

(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks : 100

**N.B. : All questions are compulsory.**

1. Answer in **one** or **two** sentences :- 20
  - (a) What is International Politics ?
  - (b) What do you understand by International Morality ?
  - (c) What is International Law ?
  - (d) What is the main objective of the U.N. ?
  - (e) What is Balance of Power ?
  - (f) What do you understand by Ideology ?
  - (g) What is PIEO ?
  - (h) What is composition of the U N secretariat ?
  - (i) What is World Public Opinion ?
  - (j) What is Diplomacy ?
  
2. Write short notes on any **four** :- 20
  - (a) Discuss Arbitration as a peaceful settlement of Dispute.
  - (b) Distinguish between International Relations and International Politics.
  - (c) What is the pattern of Direct opposition ?
  - (d) Classify the specialised agencies of U.N.
  - (e) What is impact of ideology on National Power ?
  - (f) What is uniting for peace resolution ?
  
3. Answer any **two** :- 12
  - (a) UNCLOS (1982) provides the basic framework for international co-operation to combat piracy.  
The UNCLOS rules on Piracy apply only to attack on ships in maritime zone outside the sovereignty of the coastal state. Further all states have the right to prosecute and punish pirates according to their domestic laws. However the UNCLOS rules on piracy do not apply to attack on ships in the territorial sea. Only the coastal state has the authority to arrest and prosecute persons for "armed robbery against ships".
    - (i) Explain the concept of territorial sea.
    - (ii) What is International law ? What are the weakness of International Law ?
  - (b) With more and more information available establishing the close links between Pakistan Army ISI and Mumbai 26/11 attacks, the Govt. of India is mounting pressure on the Pakistan Govt. to act. P.M. Manmohan Singh reportedly said "Pakistan territory is used to aid and abet terror. We want Pakistan to take objective effects to dismantle the terror infrastructure." "He further added, the issue is not defense of Pakistan but a terrorist attack on India from Pakistan." Official sources say that Pakistan cannot claim with any degree of crediablity that the terrorist attacks were planned and prepared by non-state actors.
    - (i) Identify and explain the element of modern nation state which requires Pakistan to be responsible.
    - (ii) What is a non-state Actor ? Name two violent and two non-violent non state actors.

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(c) Following the killing of two Indian fishermen, the Foreign secretary of India, Nirupama Rao, along with senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs visited Sri Lanka on 30th and 31st, Jan. 2011. During the visit she called on the Sri Lankan President and Sri Lankan Minister for External affairs. During the meet the Indian side expressed deep concern over the killing of Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy patrol and expected the Island nation to take effective measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Following heavy pressure from the Indian Government, Sri Lanka released 136 Indian fishermen on Feb. 18th, 2011.

- (i) Identify and explain the method of settlement of dispute applied in the above case.
- (ii) What is the need of peaceful settlement of dispute ? Is it mandatory for states to follow this method of settlement ?

4. Answer any four questions :-

48

- (a) What is regional organisations ? Give a classification of regional organisations. What is the utility of regional organisations in contemporary World ?
- (b) What are the factors retarding the growth of world Government ?
- (c) Discuss the organisation and function of WHO.
- (d) What is the composition and function of the General Assembly.
- (e) Discuss, the relevance of Balance of Power in modern times.
- (f) Discuss the main systems of PIEO.

Con.5416-11.

B.L.S. LL.B.  
(5 Yrs LL.B.)

FR-1105

(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks : 100

**N.B.:** (1) All questions are **compulsory**.

1. Answer in **one** or **two** Sentences :— 20
- (a) What is the need for African Union ?
  - (b) What is the meaning of Regionalism ?
  - (c) What is National Power ?
  - (d) What is International Law ?
  - (e) What do you understand by Nation-State ?
  - (f) What is International Relations ?
  - (g) Mention two achievement of UNO.
  - (h) What is the main objective of OPEC ?
  - (i) What is the scope of International Politics ?
  - (j) What is Ideology ?
2. Write short notes on any **four** :— 20
- (a) What are the cause for the failure of the League of Nations ?
  - (b) What is the membership of UNSC and the voting procedure ?
  - (c) What is Leadership as an element of National Power ?
  - (d) What is the role of Third Party in Mediation ?
  - (e) What are the types of Balance of Power ?
  - (f) What is the composition of the ICJ ?
3. Answer any **two** :— 12
- (a) Last year the relation between Beijing and Google, the U.S. web giant turned bitter with the U.S. firm's attempt to evade China's Censorship. In an attempt to escape government censors, mainland Chinese users were redirected to an unfiltered site in Hong Kong. However Chinese officials made it clear that they found this action of Google unacceptable. Further the Chinese government threatened not to renew Google's licence to operate in China. Fearing the loss of licence is the World's largest online market, google automatically decided to stop redirecting Chinese Mainland users to the Hong Kong site.
    - (i) Describe the relation between the MNC's and all host state in the light of the given facts.
    - (ii) What are the characteristics of an MNC ?

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- (b) The element of National Power is used to conduct official relations between sovereign independent nation state during time of peace. However, during war also, the usefulness of this element cannot be ignored. During war this element works closely with the military to make available spaces is non-national territory for military use like aircraft overflight rights, shipment of men and material etc.
- (i) Identify and explain the element of National Power as reflected in the given facts.
  - (ii) What does "Geography" as an element of national power includes ? Give an example to show the relation between Geography and power of a nation state.
- (c) The global debate over who should take action to address the issue of climate change is extremely sensitive. This is because of two diametrically opposed perception of climate justice. The poor nations fear limits on their efforts to grow economically and meet the needs of their population, while powerful and highly industrialised nation refuse to curtail their own excess unless developing and underdeveloped countries made similar sacrifices. Industrialised states are responsible for 60% of Greenhouse emission that result in climate change yet the developing and the poor states suffer the worst first effects of climate related disaster, including draughts, floods, storms because of their location and structural deficiency. Observers view this pattern of "Climate inequality" as a result of North-South rivalry.
- (i) Give two features of North block countries. Name few countries located in the South block.
  - (ii) What is P1EO ? Who made the demands of N1EO and why ?

4. Answer any **four** only :—

- (a) Discuss judicial settlement as a method of settlement of dispute.
  - (b) What is the need of world government. Discuss the factor retarding the growth of a world government.
  - (c) Discuss the organisation and function of UNICEF ?
  - (d) Discuss the Utility of Balance of Power ?
  - (e) Discuss the relationship of the Security Council and the General Assembly.
  - (f) Discuss the powers and functions of the Secretary-General of the U.N.
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(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

(N.B. : All questions are compulsory)

Q. No.

Marks

I) Answer in two sentences: -

20

- (a) What is meant by International Morality?
- (b) Is the idea of "World Govt" utopian? Give two reasons.
- (c) How effective is International Law as a limitation of National Power?
- (d) What is Arab Common Market?
- (e) Why do states enter into alliances? Name two military alliances.
- (f) Name two purposes of the U.N.
- (g) How Ideology is used as a tool to mask foreign policy intentions?
- (h) Give two characteristics of MNC's.
- (i) Name two main functions of WTO.
- (j) Why is Peaceful Settlement of Disputes needed? Name two diplomatic methods of settlement of disputes.

II) Write short notes on any four: -

20 (4x5)

- (a) Leadership as an element of National Power.
- (b) Role of U.S. in sanctions against Iran.
- (c) Utility of Balance of Power.
- (d) UN's role in climate-change Negotiations
- (e) Two cases decided by the ICJ
- (f) Arbitration as a method of Settlement of Disputes

III) Answer any two: -

12(2x6)

- (a) The membership of this regional organisation is open to any country having substantial net export of crude petroleum.

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Con. 3457-MR-4332-12.

2

i) Identify the regional organisation and name two objectives of this body.

ii) What is Regionalism?

(b) This academic discipline is mainly concerned with diplomacy and relation among states and other political units. It studies the constant interactions among nation-states in which every nation-state tries to control or influence the actions of others to have power.

i) Identify and give a definition of the academic discipline.

ii) What is a Nation-State system? What are the elements of modern nation-state system?

(c) Iran is rapidly expanding its influence in the Middle East by providing financial and military support to radical groups like Hizbullah (Shia group) in Lebanon and Hamas (Sunni group) in the Gaza Strip. Driven by its desire to achieve the status of a World Islamic Power, Iran is now a uniting force between Sunni and Shiite radical groups. The Hamas-Iran relationship is changing the rules of the game and has rendered traditional approaches to the Arab-Israeli conflict obsolete. With Iran becoming a primary actor, Israeli-Palestinian conflict is no longer viewed as a battle waged primarily over land but a growing struggle between Islamism vs. the West.

i) Give another example in which a Nation-State supports Violent Non-State Actor (VNSA) to protect her national interest

ii) What makes the state primary actor in International Politics?

