

Name:

Enrolment No:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**

**End Semester Examination, December 2018**

**Course: Political Science III**

**Course Code: CLNL**

**2002**

**Programme: BA LLB Criminal Law/ Energy Law**

**Semester: III**

**Time: 03 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

**SECTION A**

S. No.	Multiple choice questions	Marks	C O
Q.1	NPT came into force on a. 1970 b. 1972. c. 1974 d. 1968	1	C O 2
Q.2	CTBT stands for a. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty b. Complete Test Ban Treaty c. Complete Thermal Ban Treaty d. Chemical Weapons Test Ban treaty	1	C O 3
Q.3	Which of the following is not a Bretton Wood institution a. WTO b. IMF c. World bank d. UN	1	C O 4
Q.4	SDR stands for a. Special Drawing rights b. Special Debt Recovery c. Both of the above d. None of the above	1	C O 4
Q.5	“International Politics is struggle for power”. Who gave the above statement a. Morgenthau b. Keohane c. Kenneth Waltz. d. Immanuel Wallerstein	1	C O 1
Q.6	Which of the following is not a member of SAARC a. Afghanistan b. Nepal c. Maldives d. Myanmar	1	

Q.7	Headley bull and Martin Wright represents which school a. Structural Realism b. International Society approach c. Institutional Liberalism d. Dependency Theory	1	C O 1
Q.8	Article 2(4) of the UN Charter underpins the principle of a. Responsibility to protect b. Non Intervention c. Collective security d. None of the above	1	C O 3
Q.9	International Politics operate within the broader structure of global capitalist economy. Identify the theory with which the above Statement is associated  a. Interdependence Liberalism b. Marxist Approach c. Democratic Peace Theory d. International Society Approach	1	C O 1
Q.10	Who has authored the much celebrated work “ End of History and the last man” a. Francis Fukuyama b. Samuel Huntington c. Headley Bull d. None of the above	1	C O 1
<b>SECTION B</b>			
S.NO	Write short notes on any <b>four</b>		
Q.1	Give an account of End of ideology debate	05	C O 1
Q.2	Differentiate between Most favored Nation and Generalized System of Preferences	05	C O 4
Q.3	Explain how Gorbachev’s Policies of Glasnost and Perestroika led to disintegration of Soviet Union.	05	C O 1

Q.4	Write a note on IMF Structural Adjustment Programs	05	C O 4
Q.5	Feminist critique of nationalism	05	C O 1
<b>SECTION-C</b>			
S. No	Attempt any <b>two</b> questions:		
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	C O 2
Q.3	Since the late 1990's there has been a growing chorus for UN reforms. Do you really think that this international institutions really needs restructuring? If yes give reasons in support of your answer.	10	C O 3
Q.3	Diplomacy has undergone a sea change since the inception of UN in 1945. Trace the evolution of diplomacy from cold war to post -cold war era by giving relevant case studies.	10	C O 2
<b>SECTION-D</b>			
<b>Read the paragraph and answer the following questions</b>			
Q.1	<p>As democracy has spread, 'zones of peace' have emerged, in which military conflict has become virtually unthinkable. This certainly applies to Europe (previously riven by war and conflict), North America and Australia. History seems to suggest that wars do not break out between democratic states, although, as proponents of the democratic peace thesis accept, war continues to occur between democratic and authoritarian states. Wars are caused by governments, not by the people. This is because it is citizens themselves who are likely to be war's victims: they are the ones who will do the killing and dying, and who will suffer disruption and hardship. In short, they have "no stomach for war". In the event of international conflict, democracies will thus seek accommodation rather than confrontation, and use force only as a last resort, and then only for purposes of self-defense.</p> <p>The essence of democratic governance is a process of compromise, conciliation and negotiation, through which rival interests or groups find a way of living together rather than resorting to force and the use of naked power. This, after all, is the purpose of elections, parliaments, pressure groups and so on. Not only is it likely that regimes based on compromise and conciliation will apply such an approach to foreign policy as well as domestic policy, but governments unused to using force to resolve civil conflict will be less inclined to use force to resolve international conflicts</p>	25	

a.	Identify the international theory witch which the following paragraph is associated	2.5	C O 1
b	Identify the author/authors of above theory	2.5	C O 1
c.	What does author mean by the statement “no stomach for war” and Why	5	C O 1
d.	Do you really feel that spreading democracies would make the world a more peaceful world? Give reasons for supporting and not supporting this contention.	15	C O 1
Q.2	What do you mean by nuclear proliferation? Discuss the various initiatives taken by the United Nations to prevent spread of nuclear weapons? What are the principal criticisms leveled against such initiatives	25	C O 1, 2

