25.

The material factors of globalization – i.e. the technical advancements in transportation, communication and economy – have evolved in leaps and bounds in human history. The last leaps and bounds have been the first, second, third and today the fourth industrial revolution, the electronic revolution. Since the French revolution, the ideological factors of the globalization process (i.e. the spreading of human and people rights) have also evolved in leaps and bounds. These material and ideological factors have an effect in the world as a whole and also within the single country. Globalization has been one of the most topical but also controversial topics in recent years. There are a number of people who maintain that globalization-induced interdependence and prosperity are evidence that order is established in the contemporary globalizing world. As such, these two characteristics are believed to establish stability and a diffusion of democratic values and civil society engagements. As a result, it is presumed that human security increases and the potential for international conflict decreases. To maintain this cooperation in a global civil society requires stability and world order. There are many contemporary critics of globalization, who have claimed it is a phenomenon that imposes predominantly western and liberal values on the remainder of the world community. Secondly, globalization debate in IR is an ontological dispute – a dispute between state-centric and non-state-centric approaches. The subsequent lack of control of information by the state, and inventions such as e-mail and cell phones, as well as satellite information and rapid business outsourcing, are creating a more global community, a global civil society which exists beyond that of national citizenry. The dominant perspectives in IR, such as realism and neorealism are state-centric perspectives and hence have the most to lose in the globalization debate. On the other hand there are some schools of thought, particularly in realism itself, which highlight that globalization drives a heightened form of power competition and state rivalry. Consequently, such voices maintain that globalization causes instability rather than stability. They have created the same demands to face the same problems (environmental, social, etc.) with political decisions.

Globalization can be understood as a driving force affecting many global issues, from migration to fair trade to debt relief. Global issues, globalization, and global public goods are related but

differing concepts. Globalization generally refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade, production chains and financial flows. Economic “globalization” is a historical process, the result of human innovation and technological progress. It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through the movement of goods, services, and capital across borders. The conquest of markets is now much more important than the conquest of territory. Economic, interdependence, not military strategy, is today the chief guarantor of security. Growing economic interdependence is rapidly rendering war and Westphalian sovereignty obsolete. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political, and environmental dimensions of globalization. The term increasingly also refers to the movement of people and of information. Many argued that globalization has an important role to play in transforming welfare states to competition states. It means that as investment and trade flows increase, national economies are increasingly pitted against each other in a competitive struggle. The welfare state is a useful point for such analysis: First, the ability to provide for citizens is a crucial indicator of states’ sovereignty. Second, such provisions make possible the measuring of the relative power of states compared to non-state actors.

Global issues are present in all areas of our lives as citizens of the world. They affect our economies, our environment, our capabilities as humans, and our processes for making decisions regarding cooperation at the global level. A disparate set of factors will dictate the future direction of globalization, but one important entity—sovereign governments—should not be overlooked. They still have the power to erect significant obstacles to globalization, ranging from tariffs to immigration restrictions to military hostilities. The upsurge in international terrorism has led to a great political debate about strategies and counter-terrorism. It can be points out three different types of terrorism: local, state-sponsored, and transnational. Terrorism analysis based entirely on international incident statics cannot provide an accurate picture of world trends in terrorism because it excludes well over ninety percent of terrorist activity around the globe. A further complication is that almost all prolonged domestic terrorist campaigns have an 'international dimension. In most cases their leaders expend considerable effort seeking external sources of political support, cash, weapons, safe haven, and other useful assets, from friendly governments and political movements as well as from their own diasporas.

21. Is globalization a source of order or disorder in world politics? Are you persuaded by the liberal view that globalization creates the conditions for a more stable world order? Why or why not?
22. How, and to what extent, has globalization altered social norms and cultural beliefs? Why have NGOs and social movements grown in recent years? Is global civil society a force for good or for ill?
23. In the future relationship between globalization and state sovereignty, do you expect one side to prevail over the other side, or do you expect the relationship of mutual adjustment to continue at least for the foreseeable future? Explain.
24. What is the difference between the three types of terrorism? Which counter-terrorist strategies are useful in which cases?
25. Define the nature of International Political Economy. What are the chief drivers of economic globalization?

