

2025

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(MINOR)

Paper : POL/H/M-4

**(Perspective on International Relations
and World History)**

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. (a) Define International Relations. Analyze the development of International Relations as an academic discipline.

3+7=10

Or

- (b) Explain the relevance of the Treaty of Westphalia in shaping the modern International State system.

10

(2)

2. (a) What are the six principles of Hans J. Morgenthau's realist theory of international politics, and how do they explain the behaviour of States in the international system? 10

Or

- (b) Explain the core principles of liberalism and neo-liberalism in the context of International Relations. 10

3. (a) Discuss feminist perspective in International Relations. 10

Or

- (b) Discuss the World System theory and its significance in the study of global politics. 10

4. (a) Discuss the causes and consequences of World War I. 5+5=10

Or

- (b) Analyze the rise of Fascism and Nazism and their role in leading to World War II. 10

(3)

5. (a) Discuss the causes leading to the disintegration of the USSR. 10

Or

- (b) Explain the post-Cold War development, focusing on the emergence of multipolarity. 10

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

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SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided :

1×15=15

1. Who has said, "International politics is the struggle for power, whatever may be its ultimate aim, the immediate aim is always power"?

(a) Catlin ()

(b) Garner ()

(c) H. J. Morgenthau ()

(d) Sprout ()

2. Which of the following led to the recognition and acceptance of the sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of each State?

- (a) The Berlin Congress, 1878 ()
- (b) The Vienna Congress, 1815 ()
- (c) The Westphalia Treaty, 1648 ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. Which of the following is Kenneth Waltz's famous book that laid the foundation for the theory of neorealism in International Relations?

- (a) *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* ()
- (b) *Theory of International Politics* ()
- (c) *Politics Among Nations* ()
- (d) *Man, the State, and War* ()

4. Fascism mainly stood for what?

- (a) War and violence ()
- (b) Internationalism ()
- (c) Peace ()
- (d) None of the above ()

5. The first phase of the Cold War was the longest phase, which continued during

- (a) 1947-1970 ()
- (b) 1946-1955 ()
- (c) 1945-1960 ()
- (d) None of the above ()

6. The Cold War in International Relations also got identified as a Cold War between

- (a) France vs. Germany ()
- (b) Britain vs. Canada ()
- (c) East (USSR Bloc) vs. West (US Bloc) ()
- (d) None of the above ()

7. When was an atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki?

- (a) May 3, 1945 ()
- (b) August 9, 1945 ()
- (c) June 5, 1945 ()
- (d) None of the above ()

8. After the end of World War I, when was the Peace Treaty signed and what was its name?

- (a) In 1815, the Treaty of Vienna ()
- (b) In 1919, the Treaty of Versailles ()
- (c) In 1648, the Treaty of Westphalia ()
- (d) None of the above ()

(4)

9. The Marxist approach in International Relations primarily focuses on
- (a) the importance of international law in maintaining order ()
 - (b) the role of class struggle and economic exploitation in global politics ()
 - (c) the balance of power between States ()
 - (d) the cultural exchange between nations ()
10. What is the primary focus of neorealism in International Relations?
- (a) Anarchy in the international system ()
 - (b) Human nature ()
 - (c) Cultural values ()
 - (d) Economic cooperation ()
11. What does liberalism in International Relations emphasize?
- (a) Military power ()
 - (b) Balance of power ()
 - (c) International cooperation and institutions ()
 - (d) State sovereignty ()

(5)

2. The Bolshevik Revolution took place in which year?
- (a) 1905 ()
 - (b) 1917 ()
 - (c) 1922 ()
 - (d) 1914 ()
3. Who is considered as one of the contributors to dependency theory?
- (a) Kenneth Waltz ()
 - (b) Andre Gunder Frank ()
 - (c) Hans Morgenthau ()
 - (d) Immanuel Wallerstein ()
14. What was the primary objective of the League of Nations after World War I?
- (a) Promote global trade ()
 - (b) Maintain international peace and security ()
 - (c) Increase military alliances ()
 - (d) Establish colonial empires ()
15. What concept in International Relations asserts that States act to maximize their relative power in an anarchic international system?
- (a) Constructivism ()
 - (b) Marxism ()
 - (c) Liberalism ()
 - (d) Realism ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

2×5=10

1. Discuss the scope of International Relations briefly.

2. How does realism define human nature?

(8)

3. Mention any two consequences of World War II on global politics.

(Marks : 10)

Answer any five of the following questions :

2×5=10

1. Discuss the scope of International Relations briefly.

(9)

4. What are the core principles of Marxist approach in International Relations?

(10)

5. What is the Bolshevik Revolution?

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(11)

6. Define Cold War.

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(12)

7. What do you mean by dependency theory?

(13)

8. What led to the disintegration of the USSR?
