

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani  
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Second Semester 2022-2023  
Comprehensive Examination

Course No : HSS F346  
Course Title : International Relations  
Nature of Exam : Closed Book  
Weightage : 40  
Total Marks : 80  
Duration : 3 Hours  
Date of Exam : 20/12/2022 (FN)

Note:

1. Please follow all the *instructions to candidates* given on the cover page of the answer sheet.
2. All parts of a question should be answered consecutively.

**Section – A**

Choose the correct answer from the following. (10×2=20)

1. The 'Post-Westphalian Order' is characterized by:
  - a. The sovereign power and authority of national government-the entitlement of states to rule within their own territorial space-being transformed but not necessarily eroded.
  - b. A real dilemma: in return for more effective public policy and meeting their citizens' demands, whether in relation to the drugs trade or employment, their capacity for self-governance-that is state autonomy-is compromised.
  - c. The emergence of a new geography of political organization and political power, which transcends territories and borders.
  - d. All the options given are correct.

(P.T.O.)

2. International society is regulated by:
  - a. A benign form of cosmopolitan democracy.
  - b. Imperial expansion.
  - c. Diplomacy, law, and the balance of power.
  - d. None of the answer options given are correct.
  
3. The Catholic Church:
  - a. Made no contribution to just war theory.
  - b. Is a form of subnational authority.
  - c. Helped constitute the normative basis of international society.
  - d. Both made no contribution to just war theory and helped to constitute the normative basis of international society.
  
4. US primacy:
  - a. Was predicted by constructivist scholars of international relations.
  - b. Is a key feature of and challenge in the post-cold war order.
  - c. Has stifled debate about the ends and means of American foreign policy.
  - d. Was unaffected by 9/11.
  
5. What is the 'liberal global order'?
  - a. A 1990s assumption that liberal values as defined and promoted by the United States were 'winning', leading to a more tranquil world.
  - b. A neo-realist ironical denouncement of soft values as a major factor in international affairs.
  - c. A United Nations doctrine meant to guide diplomatic relations, first advanced by Secretary General Pérez de Cuéllar.
  - d. A theoretical explanation how financial and trade globalization will spill over to other areas and gradually deepen integration.
  
6. If liberal states don't go to war with one another, how does this undermine realism?
  - a. Because this would challenge the realist claim that periods of peace are just a preparation for future wars.
  - b. It does not undermine realism, since realism predicts, they will not go to war with one another.
  - c. Because it would challenge the principle of self-help, by which the structure of the system does not permit friendship, trust, and honour.

- d. Because it would challenge the principle of self-help AND because it would challenge the realist claim that periods of peace are just a preparation for future wars.

7. Realists are -----

- a. Advocates of aggressive foreign policy and war.
- b. Supporters of war when it is necessary to further a rational understanding of the national interest.
- c. Concerned with economic development only.
- d. Afraid terrorism will make the world a less secure place.

8. Neo-liberals share with neo-realists their belief:

- a. In the anarchic international structure and centrality of states.
- b. In theory of international regimes.
- c. That anarchy does not mean durable patterns of cooperation are impossible.
- d. All the options are correct.

9. Which background factors sponsor the rise of constructivism?

- a. The rise of liberalism
- b. The end of the cold war, which triggered the prominence of non-traditional security issues, transnationalism, and human rights.
- c. The rise of Islam.
- d. None of the above.

10. The idea of 'Democratic Peace' is:

- a. A central plank of liberal internationalist thought.
- b. That liberal polities exhibit restraint in their relations with other liberal polities.
- c. That liberal polities are imprudent in relations with authoritarian states.
- d. All options are correct.

(P.T.O.)

### **Section- B**

Write a short note on the following. (250 words)

(4×5=20)

**11.** Non-Western IR theory.

**12.** Neo-Neo debate.

**13.** Clash of civilizations.

**14.** Non-State actors.

### **Section-C**

Answer the following question. (500 words)

(1×10=10)

**15.** Who is a hegemon? What is their role in shaping the international relations?

### **Section- D**

Essay (1000 words)

(1×30=30)

**16.** Assume yourself as the newly appointed Foreign Secretary in the MEA with an immediate assignment to redefine the strategies of the India-China contention. What will be your propositions and why? Justify each strategy by employing the IR theories you learned in the course.

-----The End-----