

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
& WORLD HISTORY**

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name Digvijay Bodke

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 11/10/2015Signature Dbodke

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

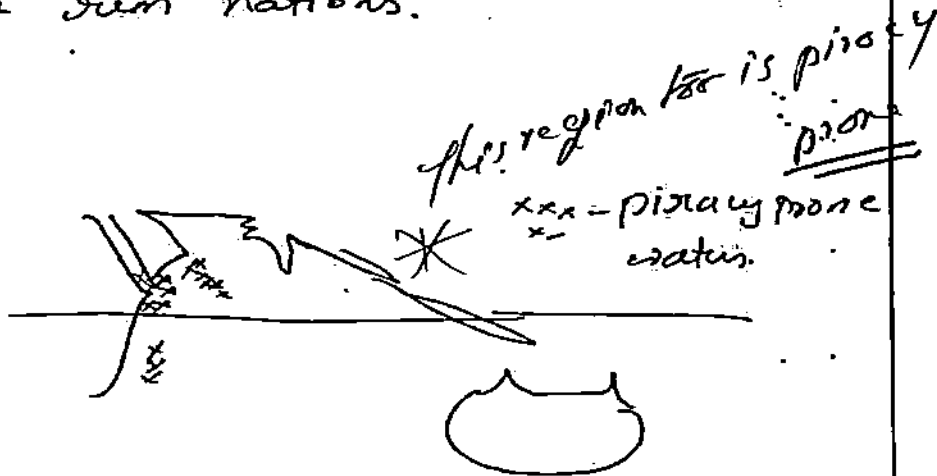
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Q1. What are the main goals of 'Indian Ocean Rim Association'? Critically evaluate its relevance in context of increasing piracy in the Indian Ocean waters? (12.5 Marks)

9

Indian Ocean Rim Association has following main goals:

- Countering piracy in Indian ocean.
- Ensuring Maritime security in the ocean.
- Ensuring free flow of trade along sea lanes of communication.
- Ensuring collective security among the rim nations.



The Rim association has become more important in the context of piracy in the ocean because:

- The instances & capacities of pirates mainly emanating from Somalia has increased.
- Indian ocean forms crucial trade lines ~~are~~ between ~~eastern~~ & Eastern hemisphere ~~regions~~ ~~major~~ ~~trade~~ ~~lines~~

• Moreover, the trade of oil from West Asia to rest of the world depends upon peaceful Indian ocean waters. Hence energy security of nations demands increased role of OIM association.

• The incapacity of weak governments in East Africa to curb piracy means that such multilateral institutions & forums have to counter it through joint efforts.

• Given the geo-strategic location of Indian ocean, any major power would like to keep it piracy free.

Hence in the context of increasing piracy in the Indian ocean, the Indian Ocean Rim Association has got increased relevance since such efforts to counter piracy by it have a bearing on trade, energy security & geopolitics of nations.

Freedom
of the seas
insignificant
role played
by OR-ARC
in handling
piracy

refer back

Q2. How the Indian Diaspora can help India in improving higher education and R&D? Suggest some measures to further utilize this important resource. (12.5 Marks)

6-5

India, having one of the largest diaspora in the world has benefitted a lot through their contribution in social sector. In improving higher education & R&D, they've played an important role:

- Indian diaspora especially in western nations have formed a crucial link between for enabling collaboration between domestic & foreign universities.
- They've invested directly in several R&D programmes in India.
- After returning back home, diaspora has opened many higher education institutes & R&D labs (eg: in Mumbai).
- Indian diaspora often form the political class in other nations. ~~It~~ This has led to several inter-governmental MoUs on co-operation & collaboration in higher education. eg: Recent education programmes by U.S & Australia in India.

To further utilise this important resource for improving our higher education, following can be done:

- Provide forum for meeting between Indian diaspora & leaders in higher education sector to discuss challenges & prospects.
- Make friendly visa norms (recent steps like merging OCI & PIO scheme) for effective collaboration.
- Indian government should provide a list of sectors & areas where R&D is essential aligned to market needs, along with clarity on procedures & routes. To reduce red-tapism to tap investments in this sector.

