



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5281785

Roll No. 24038000297
Total Mark 51/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A060703T - THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5 9B NA/7

1B 3/5 9C 6/7

1C 2/5 9D NA/7

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 13/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9A 6/7

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam : 19/12/24 Shift : Morning Room No. : 14
 Paper Code: A060703T Subject: Pol. Science Year/Sem : 1
 Name of Candidate: Ananya Awasthi
 Roll No. 24038000297

Signature of Candidate

Ananya

Signature of Invigilator

[Signature]

COE Facsimile

[Signature]

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										



A060703T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course : H.A.
 Session : 2024-25 Year/Semester : 1
 Subject Name : Political Science
 Medium : English Hindi
 Paper Code : A060703T
 Exam Date : 19/12/2024
 Name of Candidate : ANANYA AWASTHI
 Father's Name : ANODP AWASTHI

संस्थान का कोड
College Code

KN01

A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

KN01

A	A	0	0
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F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
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L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
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प्रकार का परीक्षा
Type of Exam

Regular
 Ex-Student
 Private
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.
5281785

A060703T
Paper Code

PART-IV

Enrollment Number : C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 8 5 9 2
 Candidate's Roll Number : 24038000297
 Paper Code : A060703T

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9	9	9	9	9	9	9	



Ananya
Signature of Candidate

[Signature]
Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile

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नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जात है कि आवरण पत्रों के पृष्ठ भ्रम पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कोष्ठक में भरी जाने वाली प्रविष्टियाँ सभी तर्क से शुद्ध की जायें। 3. पोलों को खरले या नीले कलम/पेन से भरा जायें।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

उम्मीदवारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. अपना पृष्ठ को दूसरी तरफ सुचारु न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनो तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त चिह्न न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सारथीके पुरस्कृत लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) को कम देना कटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने से पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न नं. कोई त्रुटि है तो परीक्षा शुरू होने से 20 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विरहीकरण द्वारा कोई कार्य नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने से ठीके पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी कोपी या अतिरिक्त पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति से आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बायोकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर फेड़ डाल करके या अनुचित साधन प्रयोग करना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे किताबें हुए भाग्यद को नुकुदें, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, डिजिटल वॉच, काली, मुलक या सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन को उत्पन्न करती हैं। संकेत संकेतित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेथेरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रुपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विपणन। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति से आता है।

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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .

Ans 5

National Power can be defined as the strength or ability of a nation to influence the actions or behaviours of other nations.

According to Organski, 'National Power is the ability of a country to influence the behaviour of other countries'.

The concept of National Power is a multi-dimensional one, which encompasses various elements. National power of a country is not static but dynamic as it changes / improves / degrades the course of time and the circumstances prevailing in the international system.

With the help of its national power, a country tries to achieve its national interests. For any nation, the fulfilment of national interest is of utmost purity. Such interests include welfare of its citizens via security, promoting justice etc. All this can be achieved when a nation possess great national power.

There are various elements of national power which helps in increasing or decreasing a nation's strength to about



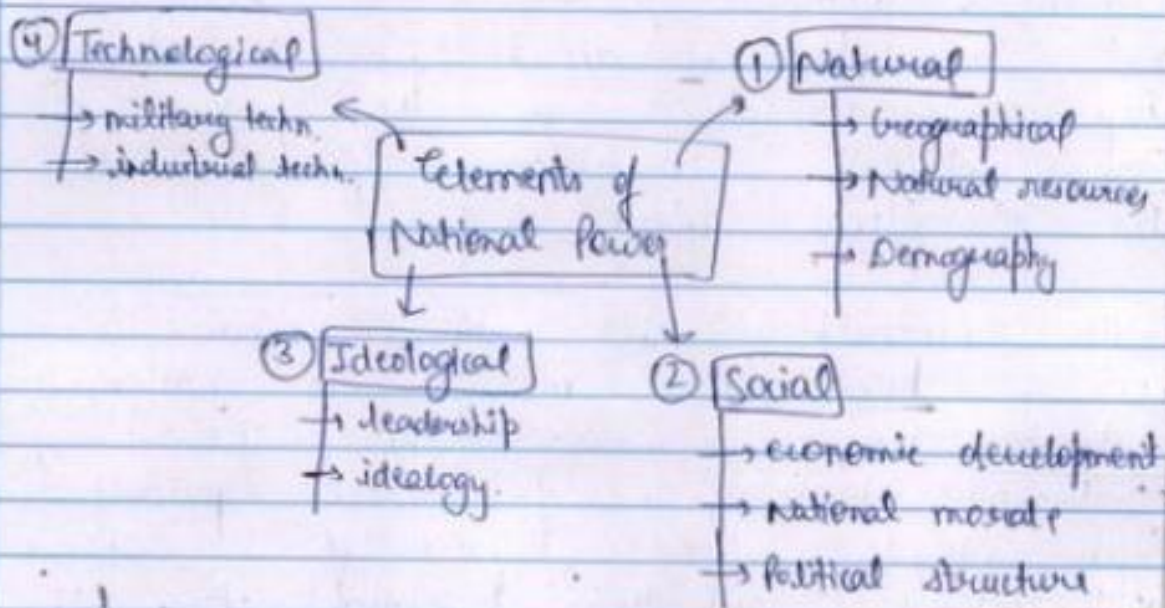
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influence over the other states. These elements of a nation, makes it powerful or weak.

