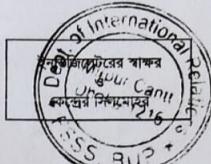


বাংলাদেশ ইউনিভার্সিটি অব প্রফেশনালস

M- 18135920

সকলন ধরণ
..... A



অতিরিক্ত উত্তরপত্রের সংখ্যা.....টি

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পরীক্ষার্থীগণের জন্য নির্দেশাবলি

১। পরীক্ষার্থীগণকে উত্তরপত্রের বহিরাবরণ অথবা অন্য কোনো ছান্দো তাহাদের নাম লিখিবার নিষেধ করা যাইতেছে। এদি কোনো পরীক্ষার্থী এইক্ষণ করেন তবে তাহার উত্তরপত্র মূল্যায়ন করা হবে না।

২। প্রত্যেক পরীক্ষার্থী উত্তরপত্রের বহিরাবরণের উপর তাহার পরিকার রোল নম্বর, বিইউপির রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বর ও শিক্ষাবর্ষ অবস্থার সময় এবং বিইউপির রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বর ও শিক্ষাবর্ষ বা লিখেন তবে তাহার উত্তরপত্র মূল্যায়ন না হওয়াতে পারে।

৩। যখন একাধিক উত্তরপত্র ব্যবহৃত হইতে তখন প্রত্যেক অতিরিক্ত উত্তরপত্র সরবরাহের সাথে তাহা মূল উত্তরপত্রের সহিত সংযোজন করিতে হইবে এবং সকল কর্তৃত অতিরিক্ত উত্তরপত্রের বহিরাবরণের উপর পরীক্ষার্থী আত্মর রোল নম্বর এবং বিইউপির রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বর ও শিক্ষাবর্ষ লিখিবে।

৪। কোনো পৃথক কাগজ খসড়া ব্যবহারের জন্য দেওয়া হইবে না এবং এই জন্য অন্য কোনো কাগজও আবিষ্ট হইবে না। কোনো পরীক্ষার্থীকে আলাদা কাগজের দেখা দেনে তাহাকে বহিরাব করা হইবে। যে উত্তরপত্র দেওয়া হইয়াছে তাহাকেই সম্মত কর্তৃত হইবে এবং পৃষ্ঠাগুলি দেখা যাইবে না। যে উত্তরপত্র দেওয়া হইবে তার অব্যাহৃত নামিল কর্তৃত হইবে, ইহা অন্যান্য ঘারে বস্তু করা যাইবে না। তবে প্রয়োজনবোধে অতিরিক্ত উত্তরপত্র দেওয়া হইবে। প্রয়োজন তত্ত্ব এক পৃষ্ঠা না লিখিবা উত্তর পৃষ্ঠাগুলি লিখিবেন। উত্তরপত্রের কয়েকটা পৃষ্ঠা খসড়া ব্যবহার করা যাইবার করা যাইতে পারে। তবে যদি এইরূপ খসড়া কাচ শেষ হইয়া যাইবে তখন প্রত্যেক পৃষ্ঠার উপর হাতে নিয়ে অশ পর্যন্ত দেখা টানিয়া কাটিয়া দিতে হইবে।

৫। পরীক্ষা কর হইবার আধা দুর্দশ পর কোনো পরীক্ষার্থকে পরীক্ষাকে প্রাপ্ত করিতে দেওয়া হইবে না।

৬। প্রয়োজনের অধিক সংখ্যক উত্তর মূল্যায়ন করা হইবে না। পরীক্ষার্থী কোনো উত্তর কাটিয়া দিলে ইহা মূল্যায়ন করা হইবে না।

৭। প্রত্যেকের উপর পরীক্ষার্থীগণকে কোনো কিছু লিখিতে নিষেধ করা হইতেছে।

৮। কোনো বিষয়ে লিখিতক্ষণে নির্দেশ না দাখিলে সে হলে পরীক্ষার্থীগণকে প্রধান পরিদর্শকের সিদ্ধান্ত মানিয়া ঢলিতে হইবে।