Hence enabled measures can transform India into a knowledge economy with the help of our diaspora.

referral

Focus on the
proper ecosystem
to invest
cost of doing
business in
India

Q3. What is the significance of recent UAE visit of Indian Prime Minister?
(12.5 Marks)

Q

Recent visit by Indian Prime Minister to UAE has following significance:

A] Economic significance:

- UAE forms a nation with large Indian diaspora. Hence ^{source} is a source of remittance to India.
- India imports crude oil from UAE, hence important for our energy security. Given the instability in West Asia, UAE a relatively stable nation, can provide assured supplies.
- UAE is a destination/source of investments for many Indian companies, hence economic relations run deep.

B] Defence significance:

- Although no defence deals were signed, UAE being a sea nation in Indian ocean must be a crucial nation for India's maritime safety policy.

Student should be strict about the significance of UAE: to them across the significance of this visit

refer back

9) Strategic significance:

- The co-operation by both nations to curb terrorism signifies India's efforts to eradicate the menace out of Indian territory through global consensus.
- Visiting a Gulf co-operation council [GCC] nation becomes important to balance ties given our increased closeness to Iran.
- It represents India's approach of not letting our diplomatic relations being caught in a zero-sum game (in this case India-Gulf nation-Pakistan triangle)

~~This~~ This visit also emphasised on people to people contacts signifying our increased diplomatic manoeuvres in West Asia & also to an extent pressured Pakistan to curb terrorism targeting India.

Q4. What were the necessary pre-conditions for Industrial Revolution to take place? What advantages did Britain had over other countries regarding these conditions, as it emerged as the biggest beneficiary of Industrial Revolution? (12.5 Marks)

U-5

Following pre-conditions are necessary for Industrial Revolution to take place:

- Raw material availability like coal, iron.
- Capital availability
- Sea-ports for export & import.
- Research & development & scientific class.
- Necessity
- Political support.
- Labour supply at low cost

Britain was the first nation which witnessed Industrial revolution & it had following advantages over other countries:

- Britain had a Parliamentary democracy unlike other monarch ruled nations. This led to quicker adoption of progressive ideas & technology.
- The British government encouraged capitalistic societies like Royal Society of London which funded scientists for research.

- Capital was readily available due to developed banking system of London.
- Britain had well developed ports & ship industry enabling easier imports of raw materials for industry.
- Raw material was amply available in the form of coal in Birmingham, Midland Basin & Scottish highlands. & iron ore in southern & northern parts.
- Britain was relatively populous & hence cheap labour supply was available easily especially after women & children were made to work in factories.
- Necessity for the revolution was provided by the aspirational British society seeking to increase its trade & stature in the world.

Hence Britain was a forerunner in the race for Industrial revolution.

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unit

Q

Q5. What are the economic and geo-political implications of the mega project called 'Trans-Pacific Partnership' spearheaded by the United States? Enumerate some of the differences which arose in the latest meeting of the potential members of the proposed agreement. (12.5 Marks)

The Trans-Pacific Partnership is a Regional Trade Bloc involving the Asian nations of the Pacific Ocean.

It has following economic implications:

- It is expected to boost global trade in a subdued trade atmosphere.
- It is expected to facilitate global investments of over \$600 billion giving global growth a filip.
- It is expected to raise employment rates in the participating nations.
- It is expected to shift global trade weight towards Pacific ocean from current Indian & Atlantic ocean.
- Since India is not included, it means a possibility of being left out of major trade & global production networks.

Following are the geo-political implications:

- It deliberately avoids including China despite China being a major economy, thus signifying that TPP is another aspect of US 'pivot to Asia' policy.

• It therefore shifts China's attention to Eurasia & Indian ocean as seen by its One-Belt, One Road initiative.