Various elements of National Power -

Broadly, we can classify elements of National power into 4 headings.

- ① Natural elements
- ② Social elements
- ③ Ideological elements
- ④ Technological elements



Ess
Natural Elements

i) Geographical :- The size, location, topography and climate of a nation determines its strength.



(For eg) → • India's physical boundary - The Himalayas have successfully protected it from foreign invasions.

- Size of Russia and its cold climate have helped it in fighting against enemies as the outsiders were not adapted to the climate of Russia.

ii) Natural Resources :- The availability or non-availability of raw materials, resources, & minerals ~~help~~ determines a nation's power.

In the recent scenario, critical minerals are the need of the hour,

- China possess huge reserves of critical minerals which makes other countries dependent on it & it ultimately increases China's power.

- Although, African Continent is also a reservoir of natural resources but due to lack of technology it can't achieve the power equivalent to China. This makes African countries dependent on others & reduces their power.



iii) Demography :- The size, quality and age composition of a country's population greatly influences its national power.

• If there is huge population which is employable, can prove to be an asset for a country. Eg - Vietnam, India.

• If the relation is getting old & not utilised then it can also be disastrous leading to degradation of a nation's power. Eg - Japan, Korea.

② Social Elements

i) Economical power :- It is the ability of a country to shape & influence of global economy. This includes a nation's GDP, trade volume, Balance of Payment etc.

- China is influencing the world with its economical power.
- USA has a strong influence on its some basis.

ii) Political Structures :- The type of political system (democracy & monarchy) dictatorship greatly affects a nation's power.



As per the scholar, democracy promotes peace and contributes in enhancing a country's national power.

Foreign policies of a nation are the crucial aspect in this regard. Alliances, coalitions, etc depends on it only which ultimately influences the national power.

(3) Ideological

i) Leadership ✓ The Charisma of a leader and its personality greatly shapes the foreign policies and international relation.

(Ex) → India's leadership, including bureaucracy successfully hosted G20 summit in 2023, making it possible the difficult negotiations.

ii) Ideology :- Whether a country is capitalist, socialist or mixed, helps in determining a nation's strength. During cold war, the entire world got divided into 2 power blocs — USSR and USA based on ideology itself.

Apart from this, it also ✓ helps in setting narratives and influencing other countries to achieve the national interests.



④ Technological

i) Military :- One of the most important element. It greatly influences the nation's ability in global arena.

- USA, known for its military advancements. By introducing various technologies, it is enhancing its weapons' strength. It exports such equipments to other nations which in turn improves USA's economy.

ii) Industrial :- Using technology in industrial sector helps in empowering a country's economic power.

- Singapore, South Korea have achieved unexpected economic growth via industrialisation induced with advanced technologies. It provides them a competitive edge in the emerging fields like AI, etc.

Though we classify the elements of national power in this way, but it is important to note here that all these elements are interconnected and contributes each other. A country needs a combination of elements to assert its influence in international politics for achieving its National Interests.



AM-9

(a) ASEAN

Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an Intergovernmental regional organisation. It was established in 1967. Currently, there are 10 members in the organisation.

Purpose → The aim of ASEAN is to promote regional stability and economic cooperation among the member states.