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Section A

Objective Type Questions

Attempt all questions:

(10X1=10)

1. The thinker who sketched out the Neorealism or structural realism in International Relations.
2. Imperialism and hegemony associated with the _____behaviour of state.
3. In 2016, the 17th conference (Summit) of Heads of State of the Non-Aligned Countries held at_____
4. The multilateral bank established by BRICS countries are known as;
5. The 'unipolar moment' or New World Order (NOW) emerged.....
6. Treaty on treaties can be denoted to:
 - (a) UN Charter 1945
 - (b) Vienna convention on Law of Treaties
 - (c) Geneva Convention 1949
 - (d) Rio Protocol
7. Central feature of Immanuel Wallenstein's work is:
 - (a) world system
 - (b) nation
 - (c) regional systems
 - (d) underdevelopment
8. Realism attempts to explain international relations primarily through which of the following concepts?
 - (a)Diplomacy
 - (b)Cooperation and Economics
 - (c) Power
 - (d)Military
9. The treaty of Westphalia established modern nation states system in:
 - (a) 1684
 - (b) 1648
 - (c) 1664
 - (d) None of these
10. (4) NIEO relates to:
 - (a) A regional grouping
 - (b) An international sports organization
 - (c) An economic concept
 - (d) Economic regional organization

Section B

Short answer type

(4*5) 20 marks

11. Growing influence of transnational agencies.
12. Bretton Wood Institutions
13. Give the basic difference between Balance of Power and collective Security.
14. The effect of technology on globalization

Section C

Long answer type .

(2*10) 20 marks

15. What were the main implications for world order after the end of the Cold War?
16. How and why has the environment concerns developed into a global issue? How has energy security shaped conflict both between states and within states?
17. During the 1970s and 1980s, the establishment of a new international economic order allowed all the peoples of the world to make use of their wealth and natural resources. Justify the statement.
18. How European Union is different from associations like SAARC, BRICS?

Section D

Case Study

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was created and founded during the collapse of the colonial system and the independence struggles of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world and at the height of the Cold War. During the early days of the Movement, its actions were a key factor in the decolonization process, which led later to the attainment of freedom and independence by many countries and peoples and to the founding of tens of new sovereign States. Throughout its history, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has played a fundamental role in the preservation of world peace and security.

In 1960, in the light of the results achieved in Bandung, the creation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was given a decisive boost during the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly, during which 17 new African and Asian countries were admitted. A key role was played in this process by the then Heads of State and Government Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, who later became the founding fathers of the movement and its emblematic leaders. During its nearly 50 years of existence, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has gathered a growing number of States and liberation movements which, in spite of their ideological, political, economic, social and cultural diversity, have accepted its founding principles and primary objectives and shown their readiness to realize them. Historically, the non-aligned countries have shown their ability to overcome their differences and found a common ground for action that leads to mutual cooperation and the upholding of their shared values.

The movement has succeeded to create a strong front on the International level, representing countries of the third world in the International organizations on top of which the United Nations.

Current Challenges facing the NAM include the necessity of protecting the principles of International law, eliminating weapons of mass destruction , combating terrorism, defending human rights, working toward making the United Nations more effective in meeting the needs of all its member states in order to preserve International Peace , Security and Stability, as well as realizing justice in the international economic system.

To encourage States to conclude agreements freely arrived at, among the States of the regions concerned, to establish new Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in regions where these do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD.1) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission, including the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East. The establishment of Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones is a positive step and important measure towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

On the other hand, the long-standing goals of the Movement remain to be realized. Peace, development, economic cooperation and the democratization of international relations, to mention just a few, are old goals of the non-aligned countries. In conclusion, The Non-Aligned Movement, faced with the goals yet to be reached and the many new challenges that are arising, is called upon to maintain a prominent and leading role in the current International relations in defense of the interests and priorities of its member states and for achievement of peace and security for mankind.

Answer the questions:

5*10=50

19. Importance of Role of neutral organization in case of bipolarity.
20. Role of NAM in New International Economic order.
21. Explain the bold and underlined paragraph.
22. What is globalization and liberalization?
23. Relation between diplomacy and NAM and regional cooperation.