These projects have potential to reduce India's influence in Indian-ocean by encircling it with Chinese military bases.

• It signifies US attempts to increase its influence in Pacific Ocean, ~~thus~~ to especially China's neighbour, thus could strain US-China relations.

• It also signifies perceived shift of South America towards US.

Recent differences in the latest meeting arose over the issues of tariffs, IPR standards & other trade standards to be maintained.

highlight the differences especially of prominent members like Canada etc

refer link

Q6. What are the probable advantages of setting up the New Development Bank and the 'Contingent Reserves Arrangement' in the BRICS? How will it affect India? (12.5 Marks)

12.5

New Development Bank & Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) set by BRICS nations has following advantages:

- It will provide funds for filling infrastructure deficit in developing nations.
- It will provide an alternative from conditionalities imposed by Bretton Woods institutions for funding, hence better reflect needs of nations.
- CRA can help resolve short term liquidity crisis in nations.
- NDB & CRA signify shift of economic balance of power towards developing nations.
- NDB & CRA can provide funds to a nation without asking the nation to change its strategic alignment (as after imposed by Bretton Woods institutions), hence will be good for global peace.
- Since all 5 nations have equal votes there, possibility of domination by one nation is ruled out.

It will affect India in following ways:

- India having the 1st Presidency in NDB can provide India cheap infrastructural funding.
- They ~~so~~ reinforce India's position on global multipolar world.
- NDB ~~&~~ improves India's ^{image} position among developing nations (improves image of BRICS for that matter).
- ~~CRA~~ India can provide leverage funding by NDB with voting share to increase investments in neighbourhood & gain geo-political advantage.

Since NDB & CRA represents emerging strength of developing nations & signifies the need for reforms in Western led global governance institutions.

Q7. Global history is a canvas of conflicts and wars only. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Global history is portrayed as canvas of conflicts (wars only) because it is often the wars which determine the future of the world.
eg: World War II shaped the present global scenario.

However one must not forget that global history has other important aspects such as trade, cultural exchanges, aspirations of man etc which've shaped the present world we see today.

Trade was an important aspect of global history because it led to discovery of new places & through sea explorations. Moreover, it lay the basis for modern economical ties between nations.

~~Trade led to increased~~
eg: Trade induced imperialism led to developing countries being apprehensive about free trade at WTO.

Trade led to increased people to people contact cultural exch-

angles therein led to the present distribution of world ethnicity & races. eg: India's wide exchange with outside world has led to it being called melting pot of world civilization having huge ethnic & racial ^(linguistic) diversity.

Global history is also affected by man's aspirations & his geography.

eg ① The ~~to~~ Mongols invaded Central Asia, East Europe & South Asia because the grasslands started drying.

② The natural geographic advantage led to Britain being a sea power.

③ The tribesmen were content & less aspirational, hence had limited influence on outside world.

Hence global history is a canvas of wars, conflicts, treaties, cultures, trade, aspirations, geography & all other aspects of man's life.

Good

Q8. Explain and elaborate the India's concerns with developments in Nepal regarding new Constitution. (125 Marks)

9

Nepal adopted its constitution in October 2015 & India has following concerns with respect to developments in Nepal regarding the New constitution:

- The increasing violence in Nepal post violence between the Madhesi, Tharu groups of the plain region & elite groups of Pahadi (Hill) region.
- India's concerns emanate because these people are ethnically & culturally related to Indian population in UP & Bihar, hence domestic constituencies have a role in India's stand.
- The New constitution is seemed to be against Madhesi plain area people in the demarcation of federal provinces, which has ensured majority of plain area people only in 1 province.
- The concerns are also with respect to allocation of seats to plains area

Parliament. Terai region despite having about 50% of the population has got only about 35% of the seats, rest being allotted to Pahadi region.

The concerns are also over the reservation policy, wherein some elite Pahadi groups have been included & genuinely backward Terai groups have been excluded.

India is also concerned over the backtracking of Nepal over its promises in 2008 when the constitution framing exercise began.

