

Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, Dec 2021
Course: POLITICAL SCIENCE II
Semester: II

Course : Political Science III
Program: BA LLB (CL/LL/CL/EL) 2020
Course Code: CLNL 2031

Time: 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read All the instructions carefully

SECTION A

Instruction: Objective Type Questions/Definitions/fill in the blanks

Q. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Law of comparative advantage	2	1
Q 2	Zero sum game	2	1
Q 3	Security dilemma	2	1
Q 4	Structural Adjustment Programs	2	1
Q 5	Treaty of Westphalia	2	1

SECTION B

Scan and Upload

4Q x5M=20

Marks (Conceptual based question)

Q.No)		
Q .1	Define NPT. ? What are the principal criticisms leveled against such initiatives.	5	2
Q.2	What to do you mean by the principle of 'CBDR'.	5	3
Q.3	Define the basic features of realist theory of international politics	5	3
Q.4	Elucidate the principal features of India's Nuclear Doctrine.	5	3

SECTION-C

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2Qx 10M= 20

(Descriptive/Analytical Questions)

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Q.1	Developing countries are quite skeptic of the Bretton Wood Institutions (I.M.F, World Bank, W.T.O) and the principles for which it stand i.e. free trade and economic globalization. What do you think are the reasons for such skepticism? Elaborate your answer by giving suitable examples	10	3
Q.2	The problem the world is facing is not of wars but rather it is of order and justice. Comment	10	3
Q.No	(Case Studies/ Application Based Questions) Section D Scan and Upload	2Qx25M =50 Marks	
Q.1	“The dictionary tells us that power means an ability to do things and control others, to get others to do what they otherwise would not. Because the ability to control others is often associated with the possession of certain resources, politicians and diplomats commonly define power as the possession of population, territory, natural resources, economic size, military forces, and political stability. For example, in the agrarian economies of eighteenth-century Europe, population was a critical power resource since it provided a base for taxes and recruitment of infant. However in the modern day world but the sources of power in world politics are likely to undergo major changes that will create new difficulties for all countries in achieving their goals. Proof of power lies not in resources but in the ability to change the behavior of states. Thus, the critical question for the United States is not whether it will start the next century as the superpower with the largest supply of re- sources, but to what extent it will be able to control the political environment and get other countries to do what it wants”. How far do you agree with the above statement? Do you really think that soft power holds the key to success in world politics in the 21 st century.	25	4
Q.2	What makes climate change different from any other political topic is the mere fact that the climate crisis cannot be solved by a single world power or a group of states. The whole of humankind has to cope with the consequences on a planetary scale. Hence, adequate measures to restrict the effects of climate change are needed, and those can only succeed via a global approach. ² Yet, although everyone seems to be aware of the necessity of global cooperation, finding a supranational consensus is	25	4

	<p>practically impossible?</p> <p>Why do you think consensus building over climate change is difficult? Highlight the major challenges in achieving cooperation over climate change between developed and developing world?</p>		
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