**IV) Answer any four questions: -**

**48(4x12)**

(a) Discuss the organisation of ILO. Give a classification of Specialised Agencies of the U.N.

(b) Discuss Mediation as a method of Settlement of Disputes.

(c) Discuss the Western System of Present International Economic Order. Why the PIEO needed replacement?

(d) Discuss Diplomacy as an element of National Power.

(e) What is a Non-State Actor? Give a classification of Non-State Actors. Does the functioning of the MNC's affect the sovereignty of the host state?

(f) How is the Secretary-General of the U.N. appointed? What is his term of office? Evaluate the role of the Secretary-General in today's world.

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Con. 7946-12.

NM-7871

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

**N.B. : All questions are compulsory.****I) Answer in two sentences: -****20**

- (a) Why is International Politics known as "struggle for power among nations"?
- (b) What development has taken place in the academic discipline of International Politics after the Second World War?
- (c) What does Geography as an element of National Power include?
- (d) What is NLM? Give two examples of NLM's.
- (e) Name two characteristics of Balance of power.
- (f) What is International Morality? Why do states neglect moral principles in actual practice?
- (g) What is the role of Third Party in Mediation?
- (h) Name two factors standing in the way of realization of the World Govt.
- (i) Name two objectives of formation of Regional Organisation with examples.
- (j) Name the first specialized agency of the U.N. What is the main objective of this organisation?

**II) Write short notes on any four: -****20 (4x5)**

- (a) Goals of NIEO.
- (b) Ideology as an element of National Power.
- (c) Advisory Jurisdiction of ICJ.
- (d) Negotiation as a method of Settlement of Disputes.
- (e) Role of African Union in Libyan Crisis.
- (f) Evaluate the role of WHO.

**III) Answer any two: -****12(2x6)**

- (a) In a recent development, the leader of five emerging economies proposed to trade among themselves in their local currencies, agreed to take steps for setting up of a new development bank and expressed their concern at the slow pace of quotas and governance reforms in IMF- World Bank. Further

**[TURN OVER**

the leader came up with a collective stand on Syria and Iran, to abide only by U.N. sanctions and not the unilateral ones imposed by the U.S. and European countries.

i) Name the IGO as reflected in the given facts. What is the future of this body?

ii) What is an IGO? What are the main functions of IGO's?

(b) In February 2012, the center cancelled the licenses of three South Tamil Nadu based NGO's. The three NGO's licenses were revoked for their role in the anti-nuclear agitation in Kudankulam N-plant. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh in a statement noted that these are the NGO's funded from the U.S. and Scandinavian countries which are not fully appreciative of the developing challenges that our country faces.

i) What is an NGO? What are the different types of NGO's?

ii) Name the areas in which the NGO's play an important role.

(c) This International Organisation was established by the Paris Peace Treaty after the World War-I. The establishment of this organisation provided the first practical experience in managing a general International Organisation and formed the foundation on which the U.N. was later shaped and established.

i) Name the Organisation as reflected in the given facts. Mention two factors responsible for its failure.

ii) Name the objectives of the U.N.

**IV) Answer any four questions: -**

**48(4x12)**

(a) What is a Non-State Actor (NSA)? How are NSA's classified? Examine the role of MNC's.

(b) Discuss the techniques of Balance of Power.

(c) What is Diplomacy? Discuss the role of Diplomacy in International Politics.

d) Does the formation of Regional Organisation undermine the position of U.N.? Discuss the role of EU in Greek crisis

(e) What is Veto Power? How does the exercise of Veto Power stand in the way of the functioning of the U.N.?

(f) Discuss Arbitration as a method of Settlement of Disputes. How does Arbitration differ from Judicial Settlement?



SUB: Political Science III 27/04/  
SEM: IV SYM BLS LIB. 2013

162: Con. No.-JP  
Con. 6256-13.

NG-7597

(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks : 100

Q1. Answer in not more than two sentences :

2x10=20

- a) Name two reasons for the emergence of Non state actors in International Politics.
- b) How the methodology of the study of International Politics is different from International Relations?
- c) What is the main provision in Uniting For Peace Resolution adopted by the General Assembly? When this resolution was adopted?
- d) Name two regional organizations formed for security reasons.
- e) What is the difficulty in forming a universal code of Morality? Name one difference between State and Individual morality.
- f) What was the focus of the Fourth phase in the development of the study of International Politics. Name one difficulty in the formation of the World Government.
- g) What is the meaning of 'minimum income' for all as a goal of NIEO?
- h) What is the relation between MNC and the sovereignty of the Host State?
- i) Name two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.
- j) What is the composition of the ICJ? Are the decisions of the ICJ binding in nature?

Q2. Write short notes on any four :

5x4=20

- a) International Politics and Domestic Politics- comparative study
- b) Role of the NGO'S as a non state actor
- c) The North-South system as a subsystem of the Present International Economic Order
- d) Veto power of the 5p's of the UNSC
- e) Achievements of the ILO as a specialized agency of the UN
- f) Arab League and the Syrian Conflict

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QP Code : CY-2543  
[Total Marks : 100

XCSOX

(3 Hours)

Q1. Answer in not more than two sentences

2x10=20

- a) What is the need of the World Government? Name one possible way of creating the World State.
- b) What is Conciliation as a method of settlement of disputes?
- c) Name two differences between International Relations & International Politics.
- d) Why & when was the Arab League created? Name two member states of the Arab League.
- e) Name two factors responsible for the failure of the League of Nations.
- f) Why was the UNICEF created? What is the main focus of the UNICEF 's mission during emergencies?
- g) Is unilateral use of force by Nation -States legal under the UN Charter? Give reason.
- h) What is Peaceful settlement of disputes? Why is it needed?
- i) Name two contributions of the FAO in the contemporary world society?
- j) How the IAEA supports member states to ensure safety of their nuclear facilities?

Q2. Write short notes on any four

5x4=20

- a) Role of the UNSC as an enforcement organ of the UN
- b) Advisory jurisdiction of the UN
- c) OPEC's role in the global oil price
- d) Two patterns of the Balance of Power as given by Hans Morgenthau
- e) Negotiation as a method of settlement of disputes
- f) Challenges to the Nation -State system in the age of globalization

Q3. Answer any two

6x2=12

- i) This regional organization is an economic & geographical cooperation among eight member nations that are primarily located in the South Asia continent.
  - a) Identify the Regional Organization as reflected in the given facts. When & Which state was inducted as the eight members of this regional body?
  - b) Are Regionalism a challenge to the UN? Give reasons.
- ii) If International Politics is perceived as Hobbesian State of Nature, then the statesmen's and the diplomats would exceed all limits to pursue their power objectives. In reality, however, they do much less than they actually could have done. This is because their actions violates or are limited by certain moral rules.
  - a) What is International Morality? How effective is International Morality as a limitation of National Power? Give reasons.
  - b) Name three differences between Individual Morality & State Morality.
- iii) ECOSOC is the central forum for discussing international economic, social issues. It is responsible for identifying solutions to international economic, social and health problems,

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(3 Hours)

VB-5411

[ Total Marks : 100

Q1) Answer in not more than two sentences:2x10=20

- a) Name the scholar who viewed Diplomacy as the brain of National Power. Why he opined so?
- b) When the UN's General Assembly adopted the declaration on the establishment of a New International Economic Order (NIEO)? Name two objectives of the NIEO.
- c) Name two differences between International Politics and Domestic Politics.
- d) When the fourth phase in the development of International Politics started? What was the main focus of this stage?
- e) Why was the provision for Veto Power made in the UNSC? Give two reasons.
- f) What is a Buffer State? Give one example of a Buffer State.
- g) Name two differences between State and Individual Morality.
- h) Why was the USA not a founding member of the League of Nation? Name the US President who made a significant contribution to the formation of the League.
- i) Was the role of the UN effective in the recent Syrian crisis? Give reason.
- j) Name two founding members of the Arab League.