৯। অশ্রূপতা বিলি করিবার পর এক দুটা অতিরিক্ত না হওয়া পর্যন্ত পরীক্ষার্থীগণকে পরীক্ষার কক্ষ ত্যাগ করিতে দেওয়া হইবে না।

১০। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের পরীক্ষার বিধান অনুযায়ী যে সমস্ত পরীক্ষার্থী সম্পর্কে অসনুশাপ্য অবস্থান অথবা বিশৃঙ্খল কাজ করার রিপোর্ট পাওয়া যাইবে তাহাদের বিষয়ে আইন অনুযায়ী শাস্তিমূলক ব্যবস্থা এবং এই করা হইবে।

১১। পরীক্ষার হলে ধূমপান বিশেষভাবে নিষিদ্ধ।

১২। পরীক্ষার হলে যোগাইল ক্ষেমসহ যে কোনো অনন্যযোগ্য ইলেক্ট্রনিক ডিভাইস বহন ও ব্যবহার সম্মুখ নিষিদ্ধ।

২০ পৃষ্ঠার মূল উত্তরপত্র

পরীক্ষক কর্তৃক পুরণীয়

প্রাপ্ত নম্বর	প্রদত্ত নম্বর
১	
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১০	
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১৩	
১৪	
মোট	

পরীক্ষকের স্বাক্ষর

নিরীক্ষকের স্বাক্ষর

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bangla ategon Anb. no: 01 (053)

The role of communication and signalling
in Diplomacy

Communication is one of the logically
necessary conditions for the existence
of IR, without communication, diplomacy
can not possible at all, as the diploma-

cy is often defined in terms of commun-

cation. "Diplomacy has been under-

stood as a regulated process of commun-

cation (Constantinou, 1996). Diplomacy has bee-

n characterized as "negotiations between

political entities which acknowledge
each other's independence."

To communicate, diplomats send signals intended to convey messages to their counterparts. As signals have no inherent meaning, the message actually conveyed is a matter of decoding and interpretation by the receivers.

Diplomatic signalling is verbal as well as nonverbal. The meaning of verbal signals do depend both upon a and nonverbal signaling may not be immediately obvious to the uninitiated observer, but require interpretation or decoding. The meaning does no

reside in the message itself but being produced in interactive processes between senders and receivers. Diplomatic communication includes both the words and actions; silence and inactivity.

Verbal Communication:

There has always been a tendency to develop a "lingua franca" of diplomacy. The linguistic plurality cannot be exploited for signalling purposes. The professional diplomatic language is characterized by courtesy, non-redundancy and

constructive ambiguity. The diplomacy involves communication between political units that are often separated by different languages. As multilateral diplomacy represents a linguistic challenge, but has also generated creative solutions. Both words and non-silences send messages here in diplomatic communication.

Nonverbal communication

Nonverbal signals have the advantage of capturing the attention of a wider audience and of allowing greater

flexibility and deniability than verbal messages (Cohen, 1987). It refers to diplomatic body language, which encompasses a wide variety of behaviors, ranging from personal gestures to the manipulation of military forces. Nonverbal signals are used when explicit verbal signals are politically inconceivable.

Example: Yom Kippur War in the Middle East, in 1973, where three days before the war started, Soviet dependents and civilian personnel were hurriedly evacuated from Syria and Egypt.

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It ranges from the personal gestures,
via meeting (and travel) logistics,
to the manipulation of military forces

The Protocol provides a convenient
medium for the signaling. The
"Coercive diplomacy" involves the threat
of limited use of force. Both the
actions and non-actions send
messages in diplomatic communication.

Clarity versus Ambiguity:

The tension between the need for
clarity and the incentives for ambiguity
impels diplomats to spend much

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time and effort on the formulation
and interpretation of signals. The
carefully crafted ambiguity can be
constructive, but frequently ambiguity
is destructive. Nonverbal signals tend
to be more ambiguous than verbal
ones. Diplomats tend to say both
less and more than they intend.

