

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

End Term Examination May-2025

Semester: UG IV

Subject: Political Science III (International Relations)

Time 3 Hours

Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Attempt any five questions.*
2. *All Questions carry equal marks*
3. *Follow the examination protocol*

Q.1 Traditionally, power in international politics has been understood in terms of capabilities or attributes and this perspective allows states to be ranked hierarchically, distinguishing state powers on measurable assets. However, power can also be viewed through the lens of actions and outcomes which is the ability of one actor to influence or affect the behavior of another. In this sense, power is not just about what a state possesses, but what it is able to achieve through influence. Explain the concept of power using both these approaches, and support your explanation with relevant examples. (Marks 20)

Q.2 The central argument of this theory is that the dependency of developing countries arises directly from their economic exploitation by advanced nations. It seeks to explain persistent global inequalities by emphasizing the interconnected nature of countries through complex economic and political relationships. According to this perspective, nations do not possess isolated economies but rather function as components of a global economic system characterized by a three tiered structure that perpetuates the dominance of developed countries while reinforcing the underdevelopment of poorer nations. Critically analyze this theory. (Marks 20)

Q.3 Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) has always been a widely debated topic in the field of international relations and Foreign policy of every state is influenced by mainly two determinants; one being international or external determinates and another is domestic or internal determinates. These are generally reflected as factors which provide assistance in shaping and moulding foreign policy. Throw light on the external and domestic determinates of Foreign Policy. (Marks 20)

Q.4 Richard Cobden championed the belief that free trade would foster a more peaceful international order by delivering mutual economic benefits to all nations, regardless of their size or the structure of their economies. Unsurprisingly, this ideal found its strongest support in

Britain, where free trade was closely associated with the country's hegemonic interests and where it delivered significant, often disproportionate, economic advantages. Critically evaluate how 19th century liberalism envisioned a universal system of peace and prosperity and why it failed. (Marks 20)

Q.5 In what ways does the growing influence of non-state actors in global governance challenge the traditional notion of states as the primary actors in international relations? Illustrate your answer using the cobweb model of world politics along with its limitations. (Marks 20)

Q.6 Discuss *any one* of the following concept in detail: (Marks 20)

1. India's stance on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
2. Recent debates on two alleged shifts in the nature of power, focusing on how the mechanisms through which power is exercised are evolving.

5 MAY 2025

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

End Term Examination May-2025

Semester: UG IV

Subject: Political Science III (International Relations)

Time 3 Hours

Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Attempt any five questions.
2. All Questions carry equal marks
3. Follow the examination protocol

Q.1 The concept of a natural harmony of interests in international political and economic relations faced significant challenges in the early twentieth century. The outbreak of the First World War, despite the deep economic interdependence between Britain and Germany, exposed a critical flaw in the liberal assumption that economic interdependence inherently fosters peace. This period marked a turning point in liberal thought, prompting a reassessment of its core principles giving way to a more nuanced understanding of International relations. Examine this shift of Liberalism in response to the realities of anarchy and global conflict. (Marks 20)

Q.2 Outline the key tenets of World-Systems Theory with its historical context and analyze how the tripartite framework explains global inequality and development patterns. In your answer, discuss how the positions of core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral countries are reinforced or challenged and critically evaluate the theory's strengths and limitations in explaining current global issues and the complexities of 21st-century international relations. (Marks 20)

Q.3 According to the billiard ball model, international politics primarily revolves around issues of peace and war, with diplomacy and military force serving as the main tools of state interaction. Using the mixed actor model, explain how globalization challenges the idea of absolute sovereignty and shifting power dynamics in the modern world? (Marks 20)

Q.4 The sovereign states conduct their foreign relations and interact with each other through their foreign policies and thus, foreign policies in international politics are like a charter containing national interests showing the areas of agreement and disagreement. Highlighting the nature of foreign policy, enumerate the main objectives and stages of Foreign policy decision making. (Marks 20)

Q.5 The question of world order is of critical significance, as it mirrors the distribution of power among states and other international actors. This distribution directly influences the degree of stability, balance, conflict, and cooperation within the global system. However, this prompts a deeper inquiry into the very nature of power itself. Is power an inherent attribute that states possess or it lies in their ability to influence and shape the behavior of other actors? Critically examine this issue with the help of relevant examples to understand mechanisms through which International power is constructed and maintained. (Marks 20)

Q.6 Discuss *any one* of the following concept in detail:

(Marks 20)

1. The need for disarmament and the challenges that hinder its achievement.
2. A security arrangement in international relations based on the principle that collective action provides greater security to all members than unilateral efforts.

19 FEB 2025

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

Mid Term-2025

U.G. IV Semester

Political Science III

(International Relations)

Time : 90 minutes

Marks:50

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Follow the examination protocol*

Q.1 Political Realism, especially in international relations theory, is founded on the belief that the world operates on a pragmatic, power-centric basis, where moral norms and ethical considerations often take a backseat to the pursuit of national interest and survival. The theoretical underpinnings of Realism can be traced back to early political thinkers who laid the groundwork by emphasizing power, self-interest, and the anarchic nature of political life. They were not 'Realists' in the modern sense because they did not develop a formal, systematic theory of international relations or focus exclusively on the dynamics of the international system, however provided the intellectual scaffolding for Realist theory. Discuss the key thinkers of this tradition and their foundational ideas aligned to the classical realpolitik lineage. (Marks 20)

Q.2 The international legal system is unique as it lacks a centralized legislative authority yet serves as a fundamental framework for regulating the behaviour of states and other international entities. This decentralized nature means that the sources of international law are diverse and multifaceted, contributing to a dynamic and flexible legal order capable of adapting to the changing landscape of international relations. Discuss these sources of international law which are crucial for understanding its creation, application, and enforcement. (Marks 20)

Q.3 Write a short note on *any one* of the following (Marks 10)

- i. Recent developments have questioned the concept of 'foreign policy' casting doubt on it as a conventional discrete activity. Comment.
- ii. Features associated with Terrorism

26 APR 2027

26 APR 2025

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

Re-Mid Term-2025

U.G. IV Semester

Political Science III

(International Relations)

Time : 90 minutes

Marks:50

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Follow the examination protocol*
2. *Attempt any two questions*

Q.1). Competing theories and the many actors involved contribute to the complexity in offering different explanations for why some conflicts become violent and others do not. Scholars of International Relations have sorted this multiplicity of influence by categorizing them into various levels of analysis. Examine these levels with appropriate examples. (Marks 25)

Q.2) How can the level of compliance in International Law be explained? Illustrate the variety of reasons explaining why International Law is obeyed? (Marks 25)

Q.3) International System is essentially anarchic and states are unitary actors each acting under the consideration of its own security, survival and national interest. In pursuit of national security, states are constantly striving to accumulate capabilities, material resources and increase national power which guides their action in International Relations. Which theory of International Relations is based on the aforementioned assumptions? Critically examine the postulates of the theory. (Marks 25)