Q2) Answer any four5x4=20

- a) Characteristics of the North-South system
- b) Factors against the formation of World Government
- c) Difference between Judicial Settlement and Arbitration
- d) Borderless European Union and Euro as the common currency
- e) Effectiveness of the WHO in the contemporary world
- f) Functions of the Secretary General of the UN

Q3) Answer any two6x2=12

- i) The current shifting of power from west to east owes besides other factors to the population trends in the eastern countries. According to Hans Morgenthau, the historical increase in American power owes partly to the arrival of more than 100 million immigrants between 1824 & 1924. On the other hand during the same period, Canada and Australia, comparable in territory and development level but with population less than a tenth of America's remained secondary powers. Therefore, nations competing against each other must be cognizant of the size of and trends in population among their rivals.
- a) Is large population an absolute guarantee for national strength? Give reason for your answer with examples.

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b) Define National Power. What is the difficulty in defining National Power in terms of only one element?

ii) Military strength, since ages, has been the most obvious and visible symbol of a country's National Power. The proverb 'might is right' is definitely right in International Relations. Because of the overwhelming influence of military on national politics, countries tend to lose balance and spend disproportionately on their military establishment, causing harm to other sectors. The collapse of the USSR owed predominantly to this reason and not so recent economic crisis in the USA also has a share of its overstretched military adventures. However every sovereign state require a balanced military force strong enough to defend its territorial integrity and preferably deter potential aggressors.

a) What is Territorial Integrity? Name the factor which resulted in the formation of modern states on the basis of ethnic or linguistic affinity?

b) Name two recent developments posing a challenge to modern sovereign nation state system.

iii) This Regional Organisation included member nations that are primarily located in the South Asia Continent. The member states of this regional organization are at different levels of development, some relatively less developed than the others.

a) Identify the regional organization as reflected in the given facts. Name one objective of this organization. Name the state that was inducted as a eighth member state in the year 2007.

b) Are the existence of Regional Organisations a threat to the UN. Give three reasons.

**Q4) Answer any four**

**12x4=48**

a) What is a Non state Actor and reasons for its growing influence in the International Politics? Discuss the role of the Non governmental organization (NGO's) as a Non state Actor.

b) What are the Limitations on National Power and its importance? Discuss the effectiveness of International Law as a limitation on National Power.

c) Write a note on the UNSC as the 'enforcement wing' of the UN. What is the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council?

d) What are the drawbacks of the method of Mediation? Discuss the role of the ICJ in settlement of disputes.

e) What are the objectives and principles of the UN? Discuss the reasons for the formation of Regional Organisations?

f) Discuss the composition of the ILO. Evaluate the role of the ILO as a body for labour welfare.

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**QP Code : 03169**

(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in not more than two sentences :-

20

- (a) What is the Principle of Non intervention?
- (b) Name two functions of IMF.
- (c) When is the study of International politics (IP) emerged as a formal academic discipline? What is the methodology of study adopted by IP?
- (d) Which treaty formed the European Union and in which year? Name one Eurozone member state.
- (e) What is Compensation as a technique of Balance of Power?
- (f) Name two goals of New International Economic order.
- (g) Name two differences between State Morality and International Morality
- (h) Name two guidelines given by ILO on International Labour Standard.
- (i) Name two Regional Organizations dealing with Free Trade Agreement.
- (j) Name two Characteristics of an MNC

2. Write short notes on any four :-

20

- (a) Political leadership and National Power
- (b) International Ngo's as a Non State Actor in International Politics
- (c) UN Peacekeeping Operation
- (d) North-South system under the Present International Economic Order
- (e) Success of SAARC as a regional body
- (f) Role of the Third Party in Mediation and Lending of Good Office

3. Answer any two :-

12

- (i) The five permanent members of the UN Security Council enjoy the privilege of Veto Power. This power has been intensely controversial since the drafting of the UN Charter in 1945. It has been assumed that UNSC will be unable to take legitimate actions while the 5P retain their Veto power.
  - (a) What is Veto power? Name the 5P of the UNSC. Name one instance of exercise of veto power by any one of the permanent members.
  - (b) Name two Objectives of the UN as given in the UN Charter.
- (ii) For Classical Realist such as Hans Morgenthau the National Character cannot fail to influence National Power. Several studies on National Character have been made by Sociologists and anthropologists . Very often we talk of the Polite Frenchmen, the optimistic American and the practical Englishmen. In Russia , China and Germany there is a strong tradition of obedience to authority of government.

**CX-Con.:6585-14.**

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- (a) What is National Power? How National Morale influence National Power?
  - (b) What are the Two patterns of Balance of Power as given by Hans Morgenthau?
- (iii) This Regional Organisation was formed in 1945 in Cario to give political expression to the Arab Nations. This regional body has as it's purpose the strengthening of the relations between the member states and to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the member states.
- (a) Identify the Regional Organisation on the basis of the given facts. Name two founding members of this Regional Organisation.
  - (b) What is Regionalism? Name one Regional Organisation based on Military Alliance.

4. Answer any four :-

48

- (a) What is International Law and its effectiveness as a limitation of National Power? Write a note on Ideology as an element of National Power.
  - (b) Discuss Negotiation as a method of Settlement of Disputes. What are the differences between Arbitration and Judicial Settlement?
  - (c) What are the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations? Write a note on the methods of creating the World Government.
  - (d) Give a classification of Specialised Agencies of the UN. Write a note on WHO on Global Health matters.
  - (e) What is the composition of the ICJ? Write a note on the Advisory jurisdiction of the ICJ.)
  - (f) What are the objectives of OPEC as a regional organization? What is the relationship between the UN and Regional Organisations .
- 

**CX-Con.:6585-14.**



QP Code : 26002

(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in not more than Two sentences. 10
- Why are states regarded as a primary Actor in International Relations?
  - Which organ of the UN provide Consultative status to NGO's? Name one characteristic of a NGO.
  - What is a Buffer State? Name one Buffer state from Asia.
  - Name two obstacles in creating an uniform World Public Opinion.
  - How Locational advantage add to the power of a Nation State? Give two examples.
  - What is the role of the Third Party in Mediation & Good Offices?
  - What is the organisation that WTO replaced? Name any two functions of the WTO.
  - Why was the OPEC formed?
  - Name two differences between Arbitration & Judicial settlement as peaceful method of settlement of disputes.
  - What Is International Morality? Why was the Responsibility to protect Doctrine (R<sub>2</sub>P) adopted?
2. Answer any Four. 20
- Role of the WHO as a Global Health agency.
  - Differences between International Politics & Domestic Politics.
  - Difficulties in creating a World Government.
  - Role of the MNC's as a Non State Actor in the Developing States.
  - Significance of the Treaty of Westphalia to modern Nation State.
  - Enquiry as a method of peaceful settlement of disputes.
3. Answer any Two. 12
- This resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly(UNGA) in 1950 states that in any cases where the UN Security Council(UNSC) because of a lack of unanimity among its five permanent members fails to act as required to maintain international peace and security, the UNGA shall consider the matter immediately and may issue any recommendations it deems necessary in order to restore international peace and security.
    - Identify the UNGA resolution as reflected in the give facts. Why was this resolution adopted? When was it's first use?
    - What is the Veto power of the UNSC? Give one example of use of veto power by the People's Republic of China.

[TURN OVER

- (ii) Technology is the application of science for promoting human welfare. It has been the advanced technological ability that has largely contributed to the prosperity and power of the developed states.
- (a) What is National Power? How Technology add to the power of a Nation State? Give two examples.
  - (b) What is the North-South system of the Present International Economic Order.
- (iii) The League of Arab States or the Arab League is a voluntary association of states whose people are mainly Arabic speaking and where Arabic is a official language. The stated aims of the Arab League are to strengthen ties among member states , coordinate their policies and direct them towards a common good.
- (a) Name one member state of the Arab League. What is the highest body of the League? Name the member state suspended from the League in 2011?
  - (b) What is the relationship between the UN & Regional Organisations?

4. Answer any Four.

- (a) Discuss Ideology as an element of National Power. What is the effectiveness of International Law as a limitation of National power?
- (b) Write a note on the European Common Market & the Eurozone Area. What are the reasons for the increasing role of violent Non-State Actors in the contemporary International Society.
- (c) What is an Intergovernmental organisation (IGO) and its purpose? Discuss the composition of ILO and role of the ILO in promoting Global labour welfare.
- (d) What is Advisory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)? Write a note on the method of Judicial settlement.
- (e) Discuss Negotiation as a peaceful method of settlement of disputes. Write a note on the Enforcement functions of the UN Security Council.
- (f) Discuss the role of SAARC as a regional organisation.

