

Question Bank

Political Science

B.A. 3rd Year, 5th Semester

Paper-1

Course Title: Major Theories of International Politics

Total Questions: 150 (50 Long, 50 Short, 50 MCQs)

Section A: Long Answer Questions (50)

1. Define international politics and explain its scope in the contemporary world.
2. Discuss the relevance of international politics in the post-Cold War era.
3. Critically examine the main features of Idealism in international politics.
4. Explain Realism as a theory of international politics with examples.
5. What is Neo-Realism? How does it differ from classical Realism?
6. Describe the basic assumptions and significance of System Theory in international politics.
7. Explain Game Theory and its application in international decision making.
8. Analyze the Decision Making Theory in international politics.
9. What is national interest? Discuss its nature and classification.
10. Explain the various elements of national interest.
11. Define national power and explain its tangible and intangible elements.
12. Discuss the types and determinants of national power.
13. Compare and contrast national interest and national power.
14. What are the major determinants of foreign policy?
15. Discuss the importance of geography and economy in determining foreign policy.
16. Explain the role of leadership and ideology in shaping foreign policy.
17. Analyze the objectives and functioning of the United Nations.
18. Describe the structure of the United Nations and its principal organs.
19. Assess the success and failures of the UN in maintaining world peace.
20. Examine the relevance of the UN in the 21st century.
21. What is the role of the Security Council in the functioning of the UN?
22. Evaluate the contributions of the General Assembly to global governance.
23. Discuss the role and effectiveness of SAARC as a regional organization.
24. Explain the evolution and achievements of ASEAN.
25. Analyze the political and economic significance of the European Union.
26. Compare the structures of SAARC and ASEAN.
27. Examine the limitations and challenges faced by SAARC.
28. Describe the institutional framework of the European Union.

29. Discuss the role of the UN in the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
 30. Evaluate India's foreign policy in the context of its national interest.
 31. Discuss the relationship between foreign policy and international politics.
 32. Critically analyze the US foreign policy post 9/11.
 33. What role does public opinion play in the formulation of foreign policy?
 34. Explain the impact of globalization on national sovereignty.
 35. Discuss the realist perspective on international conflict.
 36. What are the major criticisms of Idealism in international politics?
 37. Explain the idea of collective security in the context of the UN.
 38. Examine the influence of technology on national power.
 39. What is soft power? How is it different from hard power?
 40. Explain the role of international organizations in conflict resolution.
 41. Assess the role of diplomacy in maintaining international relations.
 42. Analyze the role of regional organizations in promoting economic integration.
 43. Discuss the principles and practices of neutrality in foreign policy.
 44. How do strategic alliances influence international politics?
 45. Explain the impact of the Cold War on international politics.
 46. Discuss the transformation of world order in the post-World War II period.
 47. What are the main features of the liberal approach to international politics?
 48. Evaluate the contributions of the UN to sustainable development.
 49. Describe the relationship between domestic policy and foreign policy.
 50. Suggest measures for strengthening the effectiveness of the UN.
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Section B: Short Answer Questions (50)

1. Define international politics.
2. What is the relevance of international politics today?
3. Write any two features of Idealism.
4. What is the central idea of Realism?
5. Who is the main proponent of Neo-Realism?
6. Define System Theory.
7. Mention one application of Game Theory.
8. What is Decision Making Theory?
9. Define national interest in one sentence.
10. Mention any two elements of national interest.
11. What is tangible power? Give examples.
12. What do you mean by soft power?
13. Define foreign policy.
14. Mention two determinants of foreign policy.
15. Name any two principal organs of the UN.
16. What is the role of the UN General Assembly?
17. What is veto power?
18. Mention two functions of the Security Council.
19. Define regional organization.