Thus the constitution of Nepal has strained India-Nepal ties to an extent

focus on the
ensuing or danger
to possibility
of spill over
in India

refer back

Q9. Enumerate the collective efforts at global and regional level to check the violence perpetrated by the Islamic State (IS). What are the dangers arising from the IS to India? (12.5 Marks)

Following efforts are taken at ^{regional} global levels to counter Islamic state (IS)

- U.S has formed a coalition against IS which is involved in airstrikes on IS territories.
- Nations have committed to increase counter-terrorism measures.
- At a regional level, the South Asian nations ^{like India} have entered into agreements with global other countries to fight terrorism.
- Many countries have declared IS a banned organization & imposed financial sanction against its members.
- Nations have increased cooperation between respective intelligence agencies to counter IS.

IS has following dangers for India:

- India & having world's substantial Muslim population could see them joining IS in W

- Success of IS could raise hopes & encourage similar terrorist organisations in India, thus an internal security challenge.
- IS operates in West Asia, which is crucial for our oil imports. Thus it could impact our energy security.
- IS could be used by Pakistan to increase terrorist attacks in India.
- IS spreads its propaganda on social media, thus could trigger riots.

refer back

Hence it becomes important for India to counter dangers of IS through active monitoring of social media, appeal by religious leaders to not believe in extremism, strengthening capacities of local police & non-polarisation of voters during election.

Q10. More than the colonization of Africa, it was the sudden decolonization, which destroyed it. Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

Q) Africa known as the dark continent due to its relative unknown nature was quickly colonised by European nations for slave trade, increased markets with raw materials. While this led to their exploitation in many ways, its sudden decolonisation post the Second World War destroyed it truly because:

- The European nations left without effective transfer of power to any national government. This has led to perpetual civil wars which are still ravaging the continent e.g. civil war in Sudan, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone etc..
- The European countries left Africa without genuine demarcation of boundaries. This has led to conflicts between nations over flawed boundaries which didn't reflect any actual divide rather reflected greed of European nations.

boundaries.

• Sudden decolonisation led to ultra chaos & without effective political system developed paved way for dictators to rule for long years. ex: Burkina Faso, Namibia, Zaire were all ruled by dictators.

• This has led to protests against such authoritarian rule leaders & instabilities, affecting their economies. It has also repelled foreign investments in African nation.

Hence sudden decolonisation of Africa truly destroyed Africa in the sense that it created conditions for chaos & civil wars.

Focus on aspect like

- ① lack of resources / feeding
- ② lack of experience in government
- ③ lack of political consciousness

refer back

Q11. What is the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol? Why did Russia, Japan and Canada withdrew from the agreement and what are the implications of it? (12.5 Marks)

Q
Kyoto protocol signed in 1997 aimed at reducing carbon emissions, initially was active upto 2010. The second commitment period is post 2010 period wherein the various mechanisms of Kyoto Protocol such as Clean development Mechanisms, Joint implementation etc would operate.

Russia, Japan & Canada withdrew from the agreement because they believed ^{Kyoto protocol} places responsibility only on developed nations whereas as so called developing nations like China, India have turned out to be one of the largest emitters of Green house gases. Thus, they demanded a more "fairer" agreement.

Following are the implications of these countries withdrawing from 2nd commitment period.

- It places focus & pressure on developing nations like China & India to cut emissions, ~~It also~~ ^{thus} committing even developing nations to reduce emissions.
- It weakens the concept of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).
- It weakens the fight against climate change.
- By pressurising developing nations to undertake cuts, it can restrict their developmental space & ~~so~~ weaken fight against poverty in such nations.

Thus such a stand by developed nations could undermine global efforts to reduce green house gas emission.

refer link

Q12. Russian proposal of 'Eurasian Economic Union' has the potential to change the regional strategic and economic matrices if it can overcome its challenges. Discuss. (125 Marks)

4

Eurasian Economic Union (EEO)

formed between Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan signifies Russia's attempts to increase economic cooperation & trade ^{among} the former Soviet nations. However it faces following challenges:

- slowing Russian economy due to steep fall in crude oil prices.
- Economic integration of very different economies in size, character & potential.
- Efforts by NATO & EU to expand their influence in Eastern Europe.