Q.P. Code : 305000

(3 Hours)

[ Total Marks : 100

1. Answer in not more than **Two** sentences :

20

- (a) Name two differences between International Politics & Domestic Politics.
- (b) What is the methodology of study adopted by International Politics? Why is the scope of International Politics regarded as narrow?
- (c) Is the Nation - State relevant as an Actor in the contemporary world? Give two reasons.
- (d) Name two means of creating a World Government.
- (e) What is Conciliation as a method of settlement of disputes?
- (f) What is a Violent Non -State Actor (VNSA)? Give one reason for the rise of VNSA's in the contemporary international society?
- (g) What is the importance of the quality of Political Leadership to National Power?
- (h) What is the Responsibility to Protect (R<sub>2</sub>P) doctrine?
- (i) What is International Morality? Name one role played by International Morality in the international society?
- (j) Name two cultural conventions adopted by the UNESCO.

2. Write short notes on any **Four** :

20

- (a) Contentious Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- (b) Demand for establishment of New International Economic Order (NIEO)
- (c) Negotiation as a peaceful method of settlement of disputes
- (d) Effectiveness of World Public Opinion
- (e) Effectiveness of SAARC as a Regional Organisation
- (f) Effectiveness of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as a specialised agency of the UN.

TURN OVER

3. Answer any **Two** :

12

- (i) This intergovernmental organisation is concerned with coordination and unifying petroleum policies among member states. This IGO has developed a collective vision and emphasise the inalienable right of all states to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources in the interest of their national development.
- (a) Identify the IGO as reflected in the given facts. What is the eligibility criteria to be a member of this IGO? Name one founder member of this IGO.
- (b) What is an IGO? Name two purposes for formation of IGO's.
- (ii) Approximately one-fifth of the world's countries are landlocked. Landlocked countries are primarily marginalised from major trade related networks and hardly benefit from trade opportunities due to their extreme reliance on their transit neighbours who may either have a weak or well developed infrastructure which have either detrimental or beneficial implication for trade and growth.
- (a) What is a Landlocked State? Name two landlocked states from Europe.
- (b) What is National Power? Name three Geographical factors that influence the power of a Nation State.
- (iii) "Peacekeeping" by the UN is a role held by the department of peacekeeping operations as a unique and dynamic instrument developed by the UN as a way to help states torn by conflict to create the conditions for lasting peace.
- (a) Name three principles of UN peacekeeping operations. Which organ of the UN authorise the deployment of peacekeeping operations and why?
- (b) Give three reasons for the failure of the League of Nations.

TURN OVER

4. Answer any **Four** :

- 48
- (a) Write a note on the exercise of Veto Power and the Enforcement functions of the UN Security Council? Examine the role of the WHO in Global Health as a specialised agency of the UN.
  - (b) Write a note on Multinational Corporations (MNC"s) and its role in the globalised world. What is the effectiveness of the ILO as a global labour agency?
  - (c) Discuss Arbitration as a method of peaceful settlement of disputes.
  - (d) What is the relationship between the UN & Regional Organisations? Write a note on the European Union (EU) as a regional organisation.
  - (e) Write a note on UN Membership & Objectives of the UN as given in the UN Charter. What is the Composition of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) & its rôle in the development of International law?
  - (f) Discuss Diplomacy as an element of Natinal Power. Write a note on the weakness of international law and the effectiveness of International Law as a limitation of National Power?
- 

TURN OVER

Q.P. Code :18214

[Time: Three Hours]

[ Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- Q.1** Answer in not more than two or three sentences. 20
- a) When the second stage in the development of International Politics is took place? Why is the State regarded as the primary actor in International Relations?
  - b) Name two principles of International Morality.
  - c) What is the objective of National Liberation Organisation? Name one factor responsible for the rise of Violent Non State actors in the contemporary world.
  - d) Who exercise Veto power in the UNSC? How is the Veto exercised?
  - e) Why is the quality of political leadership of a nation state important in determining the power of the state? Give two reasons?
  - f) When and how the modern nation state is came into existence?
  - g) What are the Two patterns of Balance of Power as given by Hans Morgenthau?
  - h) When was the League of Nations formed? Name one reason for the formation of the League of Nations?
  - i) Who can be a member of the UN? Is there a provision for withdrawal from UN membership?
  - j) What is a non-state Actor? Which is the non-state Actor having consultative status in the UN?
- Q.2** Write short notes on any Four 20
- a) International Relations & International Politics – comparative study
  - b) Relationship between the UN & the Regional Organisations
  - c) MNC as a non-state actor in International Relations
  - d) Arbitration as a method of settlement of disputes
  - e) The use of force by the UN Peace Keeping Operations
  - f) Weakness of International Law
- Q.3** I Answer any Two 12
- The recent annihilation of the Surbish minority race in the state of Ibzhia through military operation is regarded as a large scale human rights violation committed by the Ibzhian Government. A resolution adopted by the world leaders condemned the Ibzhian government for its systematic, widespread and extreme gross violations of human rights and warned of full scale international military intervention to protect the minority community.
- a) Identify the norm accepted by the international community that allow external intervention breaking the state Sovereignty concept. What are the four atrocities for the application of this norm?
  - b) Which Secretary General of the UN raised the question of state sovereignty and external intervention? Why and when he did so?
- II The availability of Natural Resources in a nation state greatly contribute to the National Power. However the mere presence of natural resources in a state will not automatically add to the power of the state. Natural resources do not by themselves create power.
- a) How does the availability of natural resources of a state add to the power of the state? Give the definition of national power as given by Eienstein.
  - b) What is the meaning of Geographic Location of a State? What is the locational advantage of Turkey and USA?
- III The New International Economic Order was a set of proposals put forward during the 1970's by the developing states. It was meant to be restructuring of the present economic relations on just, democratic principles and on the basis of full equality

Q.P. Code :18214

- a) Name any three principles of the Present International Economic Order as given by Dr. Kissinger.
- b) Name the member states of the Western system of Present International Economic Order. Write any two features of the Western System.

Q.4 Answer any Four

48

- a) Write a note on Diplomacy and its importance in determining the power of a nation state. Discuss Negotiation as method of settlement of disputes.
- b) Why was the Uniting for Peace Resolution passed? Discuss the UNSC as an enforcement organ of the UN.
- c) Write a note on the Euro Zone. What is the future of the EU after Brexit?
- d) What is the Advisory jurisdiction of the ICJ? Write a note on judicial settlement by the ICJ.
- e) What are the difficulties in creating the World Government? What are the achievements of the UNICEF in promoting international children's rights?
- f) Discuss the role of the ILO as a Global Labour Agency.

[Time: Three Hours]

[Marks: 100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

Q1 Answer in not more than **Two** sentences

20

- a) Which International Relations scholar regarded International Politics as the struggle of power? What is the methodology of study adopted by the scholars of International Politics?
- b) What is International Morality?
- c) What is a Buffer State? Name one Buffer State between British India and the Russian Empire.
- d) What is Mediation? What is the role of the Third Party in Mediation?
- e) What is the meaning of Brexit?
- f) Name any two principles of the PIEO as given by Henry Kissinger.
- g) What is the Cold War?
- h) What is the meaning of Locational Advantage of a Nation – State? Name one Locational Advantage of Turkey.
- i) What is the Principal judicial organ of the UN? What is the main objective of the UN?
- j) What is the main function of the UNICEF? Name one landmark convention of the UNICEF.

Q2 Write short notes on any **Four**

20

- a) Role of the MNC as a Non State Actor in International Relations
- b) UNGA & establishment of the NIEO
- c) World Public Opinion as a limitation of National Power
- d) The method of Conquest for creating the World Government
- e) Advisory Jurisdictions of the ICJ
- f) Reasons for the formation of Regional Organisations

Q3 Answer any **Two**

12

- i) The military standoff in the summer of 2017 between Bhutan and the PRC saw India's involvement in the conflict. As the sparsely inhabited plateau also corners India's Siliguri corridor, the narrow strip of land that connects the North – East of India with the mainland. The mutual military withdrawal deal by India and China was followed by the Ministry of External Affairs ( MEA ) of India releasing a press statement that India and China had maintained diplomatic communication during the military standoff. That India was able to convey it's concern and interests in different bi-lateral talks.
  - a) Identify the method of the Peaceful settlement of disputes as reflected in the given facts. Name two advantages of this peaceful method of settlement of disputes.



Q.P. Code :25468

b) What is the need of the Peaceful settlement of disputes? Which Chapter of the UN Charter deals with the provisions of the Peaceful settlement of disputes ?

