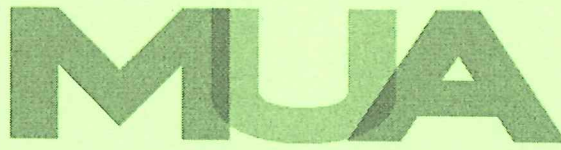


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**CERTIFICATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**  
**CERTIFICATE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND**  
**DIPLOMACY**

**CIR 100 : FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND  
DIPLOMACY**

**DATE: 3<sup>rd</sup> APRIL 2023**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

## QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the anarchy of the international system, the most reliable brake on the power of one state is the power of other states. The term **balance of power** refers to the general concept of one or more states' power being used to balance that of another state or group of states. Balance of power can refer to any ratio of power capabilities between states or alliances, or it can mean only a relatively equal ratio. Alternatively, balance of power can refer to the *process* by which counterbalancing coalitions have repeatedly formed in history to prevent one state from conquering an entire region.

The theory of balance of power argues that such counterbalancing occurs regularly and maintains the stability of the international system. The system is stable in that its rules and principles stay the same: state sovereignty does not collapse into a universal empire. This stability does not, however, imply peace; it is rather a stability maintained by means of recurring wars that adjust power relations.

Alliances (to be discussed shortly) play a key role in the balance of power. Building up one's own capabilities against a rival is a form of power balancing, but forming an alliance against a threatening state is often quicker, cheaper, and more effective. In the Cold War, the United States encircled the Soviet Union with military and political alliances to prevent Soviet territorial expansion. Sometimes a particular state deliberately becomes a balancer (in its region or the world), shifting its support to oppose whatever state or alliance is strongest at the moment. Britain played this role on the European continent for centuries, and China played it in the Cold War.

But states do not always balance against the strongest actor. Sometimes smaller states "jump on the bandwagon" of the most powerful state; this has been called *bandwagoning* as opposed to balancing. For instance, after World War II, a broad coalition did not form to contain U.S. power; rather, most major states joined the U.S. bloc. States may seek to balance threats rather than raw power; U.S. power was greater than Soviet power but was less threatening to Europe and Japan (and later to China as well). Furthermore, small states create variations on power-balancing themes when they play off rival great powers against each other. For instance, Cuba

during the Cold War received massive Soviet subsidies by putting itself in the middle of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry. Other small states may, for domestic reasons, fail to mobilize to balance against threats.

In the post-Cold War era of U.S. dominance, balance-of-power theory would predict closer relations among Russia, China, and even Europe to balance U.S. power. And indeed, Russian-Chinese relations improved dramatically in such areas as arms trade and demilitarization of the border. French leaders have even criticized U.S. "hyperpower." But in recent years, with U.S. power seemingly stretched thin in Afghanistan and Iraq, its economy also weak and Chinese power on the rise, more countries are balancing against China and fewer against the United States. In 2012-2013, Japan struck military agreements with former enemies South Korea and the Philippines and reaffirmed its U.S. ties, in response to China's growing power.

World public opinion also reflects shifts in the balance of power. In 2003, as the Iraq war began, widespread anti-American sentiment revealed itself in Muslim countries. In Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey, and Nigeria—containing half of the world's Muslims—more than 70 percent worried that the United States could become a threat to their own countries, a worry shared by 71 percent of Russians. A survey of 38,000 people in 44 nations showed a dramatic drop in support for the United States from 2002 to 2003.

#### **Required**

- a) In reference to the case study, discuss the nature of the balance of power  
(10 Marks)
- b) Describe the scope of International relations as shown in the case study  
(10 Marks)
- c) What principles of realism are evident in the case study above  
(10 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

Discuss how globalization is likely to impact the future of International relations

**(10 Marks)**

**QUESTION THREE**

Describe the nature of the International System.

**(10 Marks)**

**QUESTION FOUR**

Examine the concept of Morality in International Relations

**(10 marks)**

**QUESTION FIVE**

Discuss the origin and development of diplomacy in International Relations

**(10 Marks)**

**QUESTION SIX**

- a) Highlight the role of the media in International Relations **(5 marks)**
  
- b) With appropriate examples, distinguish between formal and informal Diplomacy **(5 marks)**