However if EEO overcomes these challenges it can change regional matrices through:

A) Strategic Political:

- It will expand Russian influence in its neighbourhood & decrease that of Western nation.
- It could make Eastern Europe a theatre of conflicts between ^{West} & Russia. e.g. Crimea

• It could be a potential step in the revival of USSR.

Q Economic:

• It would increase trade in the region boost growth & employment states.

• It would increase collective voice of these ^{region} ~~actions~~ in trade organisations like WTO.

• It could counter the ongoing Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) & Trans Atlantic Trade Partnership.

• It could ~~be a~~ provide eastern Europe as growth engine in subdued global environment along with Silk road initiative of China.

Hence, EEU has tremendous potential but similar challenges to overcome.

Refer back

Q13. The Integration of Europe couldn't have been completed without the fall of Berlin wall. Elaborate on the role of US President Ronald Reagan and USSR President Gorbachev in the same. (125 Marks)

The fall of Berlin Wall united Western & Eastern Germany which were under U.S & USSR influence respectively. In fact Western & Eastern Europe were divided along ideological blocs of cold war era.

Following role was played by Ronald Reagan & Gorbachev in integration of Europe & Germany:

- They ensured peaceful disintegration of Soviet Union (USSR) so that conflicts between nations could be avoided.
- Both US & USSR agreed to neutral positions in Germany.
- The two Presidents worked to ensure economic integration of Germany since their western & eastern part were following different policies & currencies.
- The two nations Presidents successfully convinced domestic constituencies on their approach & policies.

Hence US President Ronald
Reagan + USSR President Gorbachev
ensured peaceful ^{lyable} integration of
Germany

Highlight the
the role played by
Gorbachev

refer back

Q14. What is the significance of recent 'Motor Vehicles Agreement' (MVA) among India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh? (12.5 Marks)

9/15
The Motor Vehicles Agreement (MVA) or the DBIN agreement ~~is~~ signed under the aegis of SAARC has following significance:

- It increases regional connectivity by allowing foreign (BBIN) trucks & passenger cars to ply on domestic roads.
- Thus, it would boost trade & economic co-operation. eg: It provides Bangladesh with access to markets in Bhutan & Nepal.
- It increases India's connectivity & economic engagement with north-east, thus boosting our Act East policy.
- It ^{increases} ~~provides~~ relevance for SAARC for undertaking a meaningful agreement which until was seen as an impotent organisation by many.
- It helps in increasing people to

people contact ~~but~~ cultural exchange
within the subcontinent.

- BBIN also has the potential to reduce cross border trafficking of drugs & humans by developing effective check posts at border areas.
- BBIN portrays India's ability to navigate through agreements in a troubled region, enhances its global stature & reaffirms its leadership role in South Asia.
- It signifies that India is ready to make compromises for regional integration.

Hence MVA agreement has economic, cultural, political & geo-stratigical significance to be cultivated by further agreements under SAARC regional co-operation.

Boost in tourism

access to Nepal & Bhutan
of seaports of India & Bangladesh

Refer link

9

Q15. What are the proposed benefits of increased ties of India with the Central Asian countries? Enumerate the main obstacles India is facing in enhancing its ties with the Central Asian countries. (12.5 Marks)

India's increased outreach to Central Asian nations has following benefits:

- Hydrocarbon resources:

With India's energy demands bound to increase, India can diversify its supplies given turmoil in West Asia.

- Access to Afghanistan:

Chabahar port coupled with access through Central Asia could help us realise our economic & strategic interests in Afghanistan without depending on an unwilling Pakistan.

- Counter China:

China's forays in the South Asian region are to be countered by similar outreach in its neighbourhood by India.