II) National Power is the ability or capability of a Nation – State to secure the goals and objectives of National Interests in relation with other nations.

a) Name three significance of the treaty of Westphalia to the modern Nation – State system.

b) What is the importance of Diplomacy as an element of National Power ?

III) The League of Nations was founded in 1919 as an inter- governmental organization ( IGO ) after the end of the First World War. The objective of the League of Nations was to promote international cooperation and preserve global peace. However the League failed to prevent the outbreak of the second world war.

a) What is an IGO ? Name one Regional Organisation of which India is a member.

b) Name three reasons for the failure of the League of Nations.

Q.4 Answer any Four

48

a) Discuss the Enforcement functions of the UNSC.

b) What is the Composition of the ICJ ? Discuss Judicial Settlement as a method of Peaceful settlement of disputes .

c) Discuss the role of International Law and its weakness

d) Write a note on the role of the NGO in International Relations . What is the relationship between the NGO's and the ECOSOC ?

e) Write a note on the EU as a regional organization.

f) Discuss the achievements of the ILO in international labour welfare

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Q.P. Code : 50362

Time : 3 hours

Marks : 100

**Q1. Answer in not more than Two sentences**

20

- Name two differences between International Politics (IP) & Domestic Politics (DP)
- What are the two methods of creating the World Government?
- Name any two grounds for application of R<sub>2</sub>P?
- Which specialised agency of the UN deals with Global Health matters? Name any one contribution of this agency in dealing with the outbreak of Ebola.
- Name two importance of Diplomacy as an element of National Power.
- What is VNSA"? Why are they called so?
- Name two cases in which ICJ has rendered Advisory opinion?
- Who is the primary Actor in IR and Why?
- When will UK finally exit from the EU? Name one Euro Zone member state.
- What are the principles of UN Peace keeping operation?

**Q2. Write short notes on any Four**

20

- Treaty of Westphalia and the fundamental elements of modern Nation State
- Effectiveness of World Public Opinion as a limitation of National Power
- Role of MNCS as a Non-State Actor in IR
- Contentious cases decided by the ICJ
- The demand for establishment of the NIEO
- Role of International Law in the international Society

**Q3. Answer any Two**

12

- The existence of a small neutral state between two larger hostile states, serving to prevent the outbreak of regional conflict was a technique of the theory of Balance of Power.
  - Identify the technique of Balance of Power as reflected in the given facts. Name two such states from Asia.
  - What are the two patterns of Balance of power as given by Hans Morgenthau. Give examples.
- The 45<sup>th</sup> President of the USA Donald Trump has proven credentials as a successful business and corporate leader. However, now as the US President he is required to realise national visions and goals.
  - Why is Political Leadership regarded as an Important element of National Power?
  - What is National Power? Name Two significance of Ideology as an element of National Power.

Q. P. Code : 50362

- III) After talks with US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, North Korea agreed to release three Americans held by North Korea. This step on the part of North Korea lifted a major obstacle to organize Summit meeting between the US President Donald Trump and the North Korean Leader Kim Jong Un. Immediately June 12, 2018 was declared by the US president as the date for the Summit meeting in Singapore.
- a) Name Three features of the method of Negotiation as a Peaceful Method of Settlement of Disputes.
  - b) What is the role of the Third Party in Mediation?

**Q4. Answer any Four**

48

- a) Write a note on the Enforcement Functions of the UNSC.
- b) Discuss the role of ILO as a global Labour Agency. What is the role of NGO as a Non-State Actor in IR?
- c) Discuss Geography as an element of National Power. What are the Reasons for formation of Regional Organisations?
- d) What are the objectives and Purposes of the UN as given in the UN Charter? Discuss the role of UNICEF as a Specialized Agency of the UN.
- e) Write a note on Arbitration as a Peaceful method of Settlement of Disputes. Discuss Enquiry as a method of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.
- f) What is the objective of OPEC as a Regional Organisation? Are formation of Regional Organisations a challenge to the UN?

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(मराठी अनुवाद)

[वेळ : तीन तास]

[गुण : १००]

- प्र.१. खालील प्रश्नांची दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.
- अ) IP आणि DP आंतरराष्ट्रीय राज्यशास्त्र आणि देशाचे राज्यशास्त्र यातील दोन फरक लिहा.
- ब) जागतिक शासन निर्माण करण्याच्या दोन पद्धती लिहा.
- क) R<sub>2</sub>P च्या उपयोगितेचे कोणतेही दोन आधार लिहा.
- ड) जागतिक आरोग्या बाबत युनोची कोणती विशेष समिती कार्य करते. एबोला मधून बाहेर पाडण्यात या समितीचे योगदान काय होते.
- ई) राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्याचा घटक म्हणून राजनयाच्या महत्त्वाचे दोन मुद्दे लिहा.
- फ) VNSA (हिंसक अराज्य घटक) म्हणजे काय? त्यांना असे का म्हटले जाते.
- ग) ICJ ने सल्ला दिलेल्या दोन केसेस सांगा.
- ह) आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधात प्राथमिक घटक कोणता आहे? का?
- इ) युरोपियन युनियन मधून UK अखेरीस केव्हा बाहेर पडला? युरोडोन सदस्य राज्यांचे एक नाव लिहा.
- ज) युनोची शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याची तत्वे काय आहेत.

प्र.२. टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) आधुनिक राष्ट्र राज्य व्यवस्थेतील मुलभूत घटक आणि व्हॅस्टफेलीय करार.
- ब) राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्यावर मर्यादा आणणारा घटक म्हणून जागतिक लोकमताची परिणामकारकता.
- क) आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधात अराज्य घटक म्हणून बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांची भूमिका
- ड) ICJ ने निकालात काढलेले वादग्रस्त खटले
- ई) नवीन आंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था (NIEO) स्थापन करण्याची मागणी
- फ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय समाजात आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्याची भूमिका

प्र.३. कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा.

I) दोन बलाढ्य देशांमध्ये वसलेले छोटे तटस्थ राज्य दोघांमधील संघर्षास प्रतिबंध घालते. हे एक सत्ता संतुलनाच्या सिद्धांतातील तंत्र आहे.

- अ) सत्ता संतुलनाचे कोणते तंत्र वरील उताऱ्यात व्यक्त होते? आशियातील दोन देशांची नवे लिहा.
- ब) मॉर्गेन्थो ने सांगितलेल्या सत्ता संतुलनाच्या दोन पध्दती सांगा. उदाहरणे लिहा.

II) अमेरिकेचे ४५ वे राष्ट्राध्यक्ष डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प यांनी यशस्वी उद्योग आणि औद्योगिक नेतृत्व सिद्ध केले आहे. आता राष्ट्रपती म्हणून त्यांना राष्ट्रीय दृष्टी आणि ध्येये याबाबत जाणीव होणे गरजेचे आहे.

- अ) राजकीय नेतृत्व राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्याचा घटक का मानले जाते?
- ब) राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्य म्हणजे काय? राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्याचा घटक म्हणून विचारप्रणालीचे दोन महत्त्वाचे मुद्दे लिहा.

- III) उ.कोरिया अमेरिकेचे राज्य सचिव मार्लो पोम्पेओ यांच्याशी चर्चा केल्यावर तीन अमेरिकन नागरिकांना सोडण्यास सहमत झाला. उत्तर कोरियाने उचलेल्या या पावलामुळे डॉनाल्ड ट्रम्प आणि किम जोंग यांच्यातील शिखर परिषद आयोजनातील अडथळा दूर झाला. ताबडतोब १२ जून २०१८ रोजी सिंगापूर येथे शिखर परिषद घेण्याचे अमेरिकन राष्ट्राध्यक्षांनी जाहीर केले.
- अ) 'वाटाघाटी' ची तीन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- ब) 'मध्यस्थी' मध्ये तिसऱ्या पक्षाची भूमिका काय असते?

प्र.४.

खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

- अ) युनोच्या सुरक्षा परिषदेच्या अंमलबजावणी विषयक कार्यावर टीप लिहा.
- ब) जागतिक कामगार संघटनेच्या (ICO) भूमिकेवर चर्चा करा. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबन्धात अराज्य घटक म्हणून अशासकीय संघटनांची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- क) राज्याचा भूगोल राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्याचा घटक चर्चा करा. प्रादेशिक संघटना स्थापन होण्याची कारणे कोणती आहेत?
- ड) युनोच्या सनदेत दिलेली उद्दिष्टे आणि हेतू लिहा. युनोची विशेष समिती म्हणून युनिसेफची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
- इ) संघर्ष निवारण याची शांततामय पध्दती चर्चा करा. i) लवाद ii) चौकशी
- फ) ओपेक या प्रादेशिक संघटनेची उद्दिष्ट्ये लिहा. प्रादेशिक संघटनेच्या स्थापनेने युनो पुढे आव्हान उभे केले आहे का?