Key objectives of ASEAN:

i) Economic Integration → The organisation seeks to promote economic cooperation in the South-east Asian countries like Laos, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam etc.

ii) Maritime Security → Seeing the increasing influence of China in South China Sea, it has increased its security measures. The recent Philippines - China ships tussle has invoked a need for good maritime security provisions in the region.



- iii) Cultural exchange → Sharing culture, beliefs & norms provides for better people-to-people coordination among the member states.
- iv) Technological exchange → In order to be developed more, technology is the need. This exchange could promote the technological advancements in the member states which would ultimately help in their economic growth.

Initiatives of ASEAN

- i) ASEAN Free Trade Area - Reducing trade barriers such as tariffs & subsidies and promoting free exchange of goods and services among the member states.
- ii) Asian Development Bank - It is a huge initiative similar to the World Bank.

Significance of ASEAN for India

→ India's Act East policy → would be more actively addressed. India participates in the Summits of ASEAN as a temporary member since a very long time.



→ Countering China → China's relations with South-East Asian countries are both cordial & hostile. Taking advantage of the strategic location of ASEAN states, India can counter China influence in Indian Ocean.

→ Stable North-East → It is important for India to have good relations with ASEAN member countries as it is the gateway to north-east.

ASEAN is the largest successful organisation. It is working for more than 20 years efficiently and it is also inspiring India to focus on the regional issues via SAARC. Although there are certain challenges as well - Diverse national interests and changing global politics.

(c) CTBT

CTBT stands for Comprehensive test ban Treaty, prepared in 1997 at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

History → The origin of CTBT can be traced back to the end of cold war era when two powerful blocs -



USA and USSR were in conflict with each other and in arms race, testing nuclear weapons in a large quantity.

The environmentalists and Human Rights activists demanded to limit such testings. As a result in 1964 - Limited Nuclear Test Ban ^{Act} came into existence which bans Nuclear testing in land, underwater but it allowed for underground tests.

Later, in 1997, finally CTBT was signed in order to comprehensively ban the nuclear testings - underwater, outer space & underground.

Progress So far

CTBT has been signed by 174 countries so far but has been ratified by 147 countries. ~~As~~ CTBT has not been come into force as it requires the ratification of 44 specific nations. Eight of which including - India, China, Pakistan, USA, Israel, Egypt and North Korea has not ratified the treaty yet.



Significance of CTBT

CTBT advocates for complete disarmament, focussing on the importance of peace & stability to be perpetuated. At the same time, it stops the nation from testing nuclear weapons even for useful purposes like nuclear energy, which is the one of the reasons, why India has not ratified the treaty yet.

Ans (A)

International relations is the study of interactions between states, non-states actors (like NGOs, International organisations, terrorist groups, etc.)

It attempts to study the behaviour of states while interaction with other nation states.

Nature of IR

International relations are guided by a nation's interests. IR is dynamic, which tends to change time to time. It depends highly on the political & cultural factors prevailing in the international situation.



Scope of IR

Scope of IR is very wide. It seeks to study diplomacy, foreign policies, human behaviour etc.

Diplomacy - It is the study of strategic interaction with nation-states to fulfill the national interests.

IR tends to study all the cultural, political, social, economical factors that shape global scenario.

Study of IR is important in the recent times due to changing face of International politics. It helps in making a understanding of the expected behaviour of various states.

Ans 1(B)

Neo-Realism is also known as Structural realism. It has been propounded by Kenneth Waltz in his book - Theories of IR - 1979.

Neo-realism seeks to address the significance of structure of International political system.

Kenneth Waltz has provided a more scientific explanation of Realism and



his views are comparatively more objective than that of Morgenthau.

Key features of Neo-Realism

- It believes in the importance of structure of International system.
- Conflict is inevitable because each state wants to maximise its security.
- It argued that the maximisation of power is not the case as advocated by offensive realists - John Mearsheimer.

Ans 1 (c)

North-South Dialogue refers to the interaction between the Developed Nations (North) and the under-developed or developing countries (South).

This dialogue aims to promote better global equality in terms of economy.

Objectives

- Economic equality - Developed countries must provide free trade area agreements to let the developing economies be developed.



ii) Environmental cooperation :- The emissions by the developed countries are being replicated by the developing countries. So, this dialogue seeks to achieve funds in relation to environmental aid.

iii) Technological aid This dialogue seeks to transfer of technology from developed nations to the developing ones.