The impact of Technology:

The technology changes affecting diploma-
tism primarily concerned the speed
of communication. It challenges the
privileged role of diplomats in trans-
border communication
and endanger flexibility.

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addressing the question of how
diplomatic signaling is received.

There is no paradigmatic approach
to diplomatic communication. Actually
there has a lot of applicable

analytical tools and ample room

for more theory-driven, systematic

studies of diplomatic communication

but need clearcut writing enough

"theory has been abandoned, but the

critique is going left."

"Communication is to diplomacy as blood is
to the human body. Whenever communication
ceases the body of international politics,
the process of diplomacy, is dead, and
the result is violent conflict or atrophy"
(Tran, 1987:8). Communication is must
to diplomacy, there have been used
different analytical tools. The "discre-
tive approaches focus on diplomatic
signaling; Grame's theoretically inspired
analyses; "Semioticsans" emphasize the
arbitrarity nature of signs and symbols,
"cognitive theory" is useful in
individual reproduction by a method.

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word do Ansupnosos prasambo

Warriors and Merchant Diplomacy

The warrior theory of diplomacy, based on the concept of foreign policy and diplomacy as "part of a military campaign, or at best, autumn maneuvers" (Nicholson, 1939).

The warrior theory emphasizes

"power politics, national prestige, status, precedence and glamor".

There the purpose of negotiation

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is victory and loss

"Merchant Diplomacy" - a model of diplomatic theory, view of diplomacy as an aid to peaceful commerce among individuals and nations.

This approach emphasizes "profit over power" and no "power politics" instead of power politics.

depending on "conciliation, compromise and credit" to enable reasonable men to find a middle point

that represents a sound and just agreement.

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business deal from both sides.

North's escapades in Iran contra
exemplify what Nicholson calls the
"warrior or heroic" theory of
diplomacy. Nicholson used pre-war
Germany as his model of heroic
diplomacy.

Nicholson focuses on British
old-school soldiers of "thick" or
diplomacy as a model of the other
great current of diplomatic
theory, the "mercantile or shop-

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"mercantile" view of diplomacy. Much

American diplomacy has always
been based in pragmatism and
encompassed both "warrior" and
"mercantile" currents of diplomacy,
alternating or combining them

The Reagan presidency emphasized
the warrior ideal until Iran-
contra brought that approach

into disrepute.

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Russian diplomacy under Vladimir

Vladimir Putin

Russian diplomacy is based on
the following method to accommodate

"traditional realist" assumptions
during the reign of Vladimir

Putin, those assumptions are
appropriately linked to real politiku

This refers to the emphasis on
zero-sum competition to influence

relations between nations rather
than mutually establishing

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cooperative relations. Russia's
awareness of cultural differences

and the determination of its
country's destiny to make Russia

a "global power" that is at odds

with the West. The current

Russian government as a whole
has a traditional view of

international relations, continuing
to develop foreign policy on a

realist basis, namely the struggle

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force powers between nations rather than an emphasis on liberal thinking that leads to cooperation and soft power.

Modern Russian diplomacy tended to be focused on relations with Western countries, i.e. the US and the EU. At the same time, interstate cooperation with former Soviet republics and CIS countries carried

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a lot of weight. Successively, as modern Russian diplomacy is evolving, it is easier in "Eastern vector" as well as engagement in projects that are run by multilateral organisations and international organisations. Russia started to gain ground. Putin is concerning geopolitics and the security sector. It's attitude towards NATO in terms of security in the North

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shows other conditions of anarch that occurs and the balance of power that Russia is trying to do to rule the country and its allies. The military capabilities of countries that tend to attack in this condition also make them have to counteract the military capabilities of other countries. Russia's desire of influence high for the

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bipolar or multipolar system to break world domination. Putin's attempt to include Ukraine in the EAU was not merely vain. Instead, the supremacy of central power has been affirmed across the Russian Federation. Russia itself has been as a global power as one of the bigger and more active geopolitical and military players.