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Time : 3 hours

Marks : 100

Q1. Answer in not more than Two sentences

20

- a) Why is the state regarded as a primary Actor in International Relations? Give two reasons.
- b) Name one role of International Morality in the world society? What is World Public Opinion?
- c) Why was Britain referred to as Perfidious Albion?
- d) When was the last time USA exercised Veto in the UNSC on the question of Israel - Palestine conflict?
- e) Name one feature of Present International Economic Order ( PIEO) as give by Dr. Kissinger. Who made the demand for New International Economic Order ( NIEO ) and why ?
- f) What is R<sub>2</sub>P ? Name any Two legitimate grounds for application of R<sub>2</sub>P.
- g) Which scholar termed International Politics(IP) as Struggle for power among Nation States? Why is IP regarded as having an Anarchic structure?
- h) Name two uses of Ideology as an element of National Power.
- i) Name two contributions of UNICEF.
- j) Who can be a member of the UN? What is the current status of Palestine in the UN?

Q2. Write short notes on any Four

20

- a) Significance of the Treaty of Westphalia to the Modern Nation State
- b) Relation between the North-South system of PIEO
- c) Reasons for the rise of Violent Non-State Actors (VNSA'S) in the contemporary world
- d) Role of the Third Party in Mediation
- e) Advisory Jurisdiction of the ICJ
- f) Locational Advantage of a Nation State

Q3. Answer any Two

12

- I) In January 2018, the North Korean leader KIM Jong Un announced North Korea's intention to attend the winter Olympics organised in South Korea. The two Koreas entered the opening ceremony together. Famously termed as Olympic Diplomacy set the stage for first Inter - korean summit, the first meeting between the leaders of divided korea in ten years.
  - a) Identify the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes as reflected in the given facts. Name two features of this method of settlement.
  - b) What is the importance of Diplomacy as an element of National Power. What is a Buffer State as a Technique of Balance of power?
- II) The term Peace Keeping is not found in the UN Charter. The conduct of the UN Peace Keeping operation is guided by a number of principles.
  - a) Which UN Secretary General referred to Peacekeeping as belonging to Chapter Six and a Half of the UN Charter? Why he said so? Name any one principle of UN Peace Keeping Operation.
  - b) Which organ of the UN has been given the mandate to deploy UN Peace Keeping Force and why?

11/15/17

VI - m

Q. P. Code : 50361

III) On 23rd June, 2016, the UK settled the question – should the country remain within the EU or go it alone. Just around 52% voters choose Brexit.

- a) Name two reasons given by the Pro Brexit Camp to support UK'S withdrawal from the EU.
- b) Name the provision to be followed by a member state of the EU to leave from the EU. When will Britain finally exit from the EU?

**Q4. Answer any Four**

48

- a) What is International Law and its weakness? Discuss the contribution of the ICJ to the development of International Law with the help of ICJ judgements.
- b) What is the difference between Arbitration and Judicial Settlement as Method of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes? Discuss the contribution of NGO as a Non-State Actor in International Relations (IR).
- c) Write a note on the UNSC with reference to
  - i) Composition and exercise of Veto in the UNSC
  - ii) Enforcement Functions of the UNSC
- d) Write a note on Regional Organisations with reference to
  - i) are Regional Organisations a challenge to the UN?
  - ii) Achievements of the SAARC as a Regional Organisation.
- e) Write a note on the role of ILO in global labour welfare. Discuss the relationship between the MNC'S and the developing Host State.
- f) What are the obstacles in forming the World Government? Discuss the role of the WHO as a global Health Agency.

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(मराठी अनुवाद)

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[गुण: १००]

- प्र.१. खालील प्रश्नांची दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.
- आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधात राज्य प्राथमिक घटक का मानला जातो? दोन कारणे लिहा.
  - जागतिक समाजात आंतरराष्ट्रीय नैतिकतेची एक भूमिका लिहा. जागतिक लोकमत म्हणजे काय?
  - ब्रिटनला परफिडीयस (कपटी) अल्बियन का मानले जाते?
  - इझ्राईल पॅलेस्टाईन संघर्षात अमेरिकेने सुरक्षा परिषदेत नकाराधिकार शेट्टी केव्हा वापरला होता?
  - PIEO चे एक वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा. NIEO ची मागणी कोणी आणि का केली?
  - R<sub>2</sub>P म्हणजे काय? R<sub>2</sub>P च्या उपयोगीतेचे दोन कायदेशीर आधार लिहा.
  - कोणत्या विचारवंताने आंतरराष्ट्रीय राज्याशास्त्राची सत्तेसाठी संघर्ष अशी व्याख्या केली. आंतरराष्ट्रीय राज्याशास्त्राला अराजकतावादी रचना का मानले जाते.
  - राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्यात विचारप्रणाली या घटकाचे दोन उपयोग लिहा.
  - युनिसेफ ची दोन साध्ये लिहा.
  - युनोचा कोण सदस्य होऊ शकतो? युनोतील पॅलेस्टाईनचे स्थान काय आहे?

प्र.२. टिपा लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

- आधुनिक राष्ट्रराज्य व्यवस्थेत वेस्टफेलीया कराराचे महत्व
- PIEO मध्ये उत्तर - दक्षिण संबंध
- समकालीन जगात हिंसक राज्य घटकाच्या उदयाची कारणे
- मध्यस्थी मध्ये तीसऱ्या पक्षाची भूमिका
- ICJ चे सत्ता विषयक अधिकार क्षेत्र
- राष्ट्र - राज्यात स्थानाचे महत्व

प्र.३. कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा.

- जाने २०१८ मध्ये किम जाँग या उत्तर कोरियन नेत्यांने द. कोरियातील हिवाळी ऑलिम्पिक मध्ये उपस्थित राहण्याचे जाहीर केले. उदघाटन सोहळ्यात दोन्ही कोरियन विभाग एकत्र एका मंचावर आल्याने त्यास ऑलिम्पिक डिप्लोमसी म्हणून प्रसिद्धी मिळाली.
- अ) बरील माहितीत व्यक्त होणारे शांतता संघर्ष निवारण्याचे माध्यम ओळखा. त्याची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- ब) राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्याचा घटक म्हणून राजनयाचे महत्व लिहा. सत्ता संतुलनात "बफर स्टेटचे" तंत्र काय आहे?

II) युनोच्या सनदेत 'शांततेचा पुरस्कार' ही संज्ञा आढळत नाही. शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी युनोने सनदेतील निरनिराळ्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वाप्रमाणे कार्य केले.

- युनोच्या कोणत्या महासचिवाने शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याची तत्वे सहाव्या प्रकरणात आणि अर्ध्या सनदेशी संबंधित असल्याचे सांगितले? का? शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याबाबत युनोचे तत्व लिहा.
- युनोच्या कोणत्या शाखेला शांतता टिकवण्याचे आदेश दिलेले आहेत? का?



- III) २३ जून २०१६ रोजी यु. के. (ब्रिटन) ने युरोपियन युनियन मध्ये राहायचे कि एकटे सहायचे या प्रश्नाचे निराकरण केले. जवळपास ५२ % मतदारांनी बाहेर पडण्याचा पर्याय स्वीकारला?
- अ) युरोपियन युनियन मधून बाहेर पडण्यास ब्रेक्झीट समूहाने समर्थन करण्याची दोन कारणे लिहा.
- ब) युरोपियन युनियन मधून बाहेर पडण्यासाठीची तरतूद लिहा. ब्रिटन अखेरीस युरोपियन युनियन मधून केव्हा बाहेर पडले?