North-South dialogue is a great step in the direction of achieving global parity but it is being facing multiple challenges such as - i) reluctance of developed nations to provide economic aid ii) Diverse national interests iii) Insensitive nature of developed economies.

Ans - 20)

Disarmament is a process of completely discarding the arms and ammunition. It's complementary in Arms control which aims at curtailing the manufacturing of arms & weapons.

Disarmament is advocated by the liberal thinkers as a tool to promote peace & stability.



Importance of Disarmament :-

- i) Promotes peace & stability.
- ii) Prevents arm race.
- iii) Prevents the threat to life of humans.
- iv) Economic growth - when there is a stable atmosphere.
- v) Increased international confidence & no threat to the sovereignty of the nation-state.

Disadvantages of Disarmament

- i) Reduces the export of the countries known for manufacturing weapons. For eg. USA, France, Israel.
- ii) Already developed nuclear weapons are still possessed by the nations.
- iii) Less effective - various countries do secret tests & don't bind by the international laws.

Disarmament is crucial in the times when there is Israel-Hamas and Syria conflict.

Ans 1(E)

Collective Security is a security arrange-
ment in which all member states
commits to defend others at the
times of foreign attack.

It is based on the principle of -
'An attack to one is an attack to
all'.

When an aggressor attacks a country
then the other member countries of
the group come in defence & rebel
the aggressor.

The concept of collective security have
emerged during the League of Nations,
advocated by Woodrow Wilson and
later it was written under the
UN Charter.

[Key principles] → mutual defense
→ collective consciousness.

[Challenges] :- i) Realists argued that no
nation is ready to commit
its resources to defend others.

ii) free riding - States may rely on
others for security & not work
on for their own.



In the recent times, NATO (North-Atlantic Treaty Organisation) is a good example of collective security.

Ans 1 (F)

Decision-making theory views the international system as the process and procedures involved in taking strategic decisions. It analyses the role of state and its leaders while taking difficult decisions. It seeks to understand how the decisions of a nation are influenced and what is its impact on international relations.

Characteristics

- Rational Actors :- It is assumed that the leaders are rational enough to take decisions keeping in view their rational interests.
- Psychological influence :- It seeks to analyse the influence of perceptions, & biases of the leaders which plays a role in decision-making process.
- Guided by National Interests - Bureaucratic leaders try to fulfil their nationalistic goals.

Ans (b)

Deterrence is a concept which aims at establishing fear among the nation-states that a particular nation-state is capable enough to counter them and they should not interfere in the affairs of that state.

Factors that help in establishing Deterrence.

- ① National Power :- When a country possess great national power than the other less powerful countries stay to make distance from them. National power is a great tool to establish deterrence.
- ② Collective Security :- If fears the aggression nation to make them think multiple times before attacking on the nation which is a part of such security arrangement.
Eg → Ukraine seeking place in NATO ~~also~~ to so that it can create deterrence over Russia.
- ③ Balance of Power :- As per this concept, several countries prevents a country or group of countries




from becoming hegemony. Such practice creates detenance among the powerful nation states that their act of hegemony may lead to opposition by various countries which will ultimately destroy the powerful country.



(H)

Many a times, International relations and International politics are used interchangeably. But, these two are different from each other.

International relations is a broader term which includes international politics. International relations deals with all states and non-state actors while International politics deals with the relationship between the governments of different countries of the world.

The student of IR  under study the subjects of International politics but a student of Internal politics find it hard to understand the concept of International relations.

Despite being different from each other in many ways, these two establish a harmonious relation. In the study of Political Science.

Ans. 1 (1)

APEC, stands for Asia-Pacific Economic
Cooperation.

It aims at seeking cooperation of
the countries bordering the Pacific
Ocean and the Asian Continent.

Key features

i) Economic cooperation → The main &
ultimate goal of APEC is
to foster economic integration by
establishing free trade agreements.

ii) Maritime security → For better economic
growth, security in the maritime
sector is of importance.

iii) Better connectivity → It also seeks
to ensure better connectivity in
the region.

India, is a critical member of APEC.
This organisation can help India in
achieving its national interests and fast-
ening economic growth.



Paper Code

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21

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22

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23

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24

