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(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SIXTH PAPER

(International Relations)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Who first occupied the Chair of 'International Politics' at the University of Wales?

- (a) Alfred Zimmern ()
- (b) Woodrow Wilson ()
- (c) Henry A. Kissinger ()
- (d) Richard Nixon ()

2. Woodrow Wilson, the President of USA, is a proponent of

- (a) realism ()
- (b) communism ()
- (c) idealism ()
- (d) constructivism ()

3. An important device for securing National interest is
 (a) liberalism ()
 (b) alliances and treaties ()
 (c) World Public Opinion ()
 (d) New Cold War ()
4. Which of the following is not an element of National power?
 (a) Population () (b) Technology ()
 (c) Leadership () (d) Neutrality ()
5. The term 'Third World' was coined by
 (a) Alfred Sauvy () (b) Bernard Baruch ()
 (c) Hans Morgenthau () (d) Jawaharlal Nehru ()
6. Opposition to Cold War and military alliances in international politics is a feature of
 (a) National power ()
 (b) sovereign Nation-States ()
 (c) détente ()
 (d) Non-Aligned Movement ()
7. The tense situation that developed between USA and USSR in the post-1945 period is called the
 (a) Non-Aligned Movement ()
 (b) Cold War ()
 (c) State-sponsored terrorism ()
 (d) Balance of Power ()
8. The Cold War was marked by the ideological conflict between
 (a) Communism vs. Capitalism ()
 (b) Realism vs. Idealism ()
 (c) Arms Control vs. Arms Race ()
 (d) Terrorism vs. Diplomacy ()
9. Ruthless killings by shooting and use of bombs, etc., is a tactic of
 (a) disarmament ()
 (b) terrorism ()
 (c) guerrilla ()
 (d) collective security ()

10. The Uniting for Peace Resolution was adopted by the UN General Assembly on

- (a) 3 November, 1949 ()
- (b) 3 November, 1950 ()
- (c) 3 November, 1951 ()
- (d) 3 November, 1952 ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 15)

Write on/Answer the following in 4/5 sentences each :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Three features of idealism

OR

2. Any three key features of realism

UNIT—II

3. Significance of the Treaty of Westphalia for the rise of Nation-States

OR

4. Geography as an element of National power

UNIT—III

5. Three goals of the Third World countries

OR

6. State any three impacts of NAM in international relations.

UNIT—IV

7. The Cuban Missile Crisis as a critical event in the Cold War

OR

8. Meaning of 'détente'

UNIT—V

9. Arms Control

OR

10. Collective Security

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Describe the meaning and nature of international relations.

OR

2. Evaluate the principles of Hans Morgenthau's theory of realism in international relations.

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the nature of the sovereign Nation-State system in international relations.

OR

4. What is National interest? Explain the various methods for promoting National interest in international relations.

UNIT—III

5. Define the term 'Third World'. Analyze the factors for the emergence of Third World in international relations.

OR

6. Explain the concept of Non-Aligned Movement and discuss its impact in the post-World War II period.

UNIT—IV

7. Examine the main factors that led to the rise of the Cold War.

OR

8. Discuss the end of the Cold War and the significance of the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

UNIT—V

9. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :

(a) Disarmament

(b) Balance of Power

(c) Diplomacy

(d) Types of Terrorism