प्र. ४ खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

- अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायदा म्हणजे काय सांगून त्याचा कमकुवतपणा विशद करा. आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायदाच्या विकासात ICJ चे योगदान महत्वाच्या दाव्या सह स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) लवाद आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यायालय यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबन्धात आराज्य घटक म्हणून NGO चे योगदान यावर चर्चा करा.
- क) खालील मुद्यांच्या सहाय्याने सुरक्षा परिषदेवर टिप लिहा.  
i) रचना, नकाराधीकार (veto) ii) कार्ये
- ड) खालील मुद्यांच्या सहाय्याने प्रादेशिक संघटना यावर टिप लिहा.  
i) प्रादेशिक संघटना युनो पुढील आव्हान  
ii) सार्कची उद्दिष्ट पूर्ती
- इ) जागतिक कामगारांच्या कल्याणात ILO ची भूमिका टिप लिहा. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या आणि विकसनशील देश चर्चा करा.
- फ) जागतिक शासन निर्मितीत येणारे अडथळे लिहा. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेची भूमिका चर्चा करा.

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31/5/2019

BLS sem IV

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B.: 1) All questions are compulsory.

Q.1. Answer in not more than Two sentences

20

- Why Hans Morgenthau regarded International Politics (IP) as the struggle for power among Nation States?
- Why is the Peace of Westphalia regarded as the beginning of modern Nation States? Give two reasons.
- Name the Non State Actor having consultative status with the UN's ECOSOC? What are the three types of consultative status?
- Name two difficulties in creating the World Government by the method of Conquest.
- Name any two features of the North-South system of Present International Economic Order (PIEO).
- What is Euro Zone? Name one member state of the Euro Zone.
- Name two differences between International Politics (IP) and Domestic Politics (DP).
- What is the principal organ of the Arab League? Name one objective of the Arab League.
- What is the main objective of the WHO? Name any one contribution of the WHO.
- Name any two characteristic of an Intergovernmental Organisation (IGO).

Q.2. Write short notes on any Four

20

- International Politics & International Relations comparative study
- UN Peace Keeping Operation
- Principle of Sovereign Equality of Nation States
- Relationship between Regional Organisations and the UN
- 1267 Sanction Committee
- Locational Advantage of a Nation State

Q3 Answer any Two

12

I. The second summit meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam between the American President Donald Trump and the North Korean leader Kim- Jong -Un in February, 2019 ended without any deal. The talk failed after the two leaders disagreed over sanctions relief and denuclearisation.

- Identify the method of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes as reflected in the given facts. Name two features of this method.
- Who can approach the ICJ for Advisory opinion? Name any one Advisory opinion given by the ICJ. What is the relevance of Advisory Opinion of the ICJ?

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II. In April, 2019, North Korea's leader Kim-Jung-un met the Russian President Vladimir Putin, during a summit meeting. After the failed summit meeting between him and US President Trump, the North Korean leader is trying to rally international support for a relief on UNSC sanctions that the Trump administration oppose.

- a) Which provision of the UN Charter provides the framework for the UNSC to take enforcement functions? What are the grounds for adopting enforcement functions by the UNSC?
- b) What is Veto? Is the exercise of Veto an obstacle to the efficient functioning of the UNSC? Give Reason.

III) The 19<sup>th</sup> SAARC Summit was scheduled to take place in Islamabad, Pakistan from 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2016. Following the September, 2016 Uri attack, India cancelled its participation in the diplomatic conference alleging Pakistan's involvement in the terror attack. Later four more member states pulled out of the meeting resulting in an indefinite postponement of the Conference.

- a) What is the objective of SAARC? Why was SAFTA created?
- b) Name three challenges to SAARC as a Regional Organisation.

Q4 Answer any Four

48

- a) What is the contribution of ILO in International Labour welfare?
- b) Write a note on Diplomacy as an element of National Power. Is International Law effective as a limitation of National Power?
- c) Write a note on Enquiry as a method of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes. What is the difference between Judicial Settlement and Arbitration?
- d) Discuss Buffer state and formation of Alliances and Counter Alliance as Techniques of Balance Of Power. What is the need of the World Government?
- e) Explain the reasons for formation of Regional Organisations with examples. What is the role of UNGA on the establishment of the New Economic Order (NIEO).
- f) Discuss MNC's and its features as a Non State Actor. What are the factors responsible for the rise of Violent Non State Actors (VNSA's) in International Relations?

( मराठी भाषांतर )

( ३ तास )

(एकूण गुण : १००)

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.

१. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे एक ते दोन ओळीत लिहा.

(२०)

- अ) हेन्स मॉर्गेन्यो यांनी अंतरराष्ट्रीय राज्यशास्त्राला (IP) राष्ट्राज्यातील सत्तेसाठी संघर्ष का मानले?
- ब) वेस्टफेलीयाची शांती ही आधुनिक राष्ट्राज्याची सुरुवात का मानली जाते? दोन कारणे लिहा.
- क) यूनोच्या इकोसॉक बरोबर सल्लामसत करू शकणाऱ्या अराज्य घटाकचे नाव लिहा. सल्लामसलतीचे तीन प्रकार लिहा.
- ड) प्रांत किंवा देश जिंकून जागतिक शासन निर्माण करण्यात येणारे दोन अडथळे लिहा.
- इ) उत्तर-दक्षिण वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्थेची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- फ) यूरो झोन म्हणजे काय? एका सदस्य राष्ट्राचे नाव लिहा.
- ग) अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारण (IP) आणि देशातील राजकारण (DP) यातील दोन फरक लिहा.
- ह) अरब लीग ची मुख्य शाखा कोणती आहे? अरब लीग चे एक उद्दिष्ट लिहा.
- इ) जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेचा मुख्य उद्देश काय आहे? WHO चे एक योगदान लिहा.
- ज) अंतरशासकीय संघटनेची (IGO) दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.

२. टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार)

(२०)

- अ) अंतरराष्ट्रीय राज्यशास्त्र - अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध तुलनात्मक अभ्यास
- ब) संयुक्तराष्ट्र संघटनेचे शांतता प्रस्थापने चे कार्य.
- क) राष्ट्राज्याच्या सार्वभौम-समतेचे तत्व
- ड) प्रादेशिक संघटना आणि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघटना परस्पर संबंध
- इ) १२६७ संक्शन कमीटी
- फ) राष्ट्राज्यात स्थानाचे महत्व

३. खालीलपैकी कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न लिहा.

I) अमेरिकन राष्ट्राध्यक्ष डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प आणि द. कोरीयाचे नेते किम जाँग यांच्यात हनोई व्हिएतनाम येथे फ्रेब्रुवारी २०१९ मध्ये दुसरी शिखर परिषद झाली. यात कोणताही निर्णय झाला नाही. दोन ही नेत्यात अप्पवस्त्र नष्ट करण्याबाबत एकमत झाले नाही.

अ) वरील उताऱ्यात व्यक्त होणारी शांततामय संघर्ष निवाण्याची पद्धत ओळखा. दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.

ब) अंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यायालयाकडे सल्ला घेण्यासाठी कोण जाऊ शकतो? ICJ ने दिलेला एक सल्ला लिहा ICJ च्या सल्लात्मक कार्याची उपयुक्तता लिहा.

II) एप्रिल २०१९ मध्ये उ. कोरीयाचे नेते किम जाँग आणि रशियन राष्ट्राध्यक्ष व्लादीमीर पुतीन यांच्यात शिखर परिषद झाली. अमेरिके बरोबर किम जाँग यांची झालेली शिखर परिषद अयशस्वी झाल्यामुळे उ.कोरीयाचे नेते सुरक्षा समितीचे प्रतिबंध कमी करण्यासाठी अंतरराष्ट्रीय समर्थन मिळविण्याचा प्रयत्न करित आहेत परंतु यास अमेरिकन राष्ट्राध्यक्ष यांचा विरोध आहे.

अ) यूनो चार्टरच्या कोणत्या तरतूदीत सुरक्षा परिषदेच्या लष्करी कारवाई विषयक कार्याची माहिती दिली आहे. सुरक्षा परिषद कोणत्या आधारावर सशस्त्र कारवाई करू शकते.

ब) व्हेटो म्हणजे काय? नकाराधीकार हा सुरक्षा परिषदेच्या कार्यातील अडथळा आहे का?

III) सार्क ची १९ वी शिखर परिषद इस्लामाबाद येथे १५-१६ नोव्हेंबर २०१६ रोजी घेण्यात येणार होती. सप्टेंबर २०१६ रोजी उरी येथे झालेल्या दहशतवादी हल्यात पाकिस्तानचा हात असल्याच्या कारणावरून भारताने या परिषदेत सहभागी होण्यास नकार दिला. त्यानंतर इतर चार सदस्यांनी देखील या परिषदेत सहभागी होण्यास नकार दिला. त्यामुळे ही सार्क परिषद संपन्न होऊ शकली नाही.

