

30 DEC 2024

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR
End Term Examination Nov-2024
Semester: UG V
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 Two countries, Country X and Country Y, are in a geopolitical conflict over a disputed region. Both countries have two strategic options: Increase Military Presence or Engage in Diplomatic Negotiations. The payoff for each country depends on the actions of the other. If both countries choose diplomacy, they may reach a peaceful resolution. If one country increases its military presence while the other negotiates, the military country gains an advantage, and the negotiating country loses. If both increase military presence, a costly conflict ensues. Construct the payoff matrix for this situation and analyze which strategies are likely to be adopted by both countries? What might this suggest about the stability of peace or conflict in this scenario?

(Marks 10+10)

Q.2 How does liberalism in international relations address the rise of increasing global authoritarianism, resurgence of nationalist trends and illiberal regimes despite its emphasis on international cooperation, democratic governance, and possibility of peace and progress in the world order? Throw light on the changed face of liberalism and the measures it suggests to deal with this paradox?

(Marks 20)

Q.3 When this security mechanism of International relations was first incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles, the aggression of Central powers was foremost in the minds of the people in the West. Later when such provisions within the League were directed against non democratic countries like Italy, Germany and Japan, they were mistaken to be a device in the hands of the democratic countries of the west. However the belief received a jolt as a result of the Suez crisis of 1956 in which all aggressors were democratic countries.

Explain the nature and theorems of this collaborationist policy referred here and explain how it is different from a military alliance like NATO?

(Marks 20)



Q.4 How does the World-System Mode of Analysis explain the persistence of economic inequalities between core and peripheral states in the modern global order, and what implications does this have for the ability of peripheral countries to achieve sustainable development? Examine the theory's central ideas about the division of the world zones and how economic and political dominance are maintained by certain states eventually perpetuating neo-imperialism and global North South divide. (Marks 20)

Q.5 Write a short note on *any one* the following- (Marks 20)

- a. Great debates of International Relations
- b. Foreign Policy of the incumbent Prime Minister of India

Q.6 'Disarmament is considered to be the most effective means of preventing war and guaranteeing peace'. Comment and discuss the primary hindrances to global disarmament efforts, and analyze how these challenges manifest in the context of nuclear arms reduction treaties. What steps could be taken to overcome these barriers?" (Marks 10+10)