UPES

End Semester Examination, May 2024

Course: Comparative Country Studies

Program: BBA GLOBAL Course Code: INTB2017 Semester: IV Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A 10Qx2M=20Marks			
S. No.	Attempt all of the following, each question carry two marks.	Marks	СО
Q 1.	Homeland defense & war on terror following September 11 attacks is an example of: (a) Military strategy (b) Grand strategy (c) Judo strategy (d) All of the above	2	CO1
Q2.	Following countries have Mixed economy system: (a) India, China, Japan (b) UK, Russia, Germany (c) US, France, Norway (d) All of the Above	2	CO1

Q3.	Which of the following concepts gave rise to Grand Strategy?		
	(a) War is too important a business to be left to soldiers(b) War should always lead to WIN-WIN position(c) There is no war of peace, rather all business(d) All of the above	2	CO1
Q4.	What percentage of people can read & write after the age of 15 in Russia? (a) 99.9% (b) 99.2% (c) 99.4% (d) 99.6%	2	CO1

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Q5.	Major agriculture products of Germany are: (a) Potato, Wheat, Barley, Cattle (b) Wheat Barley, Poultry, Pig (c) Sugar beets, fruit, Cabbage (d) All of the above	2	CO1
Q6.	Economic problems of UK are: (a) Unemployment & Pollution (b) Pollution & Improving Public Services (c) Improving Public Services & Unemployment (d) All of the above	2	CO1
Q7.	India-China Transitional Issues are: (a) Border Force (b) Black Money (c) LAC (d) All of the above	2	CO1
Q8.	Relationship between Japan & China is: (a) China is Japan's Largest investment destination (b) China is Japan's largest trading partner (c) Working together to reduce Military tensions (d) All of the above	2	CO1
Q9.	When & where India opened its Embassy in Greece? (a) 1978, Athens (b) 1975, Athens (c) 1978, Balkan (d) 1975, Balkan	2	CO1
Q10.	Greece officially is now known as: (a) North Macedonia (b) Molossia Republic (c) Hellenic Republic (d) Balkan Republic	2	CO1
	SECTION B 4Qx5M= 20 Marks		
Q 1.	Distinguish between Grand Strategy & other Strategies.	5	CO2
Q2.	Discuss the different policies of FPS.	5	CO2

-	Describe the Republic of India with Flag description & compare with Japan.		
		5	CO2
	SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks		
	"You must not fight too often with one enemy, or you will teach him all your art of war." Who said this and why? Elaborate with an example	10	CO3
_	Is there enough leadership to implement policies for the Grand strategy of a country. How is it different from Judo strategy? Explain	10	CO3
i 1 1	Tactical decisions range from "We're going to do this by a naval invasion of the North of country X", "We're going to blockade the ports of country Y", all the way down to "C Platoon will attack while D platoon provides fire cover". Elaborate the Tactics & strategy behind the above statement.	10	CO3
	SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks		
	CASE STUDY: As of 2023, China and India are the 2nd and 5th largest economies in the world, respectively, on a nominal basis. On a PPP basis, China is at 1st, and India is at 3rd place. Both countries share 20.51% and 26.32% of the total global wealth in nominal and PPP terms, respectively. The main cause of the war was a dispute over the sovereignty of the widely separated Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh border regions. Aksai Chin, claimed by India to belong to Ladakh and by China to be part of Xinjiang, contains an important road link that connects the Chinese regions of Tibet and Xinjiang. The findings revealed that India boasts a more diversified export portfolio compared to China, with a more significant number of agriculture chapters demonstrating a comparative advantage. QUESTIONS: 1. What is the cause of the conflict between India and China? 2. What is the Comparative Advantage of India & China?	15	CO4

Economy?	

Q2.	CASE STUDY 2: Grand strategy, a country's most complex form of planning toward the fulfillment of a long-term objective. The formulation and implementation of a grand strategy require the identification of a national goal, a thorough assessment of the state's resources, and, ultimately, the marshaling of those resources in a highly organized manner to achieve the goal. The notion of a grand strategy is notoriously elusive, because scholars, politicians, and military leaders tend to define it in considerably different ways. Most people do, however, agree that the formulation and execution of a grand strategy are extremely complex operations, incorporating a wide array of political, economic, military, and even psychological dimensions. A wartime strategy is said to become "grand" when it is concerned not only with winning the war but also with securing a comfortable, lasting peace. A grand strategy provides a national vision for the future and a precise plan for the fulfillment of that vision. Achieving the goals of a grand strategy presupposes more than the successful prosecution of a war or the economic development of a country. It also requires a concerted effort on the part of a significant segment of society. Dramatic events such as the September 11, 2001, attacks in the United States can produce unpredictable changes in a country's political and economic environment, and a solid grand strategy needs to be able to adapt to such developments. When drafting a national strategy, a country's decision makers need to carefully consider a series of historical and psychological factors, such as the country's foreign-policy traditions and its tolerance for different levels of confrontation. In some circumstances, a country will discard a grand strategy and adopt a new one to accommodate new national goals. (a) In which circumstances wartime strategy can be considered as grand strategy. Explain with an example. (b) Discuss the important considerations while drafting a country's National strategy. (c) What is the	15	CO4