PART-I (MCQS)  MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

PART-II  MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.  
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. 
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. 
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. 
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II

Q. No. 2. Amongst the Congress, the Judiciary, and the Executive branches of the United States Government, which one of the government branches is much more powerful and why? Elaborate through the prism of the US Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances systems. (20)

Q. No. 3. Even though the Great Britain and the United States of America fought a Revolutionary War in the 1770s and the War of 1812, how did the two powers come closer in the later parts of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries? Elaborate. (20)

Q. No. 4. How did the American-Spanish War in 1898 raise the United States status as one of the leading world powers? (20)

Q. No. 5. After the end of WWI (1914-1918), why the US President Woodrow Wilson failed to convince the US Congress to become part of the League of the Nations despite his longstanding efforts for the creation of this International Organization through the prism of his Fourteen Points? (20)

Q. No. 6. In the wake of the WWII (1939-1945), two major powers the US and the Soviet Union emerged constituting a bipolar system. Elaborate conceptually if the bipolar world remained more peaceful and stable than the multi-polar word in the pre-World Wars era. (20)

Q. No. 7. Since the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949, why the United States desires to further expand NATO? Elaborate opportunities and challenges for the expansion of the NATO. (20)

Q. No. 8. The tectonic plates of international politics seem to shift away from Europe to the Asia-Pacific region, which the U.S. President Barak Obama had termed as a “pivot to Asia” or “rebalancing” strategy. In the light of changing geo-strategic environment, how could you see the rise of China vis-à-vis the U.S. geo-strategic interests in the Asia-Pacific region? (20)