20. Write full form of SAARC and ASEAN.
 21. What is the main purpose of ASEAN?
 22. Which treaty formed the European Union?
 23. What is meant by supranationalism in EU context?
 24. Define collective security.
 25. Name two countries that are part of SAARC.
 26. What is the motto of the European Union?
 27. Who is the current Secretary-General of the UN?
 28. Mention one challenge faced by the UN.
 29. What is military power?
 30. Give two examples of intangible power.
 31. What is economic power?
 32. Define diplomacy.
 33. Mention one impact of the Cold War.
 34. What do you mean by national sovereignty?
 35. What is public diplomacy?
 36. Mention one success of the UN.
 37. What do you mean by balance of power?
 38. Define ideology.
 39. What is the difference between power and influence?
 40. Write two elements of foreign policy.
 41. What is arms race?
 42. What is the role of media in international politics?
 43. Define multilateral diplomacy.
 44. Name one UN agency.
 45. What is the ICJ?
 46. What is national security?
 47. Mention one criticism of realism.
 48. Name two major global powers today.
 49. What is meant by strategic depth?
 50. Write a short note on the impact of globalization.
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Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (50)

1. of political realism?
 - A. Machiavelli
 - B. Hobbes
 - C. Hans Morgenthau ☒
 - D. Rousseau
2. Idealism as a theory in international politics is associated with:
 - A. Peace and cooperation ☒
 - B. War and conflict
 - C. National interest
 - D. Anarchy

3. National Interest refers to:
 - A. Individual needs
 - B. Collective ambitions
 - C. State's strategic goals ☒
 - D. International norms
4. Which of the following is a tangible element of national power?
 - A. Culture
 - B. Public opinion
 - C. Military strength ☒
 - D. Ideology
5. The term "Soft Power" was coined by:
 - A. Joseph Nye ☒
 - B. Kenneth Waltz
 - C. Henry Kissinger
 - D. Robert Keohane
6. The theory that emphasizes state behavior based on rational decision-making is:
 - A. Game Theory ☒
 - B. Realism
 - C. Idealism
 - D. System Theory
7. The Decision-Making Theory was developed by:
 - A. Harold Lasswell
 - B. Graham Allison ☒
 - C. Kenneth Waltz
 - D. Joseph Nye
8. Who is associated with Neo-Realism?
 - A. Hans Morgenthau
 - B. Kenneth Waltz ☒
 - C. Robert Keohane
 - D. Henry Kissinger
9. What is the principal organ of the UN responsible for international peace and security?
 - A. General Assembly
 - B. Security Council ☒
 - C. Economic and Social Council
 - D. Trusteeship Council
10. The United Nations was established in:
 - A. 1945 ☒
 - B. 1919
 - C. 1939
 - D. 1950
11. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in:
 - A. Geneva
 - B. New York ☒
 - C. Paris
 - D. London

12. SAARC was established in the year:
- A. 1980
 - B. 1985 ☒
 - C. 1990
 - D. 2000
13. ASEAN was established in:
- A. 1965
 - B. 1967 ☒
 - C. 1970
 - D. 1985
14. The Maastricht Treaty is related to the formation of:
- A. ASEAN
 - B. SAARC
 - C. European Union ☒
 - D. NATO
15. The principle of collective security is primarily associated with:
- A. SAARC
 - B. ASEAN
 - C. United Nations ☒
 - D. League of Nations
16. The highest judicial organ of the UN is:
- A. ICC
 - B. ICJ ☒
 - C. ILO
 - D. WHO
17. National interest in foreign policy means:
- A. International cooperation
 - B. Self-determination
 - C. Promotion of strategic objectives ☒
 - D. Diplomatic neutrality
18. The European Union headquarters is in:
- A. Paris
 - B. Brussels ☒
 - C. Berlin
 - D. Vienna
19. Which of the following is not a principal organ of the UN?
- A. Security Council
 - B. International Court of Justice
 - C. World Bank ☒
 - D. General Assembly
20. What does veto power mean?
- A. Power to approve decisions
 - B. Power to delay decisions
 - C. Power to reject decisions ☒
 - D. Power to implement decisions

