

Vidya Vikas Mandal's
Shree Damodar College of Commerce & Economics, Margao-Goa
FYBBA, Term II End Term Assessment-January 2023
International Relations (BBON023)

Duration: 1.5 hours

Maximum Marks: 25

Instructions: 1. Start each question on a fresh page.

2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.

Q1: Answer any THREE the following questions.

(03*02=06 marks)

- a) Bangladesh reached out to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) seeking help in 2022. According to IMF, Bangladesh will receive an economic assistance worth \$4.5 billion (around Rs 37,000 crore). What is the role of IMF in the global economy?
- b) Every country in the world faces internal as well as external threats. A government's primary duty is to ensure the security of its citizens. Who is responsible of a country's internal and external security?
- c) Recently a Chinese diplomat made a comment on the China daily post saying "China seeks peace in the world, not hegemony". What did he mean by this statement?
- d) The Indian National Security Council (NSC) is an executive government body entrusted with providing strategic and national security advice to the Prime Minister's Office. Identify the prominent members of India's National Security Council?

Q2. Answer the following questions.

(03*04= 12 marks)

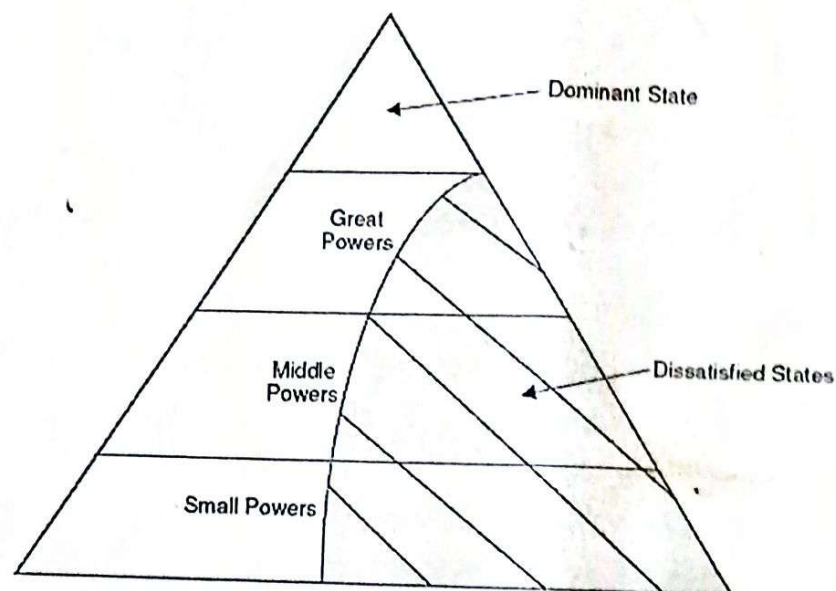
- a) Indian army day was recently celebrated on 15th January 2023. The mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security, defend the nation from external aggression and internal threats, and maintain peace and security within its borders. Discuss any 4 types of security that a nation caters to.
- b) From 1962 India's foreign policy finally underwent a major shift from idealism (1947-1962) to strategic realism (1962-1991) due to security pressures from the international and regional systems. What were the four principles India believed in during this period?
- c) From Jawaharlal Nehru's idealism to Narendra Modi's pragmatism, Indian foreign policy has traversed a significant distance. After the second World War one of the major principles of India's Foreign policy was non-alignment. Elucidate what was the non-alignment principle?

Q3. Answer the following questions.

- a) The United States is in a new era of great power competition, but few analysts or policymakers pause to consider which countries count as great powers and perhaps more importantly, why foreign policy makers deconstruct the term explaining the different dimensions of great power status. Determine which seems more effective in the current world: the Democratic Peace Theory or the Balance of Power Theory?

(3 marks)

b)



Interpret the above diagram with respect to the Power Transition theory.

(4 marks)