

NRT/KS/19/7457

Fourth Semester B.A. LL.B. Five Years Course (C.B.S.) Examination

POLITICAL SCIENCE—IV

Compulsory Paper—5

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

- N.B. :—** (1) Attempt **ALL** the Sections. Section A carries **10** marks; Section B carries **30** marks and Section C carries **40** marks.
(2) Follow the instructions given inside the sections strictly.
(3) Marks are indicated against the question.

SECTION—A

1. Choose the correct option (any **TEN**) : 1×10=10
- (i) Which one of the following has made a new path in organising international relations ?
(a) Geneva Accord
(b) Treaty of Westphalia
(c) Tehran Conference
(d) Non-Aligned Movement
- (ii) Choose the correct one to define the term Cold War :
(a) Military competition continued between the two super powers
(b) Both the powers fought several wars by Proxy
(c) Acute political confrontation between the two super powers
(d) All of these
- (iii) Select the wrong one :
(a) The word 'international' was for the first time coined by the French Philosopher Jeremy Bentham.
(b) Jeremy Bentham was one of the exponents of Utilitarianism.
(c) Pain and pleasure theory is developed by Jeremy Bentham.
(d) International politics is a struggle for power among nations.
- (iv) Who among the following adopted the method of narrow nationalism ?
(a) Henry Kissinger
(b) Benito Mussolini
(c) Woodrow Wilson
(d) Mao-tse-Tung
- (v) Which one of the following is a psychological relation between those who exercise it and those over whom it is exercised ?
(a) Economic power
(b) Political power
(c) Psychological power
(d) Military power
- (vi) "Open covenant of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understanding of any kind." Who said this ?
(a) Winston Churchill
(b) Hans. J. Morgenthau
(c) Woodrow Wilson
(d) Vladmir Lenin

- (vii) Which one of the following has a permanent status both in times of peace and war ?
- (a) Democratisation
 - (b) Neutrality
 - (c) Neutralisation
 - (d) Diplomatic relations
- (viii) Select the incorrect one :
- (a) Narrow nationalism is the bane of humanity
 - (b) Traditional concept of sovereignty is an obsolete concept
 - (c) International law cannot be enforced in the same way as domestic law
 - (d) General Assembly is the enforcement wing of the U.N.
- (ix) Choose the incorrect one :
- (a) Hugo Grotius is the father of international law.
 - (b) Diplomatic envoys are the extra-territorial subjects.
 - (c) International law has helped in the technological advancement of the state.
 - (d) The term Summit Diplomacy was coined first by Bernard Baruch.
- (x) Which one of the following is not a permanent member of Security Council today ?
- (a) U.S.A.
 - (b) U.S.S.R.
 - (c) France
 - (d) England
- (xi) In which year United States of America left UNESCO ?
- (a) 1976
 - (b) 1985
 - (c) 1994
 - (d) 2003
- (xii) New Cold War came up in 1979 due to :
- (a) Disagreement of U.S.A. over SALT-II
 - (b) The intervention of U.S.A. in Afghanistan
 - (c) The intervention of U.S.S.R. in Afghanistan
 - (d) The spread of Communism amongst the East European Powers
- (xiii) Which one of the following is correct ?
- (a) New members to the U.N. can be admitted by the Security Council only on the recommendation of the General Assembly.
 - (b) New members to the U.N. can be admitted by the Secretariat only on the recommendation of the Security Council.
 - (c) New members to the U.N. can be admitted by the General Assembly only on the recommendation of the Security Council.
 - (d) New members to the U.N. can be admitted by the Secretariat only on the recommendation of International Court of Justice.

- (xiv) The U.N. Charter upholds the Principle of :
- (a) Peaceful treatment to South
 - (b) Unconditional support to the veto using members
 - (c) Equal treatment to the Nation-States
 - (d) Situational adjustment
- (xv) Which one of the following is the pre-dominant factor in the formulation of a country's foreign policy ?
- (a) Support to International Law
 - (b) Respect to the Charter of U.N.
 - (c) Promotion of National Interest
 - (d) Discourage the situation of Cold War

SECTION—B

Both the questions in this section are compulsory :

2. Answer the following (any **THREE**) : 5×3=15
- (a) Discuss the role of International Labour Organisation.
 - (b) What do you mean by democratisation of International Relations ?
 - (c) Explain the methods for the promotion of National Interest.
 - (d) Describe the importance of Summit Diplomacy.
3. Write short notes on any **THREE** : 5×3=15
- (a) Objectives of the U.N.
 - (b) Causes of the Cold War.
 - (c) Features of Old Diplomacy.
 - (d) Principles of the United Nations.

SECTION—C

(Long Answer Questions)

Answer any **FIVE** of the following : 8×5=40

- 4. Explain the meaning and importance of International relations.
- 5. Define non-alignment. Discuss its objectives.
- 6. Contribution of Geography and Natural resources for the enhancement of National Power can not be overemphasised. Do you agree ? Give reason.
- 7. Discuss the role of International law in International relations.
- 8. What role Afro-Asian Countries played in the maintenance of peace in the world ? Discuss with suitable examples.
- 9. Explain the meaning and kinds of National interest.
- 10. Examine the role of General Assembly of U.N. in the maintenance of World Peace.
- 11. Describe the immunities and privileges of diplomatic envoys.