


Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UPES
End Semester Examination, December 2024

Course: International Relations and organizations	Semester: V
Program: B.A Public Policy	Time: 03 hrs.
Course Code: BAPP3002	Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Cell phones/Tablets/Laptops/Books/Smart watches etc. are not allowed

SECTION A
10Qx2M=20Marks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Objective Type Questions:		
1.1	In which year SAARCs seven founding members joined the organization?	2	CO1
1.2	How many member economies are there in APEC?	2	CO1
1.3	Where is the headquarter of SAARC situated?	2	CO1
1.4	Whose name is associated with international relations?	2	CO1
1.5	Who will host the 14 th summit of BRICS?	2	CO1
1.6	Where was the first summit of the Non-aligned Movement held?	2	CO1
1.7	Where the first conference of Non-aligned Movement was held?	2	CO1
1.8	Who defined non-alignment as a “policy of keeping out of alliances”?	2	CO1
1.9	Which country became the first super power?	2	CO1
1.10	Where is the headquarter of UNO is situated?	2	CO1

SECTION B
4Qx5M= 20 Marks

Q -2	Short answer type questions:		
2.1	Mention any two objectives of SAARC.	5	CO2
2.2	Identify the characteristics Idealism in International Relations.	5	CO2
2.3	Distinguish between Traditional and New Regionalism.	5	CO2
2.4	State two actions taken by Jawaharlal Nehru to further strengthen the cause of Non Alignment.	5	CO2

SECTION-C
3Qx10M=30 Marks

Q 3	This section has three questions out of which two are compulsory and in the third question only one has to be		
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	attempted		
3.1	Outline the achievements of BRICS in international relations since its inception in 2006.	10	CO3
3.2	Explain the role and influence of democracy in international relations.	10	CO3
3.3	Write short notes on: 1. APEC 2. NAFTA OR What are pros and cons of New Regionalism?	10	CO3
SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks			
Q -4	This section has two questions out of which one is compulsory and in the second question only one has to be attempted		
4.1	<p>Case Study: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</p> <p>Background: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union in South Asia. Established in 1985, SAARC was created to promote regional cooperation in South Asia, which is one of the most populous and diverse regions in the world, but also one of the most economically underdeveloped and politically fragmented.</p> <p>The founding members of SAARC were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. These countries have a long history of shared cultural, political, and economic ties, but the region has also faced numerous challenges, including political instability, poverty, and tensions between neighboring countries. The primary goals of SAARC were to foster economic cooperation, promote peace and stability, improve cultural ties, and address regional challenges through collective action. Despite its noble objectives, SAARC has faced significant challenges in achieving its full potential, largely due to political differences, particularly between India and Pakistan.</p> <p>Q- Is SAARC's model of regional cooperation relevant in today's geopolitical context, or has it outlived its usefulness?</p>	15	CO4
4.2	<p>Overview: The rise of China as a global power presents a classic example of Realist theory in action. From a Realist perspective, the struggle for power, security, and survival in an anarchic international system forms the</p>	15	CO4

foundation for understanding the dynamics of U.S.-China relations. Realism emphasizes that states act primarily out of self-interest, seeking to maximize their power to secure their survival, and in the case of rising powers, to challenge the dominance of existing powers.

Q-How would Realist theory explain China's growing influence in global politics, particularly its military expansion in the South China Sea and its Belt and Road Initiative

OR

Case Study: The Cold War and the Balance of Power

Overview:

The Cold War (1947-1991) between the United States and the Soviet Union provides a classic example of how the **Balance of Power** theory operates in international relations. This period was marked by intense geopolitical tension, ideological competition, and military rivalry between the two superpowers, each seeking to maintain or enhance its influence globally. The balance of power during the Cold War was not characterized by direct military conflict but by a system of alliances, proxy wars, and arms races designed to prevent the other side from gaining a strategic advantage. Realist theories of international relations suggest that states, motivated by national interest and security, will always seek to balance against threats to their power.

Q-What role did the alliance system play in maintaining the balance of power in Europe before World War I?