

# Political Science Semester VI Internal-1 Question Bank

## 1. Power :-

Power is one of the most important instruments in international relations

## 2. Soft Power :-

Soft power plays an important role in the development and enhancement of comprehensive national power

## 3. Collective Security: -

Collective security is a principle in global politics where nations agree to act together to ensure the security of all members against aggression by any one state

## 4. Environmental Pollution: -

There are many types of environmental pollutions Ex. Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Soil Pollution, noise pollution etc.

## 5. Human Rights:

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.

## 6. Terrorism

The calculated use of violence or threat of violence to inculcate fear. Terrorism is intended to coerce or intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

## 7. Unipolarity

Unipolarity in international politics denotes distribution of power in which one state exercises most of the military, economic, political and cultural influence

## 8. Polarity in International Relations IR

Polarity in international relations is any of the various ways in which power is distributed within the international system. It describes the nature of the international system at any given period of time.

## 9. Elements of power

Geography, Population, Education, Health, Morale, Natural Resources and Economic power are the elements of power

## 10. Bipolarity

Bipolarity denotes a basis structure in the international relations when it is dominated by two powers

1. Who developed the concept of power for the first time \_\_\_\_\_ (Joseph Nye)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the totality of influence over the actions and minds of other men (Power)
3. Power is not a thing. It is part of a relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ (Two individuals)
4. Balance of power means \_\_\_\_\_ (checking power with power)
5. Alliances are most commonly used devices of the balance of \_\_\_\_\_ (power system)
6. Soft power rests on the ability to shape the preferences of \_\_\_\_\_ (others)
7. Joseph Nye, a Neo-liberal political thinker classified power into forms \_\_\_\_\_ (hard power and soft power)
8. Prof Morgenthau definition of collective security is based on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ (one for all and all for one)
9. Bi-polar global structure collapsed by the end of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Cold war)
10. Soft power has always been a key element of \_\_\_\_\_ (leadership)
11. After the World War-II in the world only two powers emerged namely \_\_\_\_\_ (Soviet Union and the USA)
12. Multipolarity means that there are more than \_\_\_\_\_ (two power blocks)
13. Human rights entail both rights and \_\_\_\_\_ (obligations)
14. Human rights are \_\_\_\_\_ (inalienable)
15. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was made on \_\_\_\_\_ (Dec, 10 1948)

16. Han Morgenthav, is an American \_\_\_\_\_ (Political Scientist)
17. Who said all politics is a struggle for power \_\_\_\_\_ (Hans Mortenthav)
18. At present which country has stronger traditional hard power then any other country \_\_\_\_\_ (USA)
19. Population is also another important tangible elemen of \_\_\_\_\_ (National power)
20. A group of oil producing countries have joined together to form a cartel known as \_\_\_\_\_ (OPEC)
21. The soft power, also can be called as \_\_\_\_\_ (Cultural power)
22. Multipolarity is a power structure in an international system in which the system is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ (serval powers)
23. In international politics denotes distribution of power \_\_\_\_\_ ( unipolarity)
24. Bi polarity denotes a basic structure in the international system when it is dominated by \_\_\_\_\_ (two super powers)
25. \_\_\_\_\_ are those rights which human beings should enjoy (Human Rights)
26. The division of human rights into three generation was introduced by in 1979 by \_\_\_\_\_ (Czech Jurist KarelVasak)
27. "Civil-Political" rights deal with liberty and participation in political life \_\_\_\_\_ (first generation)
28. "Socio-economics" human rights guarantee equal conditions and treatment \_\_\_\_\_ (second generation)
29. Socio-economic human rights began to be recognized by governments after \_\_\_\_\_ (Wordl War II)
30. "Collective-development" rights of peoples and groups held against their respective states align with the fanal tenet of "fraternity" \_\_\_\_\_ (third generation)
31. KarelVasak was a a \_\_\_\_\_ (Czech-French international official and university professor)
32. Collective security can be understood as a \_\_\_\_\_ (security arrangement)
33. Bi-polar global structure collapsed by the end of \_\_\_\_\_ (World War II)
34. Bi-polar politics struggle for a world leadership between \_\_\_\_\_ (Russia and USA)
35. National power has divided the elements of power into \_\_\_\_\_ (Tangible and intangible)
36. Global politics is a dynamic interplay of economic, military and diplomatic strengths among nations \_\_\_\_\_ (Balance of power)
37. Balance of power is as fundamental principle in IR \_\_\_\_\_ (Hans Morgenthav)
38. Both, hard and soft poweris used by states to influence \_\_\_\_\_ (other states)
39. "Power is psychological relationship between those who exercise it and those over who it is exercised \_\_\_\_\_ (Hans Morgenthav)
40. Hans Morgenthav was a \_\_\_\_\_ (German-Americal Jurist and Political scientist)