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**SECTION A**

S. No.	Multiple choice questions	Marks	CO
Q 1	UN Peacebuilding Commission was established in:- a) 2008 b) 2005 c) 2010 d) 2015	1	CO3
Q.2	Father of 'International Law':- a) Marx b) Grotius c) Smith d) Machiavelli	1	CO3
Q.3	Who called Globalisation as "the integration of World Economy" a) Giddens b) Gilpin c) Harvey d) Scholte	1	CO4
Q.4	SDR stands for e. Special Drawing rights f. Special Debt Recovery g. Both of the above h. None of the above	1	CO4
Q.5	"International Politics is struggle for power". Who gave the above statement? b. Morganthau b. Keohane c. Kenneth Waltz. d. Immanuel Wallerstein	1	CO1

Q.6	Which of the following is not a member of SAARC b. Afghanistan b. Nepal c. Maldives d. Myanmar	<b>1</b>	
Q.7	Headley bull and Martin Wright represents which school e. Structural Realism f. International Society approach g. Institutional Liberalism h. Dependency Theory	<b>1</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q.8	Article 2(4) of the UN Charter underpins the principle of e. Responsibility to protect f. Non Intervention g. Collective security h. None of the above	<b>1</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q.9	International Politics operate within the broader structure of global capitalist economy. Identify the theory with which the above Statement is associated  b. Interdependence Liberalism b. Marxist Approach c. Democratic Peace Theory d. International Society Approach	<b>1</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q.10	Who has authored the much celebrated work “ End of History and the last man” e. Francis Fukuyama f. Samuel Huntington g. Headley Bull h. None of the above	<b>1</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>SECTION B</b>			
S.NO	Write short notes on any four		
Q.1	Define NPT. Discuss why India didn't acceded to it.	<b>05</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q.2	Give an account of India's Nuclear Doctrine.	<b>05</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q.3	Discuss in details the features of Post -Cold War Era.	<b>05</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q.4	Differentiate between Offensive Realism and Defensive realism.	<b>05</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q.5	Write a note on Feminist critique of nationalism	<b>05</b>	<b>CO1</b>

**SECTION-C**

S. No	Attempt any two questions:		
Q.1	What do you understand by Humanitarian Intervention? Are states justified in intervening in the domestic affairs of the other state. Give reasons	<b>10</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q.2	What do you understand by globalization? Discuss how it has contributed in the changing nature of states.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
Q.3	Since the late 1990's there has been a growing chorus for UN reforms. Do you really think that this international institution really needs restructuring? If yes give reasons in support of your answer.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>

**SECTION-D**

**Read the paragraph and answer the following questions**

Q.1	<p>As democracy has spread, 'zones of peace' have emerged, in which military conflict has become virtually unthinkable. This certainly applies to Europe (previously riven by war and conflict), North America and Australia. History seems to suggest that wars do not break out between democratic states, although, as proponents of the democratic peace thesis accept, war continues to occur between democratic and authoritarian states. Wars are caused by governments, not by the people. This is because it is citizens themselves who are likely to be war's victims: they are the ones who will do the killing and dying, and who will suffer disruption and hardship. In short, they have "no stomach for war". In the event of international conflict, democracies will thus seek accommodation rather than confrontation, and use force only as a last resort, and then only for purposes of self-defense.</p> <p>The essence of democratic governance is a process of compromise, conciliation and negotiation, through which rival interests or groups find a way of living together rather than resorting to force and the use of naked power. This, after all, is the purpose of elections, parliaments, pressure groups and so on. Not only is it likely that regimes based on compromise and conciliation will apply such an approach to foreign policy as well as domestic policy, but governments unused to using force to resolve civil conflict will be less inclined to use force to resolve international conflicts</p>	<b>25</b>	
a.	Identify the international theory with which the following paragraph is associated	<b>2.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
b.	Identify the author/authors of above theory	<b>2.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
c.	What does author mean by the statement "no stomach for war" and Why	<b>5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
d.	Do you really feel that spreading democracies would make the world a more peaceful world? Give reasons for supporting and not supporting this contention.	<b>15</b>	<b>CO1</b>

Q.2	Developing countries are quite skeptic of the Bretton Wood Institutions (I.M.F, World Bank, W.T.O) and the principles for which it stands i.e. free trade and economic globalization. What do you think are the reasons for such skepticism? Elaborate your answer by giving suitable examples.	<b>25</b>	<b>CO1,2</b>
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