अ) सार्क ची उद्दिष्टे काय आहेत? दक्षीण अशीयायी मुक्त व्यापार संघटना SAFTA काय आहे?

ब) प्रादेशिक संघटना म्हणून सार्क समोरील तीन आव्हाने लिहा.

४. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा (कोणतेही चार)

(४८)

- अ) अंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार संघटनेचे कामगार कल्याणातील योगदान स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्याचा घटक म्हणून राजनयाचे महत्व लिहा.
- क) "चौकशी" शांततामय संघर्ष निवारण्याची पद्धत टिप लिहा. व्याख्यानसभे आणि लढायातील फरक लिहा.
- ड) सत्ता संतुलनाचे तंत्र म्हणून बफरस्टेट आणि आघाड्या विरोधात प्रतिअघाड्याची उभारणी यांची चर्चा करा. जागतीक शासनाची गरज काय आहे?
- इ) प्रादेशिक संघटना स्थापन होण्याची कारणे उदाहरण सह स्पष्ट करा. नवीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था स्थापन करण्यात UNGA ची भूमिका काय आहे?
- फ) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांची वैशिष्ट्ये चर्चा करा. अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबन्धात हिंसक अराज्य घटक निर्माण होण्यास कोणते घटक जबाबदार आहेत.

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory.

Q1 Answer in not more than Two sentences

20

- Name any two differences between International Politics and Domestic Politics.
- What is the main objective of an MNC? Name any one area of confrontation between the MNC's and the Host State.
- What is World Public Opinion? Name one difficulty in creating World Public Opinion.
- Who can be a member of the UN? What is primary objective of the UN as given in the UN Charter?
- What is the significance of Article 50 of the Treaty of the European Union (TEU) on Brexit?
- Give two features of the North-South system of Present International Economic Order.
- What are the two methods of creating the World Government?
- Name any two ground for application of R2P.
- What is Trust Territory? Name the last Trust Territory?
- What is the total number of Judges of the ICJ? Who can approach the ICJ for Advisory Opinion?

Q2 Write short notes on any Four

20

- Factors responsible for the rise of violent Non State Actors(VNSA's)
- Importance of Ideology as an element of National Power
- Mediation and Good Office as a method of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes
- Consultative status of NGO's with ECOSOC
- Reasons for the failure of the League of Nations
- Demand for New International Economic Order by the Developing States.

Q3 Answer any Two

12

- D) A method adopted to create Balance of Power is to set up a neutral state between two rival or potentially hostile greater powers. The existence of the neutral state is thought to prevent conflict between the hostile powers.
- Identify and explain the method (technique) of Balance of Power as reflected in the given facts. Give one example.
  - What is Alliances and Counter alliances as a technique of Balance of Power.

- II) The recent declaration by the UNSC's 1267 sanction committee on Massod Azhar as a global terrorist by UNSC is primarily a diplomatic victory for the western alliance of US -France- UK.
- What is the importance of Diplomacy as an element of National power?
  - What is 1267 sanction committee? What are the sanction measures under 1267 sanction committee?
- III) UNICEF was created as a specialised agency in 1946 to provide emergency food and health care to children and mothers in countries that had been devastated by the world war two.
- Name three contributions of UNICEF to global child welfare.
  - What is the oldest specialised agency? Name objectives of any two specialised agencies dealing with trade and economic matters.

**Q4 Answer any four**

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- Write a note on the Enforcement functions of the UNSC. Discuss UN Peace Keeping Operation.
- Discuss the role of ILO as a global labour agency.
- Discuss Judicial Settlement by the ICJ as a method of Peaceful Settlement of Disputes with appropriate case study.
- What is the significance of the treaty of Westphalia to the modern Nation State system? Discuss Locational Advantage of a Nation State as an element of National Power.
- Is international law an effective limitation of National Power? What is uniting for Peace Resolution and why was it passed?
- Are formation of Regional Organisations a challenge to the UN? What are the achievements of SAARC?

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[वेळ: ३ तास]

[गुण: १००]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

सूचना: १. All questions are compulsory.

प्र.१ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे एक ते दोन ओळीत लिहा.

- अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारण आणि देशातील राजकारण यातील दोन फरक लिहा.
- बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्याचा मुख्य उद्देश काय आहे? बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या ज्या देशात असतात त्यांच्या बरोबर वादविवाद होण्याचे दोन विषय लिहा.
- जागतिक लोकमत म्हणजे काय? ते निर्माण होण्यातील एक अडचण सांगा.
- यूनोचा सदस्य कोणाला होता येते? यूनोचा मुख्य उद्देश काय आहे?
- ब्रेझील बाबत युरोपीयन युनियनच्या करारातील आर्टिकल ५० चे महत्त्व काय आहे?
- वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्थेच्या उत्तर-दक्षिण व्यवस्थेची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- जागतिक शासन निर्माण करण्याच्या दोन पद्धती लिहा.
- R2P साठी मागणी करण्याचे दोन आधार सांगा.
- विश्वस्त भू क्षेत्र म्हणजे काय? शेवटचे विश्वस्त भू क्षेत्र कोणते होते?
- ICJ च्या एकूण न्यायाधीशांची संख्या किती आहे? ICJ कडे सल्ला घेण्यासाठी कोणाला जाता येते?

प्र.२ टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- हिंसक अराज्य घटक निर्माण होण्यास जबाबदार घटक
- विचार प्रणाली - राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्याचा घटक
- मध्यस्थी आणि गूड ऑफिस
- इकोसॉक ला सल्ला देण्याबाबत एन. जी. ओ. चा दर्जा
- राष्ट्रसंघाच्या अपयशाची कारणे
- विकसनशील देशांनी NIEO साठी केलेली मागणी

प्र.३ खालीलपैकी कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न लिहा.

- सत्ता संतुलन साधण्यासाठी दोन परस्पर विरोधी सामर्थ्य संपन्न राष्ट्रगटांमध्ये एक तटस्थ देश उभा करणे ही एक पद्धत अवलंबली जाते. या तटस्थ देशाने दोन्ही देशातील संघर्ष कमी करणे आवश्यक असते.
  - वरील उतान्यात व्यक्त होणारे सत्ता संतुलनाचे तंत्र ओळखून स्पष्ट करा. एक उदाहरण लिहा.
  - आघाडी विरोधी प्रति आघाडी उभी करणे हे सत्ता संतुलनाचे तंत्र काय आहे?

II. अलीकडेच UNSC च्या १२६७ सॅक्शन कमीटीने मसूद अझरला जागतिक दहशतवादी जाहीर करण्याबाबत केलेली प्रसिद्धी अमेरिका, फ्रान्स, ब्रिटन या पश्चिम राष्ट्र समुहाचा राजनयीक विजय आहे.

अ) राजनयाचे महत्त्व काय आहे?

ब) १२६७ सॅक्शन कमीटी काय आहे? सॅक्शन कमीटीचे प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाय काय आहेत?

III. UNICEF एक विशेष समिती म्हणून १९४६ मध्ये स्थापन करण्यात आली. आणीबाणीच्या परिस्थितीत मुलांना आणि मातांना अन्न पुरविणे, आरोग्य विषयक काळजी घेणे हे या समितीचे मुख्य कार्य आहे.

अ) जागतिक बालकल्याणात UNICEF ची तीन योगदाने लिहा.

ब) सर्वात जूनी विशेष समिती कोणती आहे? अर्थ आणि व्यापारासंबंधी कार्य करणाऱ्या विशेष समितीची दोन कार्ये लिहा.

प्र.४ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तर लिहा. (कोणतेही चार)

अ) UNSC ची लष्करी कारवायी, चर्चा करा. यूनोच्या शांतता प्रस्थापनेच्या कार्यावर चर्चा करा.

ब) जागतिक कामगारांच्या कार्यात ILO ची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.

क) अंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यायालया मार्फत करण्यात येणारी समेट समर्पक केसेससह स्पष्ट करा.

ड) आधुनिक राष्ट्र राज्य व्यवस्थेत वेस्टफेलीया कराराचे महत्त्व काय आहे? राष्ट्र राज्यात स्थानाचे महत्त्व विशद करा.

इ) राष्ट्रीय सामर्थ्यावर अंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्याने मर्यादा येते का? शांतता ठरावासाठी एकत्र येणे म्हणजे काय? तो ठराव का संमत करण्यात आला?

फ) प्रादेशिक संघटनांच्या निर्मितीने यूनो समोर आव्हान उभे केले आहे का? सार्क ची साध्ये स्पष्ट करा.

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