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Ans. no 04
Analytical

The origins and evolution of
diplomacy; importance

Diplomacy is the subject
of constant changes, rather
than major shifts constituting
a new form.
According to Harold Nicholson,

Diplomacy is the management
of international relations by
means of negotiations; the method by

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which these relations are adjusted
and managed by ambassadors and
envoys the business or art of

diplomats".
Date: 25.02.2021

(a) 20th century

Diplomacy is a basic means by which
a nation seeks to secure the goals
of its national interest.

In the 1960s and 1970s onwards:
The decline in the decision-making
power of ambassadors but the
widening of their area of
competence through economic and
commercial diplomacy.

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There had the greater use of personal diplomacy. There the burden created of diplomacy was multilateral diplomacy, with its accompanying growth in the use of specialists.

There had the proliferation of international community, the growing number of visits and treaties, the declining influence of the head of the states.

In the period, the period was decolonization period, so there

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invented new kinds of relations, though the greater use of personal diplomacy took place on the time.

The growth of news media in diplomacy also started from the early 1990s onwards. The period had unstable and fluid international system. There the established diplomatic procedures have been exploited for distinctly undiplomatic ends.

There has started diplomacy

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over clandestine nuclear programs in the "age of deception". There has started the implication of informal e-diplomacy for diplomatic management and records ; the "economic diplomacy"; "Network diplomacy" and "cross - regional groupings". The influence of social media has progressed from the period.

The organized diplomacy is a basic means by which a nation

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seeks to secure the goals of its national interests.

The SARS COV-2 virus that induced pandemic has impacted the functioning of diplomacy:

In the pandemic era, the international diplomats accustomed to traveling from capital to capital found themselves stuck in a never-ending stream of "Digital Diplomacy" through the internet connections, which has termed as the "Virtual diplomacy".

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The virtual formats diplomats found of some silver lining to online negotiations is not all so

- i) Through this it ensures the easier and quicker way to negotiate.
- ii) It is more personal and spreads less information. So it doesn't generate a verbatim transcript-based report.
- iii) There has the option of the visual mode and wait about immediate correction of a mistake or if there's a misunderstanding on a statement.
- iv) There has the opportunity to extract an immediate response.

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base from the party at the other side.

- v) It can be very effective to ease the tension between the two hostile or unfriendly states when any of them or both -
 - Go through political change
 - Natural or man-made disasters
 - Change in leadership.

Though there has some issues against cyber security or others that's so difficult to withdraw so on, but this type of diplomacy is very effective during the pandemic era.

Ans. no 0.1 (b) to 160

As a Bangladeshi diplomat, who engaged in mediating a long term reconciliation between India and Pakistan, the evaluation of Gen Bajwa's statements;

There has some organizing questions for the statement:
b) Dispute or deal:

There should have the clear concept and tools to extract the maximum potential value

out of such deal making statement

i) More than two parties
lead to partition of resources
The well-specified negotiating parties jointly decide the outcomes of negotiations and etc.

ii) In a negotiation, the negotiators want to establish a reputation for toughness that is designed for long-term rather than short term rewards.

evolve better negotiation

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- Am. Ref ID: b1
- iv) These linkages are affected or not that should be analyzed
 - v) The statement has to analyze the number of threats that are possible and credible.
 - vi) The statement is time-constrained on time-related conts - that should analyze
 - vii) There should also analyze their group norms, the external helpers presence and etc no on.

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In some cases, the statement may present a tension between tactics and that create the joint value and tactics that are designed to claim the individual value. Through the analysis of these questions, the bilateral relations should continue as positive patterns and as a third party mediator from government of Bangladesh,

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Bangladesh should have an
intellectual impact in
mediating a long term
reconciliation between

India - Pakistan.