21. Which regional organization promotes economic growth and regional stability in Southeast Asia?
- A. SAARC
 - B. AU
 - C. ASEAN ☒
 - D. OPEC
22. National power includes which of the following components?
- A. Military
 - B. Economic
 - C. Psychological
 - D. All of the above ☒
23. Realism assumes that the international system is:
- A. Cooperative
 - B. Anarchic ☒
 - C. Hierarchical
 - D. Democratic
24. The decision-making approach to international politics emphasizes:
- A. Institutional structure
 - B. Global consensus
 - C. Individual and group choices ☒
 - D. War and conflict
25. The main goal of foreign policy is to:
- A. Make laws
 - B. Promote tourism
 - C. Secure national interest ☒
 - D. Expand territory
26. System Theory in international relations sees the world as:
- A. A collection of isolated states
 - B. A unified political system ☒
 - C. A hegemonic empire
 - D. A democratic setup
27. Game theory is based on:
- A. Religious beliefs
 - B. Rational calculations ☒
 - C. Moral values
 - D. Military strength
28. Which of the following is an example of a non-tangible element of power?
- A. Military
 - B. Geography
 - C. Morale ☒
 - D. Natural Resources
29. The theory of balance of power is most closely linked with:
- A. Realism ☒
 - B. Idealism

- C. Liberalism
 - D. Institutionalism
30. Which one of the following is not a determinant of foreign policy?
- A. Geography
 - B. Public opinion
 - C. National flag ☒
 - D. Economy
31. The General Assembly meets:
- A. Once every 5 years
 - B. Annually ☒
 - C. Every 3 years
 - D. Once every 6 months
32. The principle of 'One Country-One Vote' is used in:
- A. Security Council
 - B. General Assembly ☒
 - C. ICJ
 - D. IMF
33. Which of the following is not a member of SAARC?
- A. India
 - B. Pakistan
 - C. Afghanistan
 - D. China ☒
34. The European Union uses which currency?
- A. Pound
 - B. Franc
 - C. Euro ☒
 - D. Dollar
35. What is a key function of diplomacy?
- A. Trade negotiation
 - B. Communication between states ☒
 - C. Military expansion
 - D. Intelligence gathering
36. The UN organ responsible for economic and social issues is:
- A. Security Council
 - B. ECOSOC ☒
 - C. Trusteeship Council
 - D. General Assembly
37. A foreign policy based on moral principles is related to:
- A. Realism
 - B. Idealism ☒
 - C. Neo-realism
 - D. Liberalism
38. One key purpose of international organizations is:
- A. Creating borders
 - B. Promoting global cooperation ☒

- C. Imposing military rule
 - D. Ending diplomacy
39. Which theory sees states as rational actors seeking to maximize power?
- A. Realism ☒
 - B. Idealism
 - C. Decision Theory
 - D. Constructivism
40. A state's foreign policy is primarily shaped by:
- A. Its cultural heritage
 - B. Its economy and security needs ☒
 - C. Its literature
 - D. Its religion
41. Which country was not a founding member of the UN?
- A. India
 - B. USA
 - C. China
 - D. Germany ☒
42. The regional group with the largest economic market is:
- A. SAARC
 - B. EU ☒
 - C. ASEAN
 - D. OIC
43. What is a common challenge faced by all regional organizations?
- A. Elections
 - B. Internal integration ☒
 - C. Religious divisions
 - D. Industrialization
44. National sovereignty means:
- A. Submitting to UN authority
 - B. Freedom from foreign control ☒
 - C. Following global trends
 - D. Abandoning self-rule
45. Collective defense is a key feature of:
- A. WTO
 - B. NATO ☒
 - C. SAARC
 - D. EU
46. What best explains 'Check and Balance' in foreign policy decisions?
- A. Unilateral decisions
 - B. Decision-Making Theory ☒
 - C. Autocracy
 - D. Isolationism
47. One major goal of the UN is to:
- A. Promote war
 - B. Prevent cooperation

- C. Maintain international peace ☒
 - D. Limit trade
48. Who coined the concept of 'national interest' in modern political science?
- A. Machiavelli ☒
 - B. Hobbes
 - C. Locke
 - D. Rousseau
49. Which regional organization aims to enhance cultural, economic and political cooperation in South Asia?
- A. ASEAN
 - B. SAARC ☒
 - C. EU
 - D. SCO
50. Game theory in international politics is most useful in analyzing:
- A. Alliances
 - B. Conflicts and negotiations ☒
 - C. Propaganda
 - D. Law enforcement