

Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2019

Course: Political Science III
Program: BALLB Criminal/Energy Law
Course Code: CLNL-2002
Max. Marks: 100

Semester: III
Time: 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read the following questions carefully and answer the following

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Write short notes on	10	
1	“Free trade favors all”	2	1
2	Neo-Imperialism	2	3
3	Balance of Power	2	2
4	Strategic realism	2	1
5	Post-cold war era	2	1,2

SECTION B

Q	Statement of question	20	
1	What is NPT? What are the principal criticisms leveled against NPT by nuclear non weapon states	10	1,2
2.	Do you think that post September 11 2001, there has been a decline in U.S’s soft power? Elaborate by giving suitable examples	10	1,3

SECTION-C

Q	Statement of question	20	
1	Critically evaluate the feminist theory of international of politics.	10	1,2
2	Critically examine the liberal theory of international politics.	10	1,3
3.	Discus how globalization has affected the nature of state sovereignty.	10	1,2,3

SECTION-D

Q	Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow	50	
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The material factors of globalization – i.e. the technical advancements in transportation, communication and economy – have evolved in leaps and bounds in human history. The last leaps and bounds have been the first, second, third and today the fourth industrial revolution, the electronic revolution. Since the French revolution, the ideological factors of the globalization process (i.e. the spreading of human and people rights) have also evolved in leaps and bounds. These material and ideological factors have an effect in the world as a whole and also within the single country.

Globalization has been one of the most topical but also controversial topics in recent years. There are a number of people who maintain that globalization-induced interdependence and prosperity are evidence that order is established in the contemporary globalizing world. As such, these two characteristics are believed to establish stability and a diffusion of democratic values and civil society engagements. As a result, it is presumed that human security increases and the potential for international conflict decreases. To maintain this cooperation in a global civil society requires stability and world order. There are many contemporary critics of globalization, who have claimed it is a phenomenon that imposes predominantly western and liberal values on the remainder of the world community. Secondly, globalization debate in IR is an ontological dispute – a dispute between state-centric and non-state-centric approaches. The subsequent lack of control of information by the state, and inventions such as e-mail and cell phones, as well as satellite information and rapid business outsourcing, are creating a more global community, a global civil society which exists beyond that of national citizenry. The dominant perspectives in IR, such as realism and neorealism are state-centric perspectives and hence have the most to lose in the globalization debate. On the other hand there are some schools of thought, particularly in realism itself, which highlight that globalization drives a heightened form of power competition and state rivalry. Consequently, such voices maintain that globalization causes instability rather than stability. They have created the same demands to face the same problems (environmental, social, etc.) with political decisions.

Globalization can be understood as a driving force affecting many global issues, from migration to fair trade to debt relief. Global issues, globalization, and global public

1,2,3

	<p>goods are related but differing concepts. Globalization generally refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade, production chains and financial flows. Economic “globalization” is a historical process, the result of human innovation and technological progress. It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through the movement of goods, services, and capital across borders. The conquest of markets is now much more important than the conquest of territory. Economic, interdependence, not military strategy, is today the chief guarantor of security. Growing economic interdependence is rapidly rendering war and Westphalian sovereignty obsolete.</p> <p>The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political, and environmental dimensions of globalization. The term increasingly also refers to the movement of people and of information. Many argued that globalization has an important role to play in transforming welfare states to competition states. It means that as investment and trade flows increase, national economies are increasingly pitted against each other in a competitive struggle. The welfare state is a useful point for such analysis: First, the ability to provide for citizens is a crucial indicator of states’ sovereignty. Second, such provisions make possible the measuring of the relative power of states compared to non-state actors.</p> <p>Global issues are present in all areas of our lives as citizens of the world. They affect our economies, our environment, our capabilities as humans, and our processes for making decisions regarding cooperation at the global level. A disparate set of factors will dictate the future direction of globalization, but one important entity—sovereign governments—should not be overlooked. They still have the power to erect significant obstacles to globalization, ranging from tariffs to immigration restrictions to military hostilities. The upsurge in international terrorism has led to a great political debate about strategies and counter-terrorism. It can be points out three different types of terrorism: local, state-sponsored, and transnational. Terrorism analy</p>		
1	<p>Is globalization a source of order or disorder in world politics? Are you persuaded by the liberal view that globalization creates the conditions for a more stable world order? Why or why not?</p>	10	1,2,3

2	How, and to what extent, has globalization altered social norms and cultural beliefs? Why have NGOs and social movements grown in recent years? Is global civil society a force for good or for ill?	10	1,2,3
3	In the future relationship between globalization and state sovereignty, do you expect one side to prevail over the other side, or do you expect the relationship of mutual adjustment to continue at least for the foreseeable future? Explain	10	1,,2,3
4	What is the difference between the three types of terrorism? Which counter-terrorist strategies are useful in which cases?	10	1,2,3
5	Define the nature of International Political Economy. What are the chief drivers of economic globalization?	10	1,2,3