- Countering terrorism:

Since Central Asian nations face this menace, increased ties for is beneficial for both sides.

Discusses the significance of these countries first

refer to it

Following obstacles are being faced by India in enhancing its ties with Central Asia:

- Lack of infrastructural connectivity with the region coupled with geographical limitations. eg No contiguous boundaries.
- Competition with China:
Since China has both boundaries with them & enormous economic spending power.
- Lack of sustained ties with the region.
- Not so developed trade (except with Kazakhstan)
- Lack of people-to-people contact.

India should shed its neglect of Central Asia & sustain constant efforts & should be seen as delivering on its promises & build trust, increase trade & cultural exchange to reap benefits of our ties.

influence over Vietnam as per what
US called Domino effect. set up a
US backed government in southern
part country. The Communists in
Vietnam seen to be backed by
USSR.

④ Arab-Israeli War (1967) whereas
Arab nations were backed by
USSR & Israel by US.

Hence in a bipolar world,
local conflicts acquired global
character because of nature of
local parties to seek external support
ever-willingness of superpowers to lend
support both to expand their
influence & restrict others' influence.

Referent

Q17. The shift of nomenclature from Indian subcontinent to South Asia reveals that India's neighbours don't merely want to live in shadow of a big brother. Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

4

India's subcontinent consists present day of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal & Sri Lanka was under British control ^{or influence} pre independence. Post partition, new nations emerged & existing ones wanted to come out a separate identity not attached to India. It can be seen by various policies of these nations.

Examples

- A Recent Sri Lanka's shift towards China under the regime of President Rajapaksa reveals desire to shift away from Indian influence.
- Recent appeal by Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka & Maldives to admit China under SAARC because SAARC is seen by them as being dominated by big brother India.
- Recent increased investments in Nepal by China because Nepal wants to decrease its dependence on

How did the nomenclature come to use
↓
Specific objections voiced by different policies

India as it fears blockade as seen in late 1980s. Thus these nations want to expand their political & economic choices.

Thus the shift of nomenclature from Indian subcontinent to South Asia reflects the desire of India's neighbours to dissociate themselves from an Indian identity. Moreover it signifies that the approach of the world towards these nations should not be under the Indian shadow or Indian perspective & thus seek a degree of independence in foreign policy.

Q18. Nationalism was a positive force during 19th century Europe, which led to negative results in 20th century. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

BP

Nationalism was a positive force in 19th century because:

- It led to unification of nations eg: Germany Italy.
- It led to fall of monarchies & advent of democracy in Europe. eg democracy in Austria after the fall of Metternich.
- It ~~introduced~~ ^{reinforced} the concept of nation state which even today governs the global order.
- Nationalism increased the role of power of common people in dealings with surrounding states.
- It brought about a trial error method which fractured constitution of modern Europe.

Nationalism was a negative force during 20th century because:

- It was seen as expanding the influence & control of a nation over the world.
- Nationalism was equated with colonial possession, hence negative

you've critically analyze

peaked in 20th century.

- Such nationalism was one of the cause of World War. ~~eg Kaiser~~ William's Welt politik policy had a role to play in World War I

② Hitler Nationalism led to world war 2.

- Nationalism also led to genocide in 20th century. eg: Anti-Semitism in Europe.

However all was not positive about 19th century nationalism because this period saw countless bloody revolutions eg Chinese war. However compared to impacts in 20th century, 19th century nationalism was indeed a positive one.

Volker
show the
positive
side of
nationalism
in 20th
century.

Q19. How the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor would affect Indian geo-political interests? (12.5 Marks)

(4)
China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) connects Guadar port to Chinas & Kashgar region (has following geo-political impacts on India)

- It passes through Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK), This is a disputed Indian territory. This corridor effectively legitimises Pakistan's control over PoK.
- ~~It~~ Historically Pakistan-China relations were based on common enmity towards India. CPEC provides economic dimension in their relations & thus provide sustainability to their relations leading to the prospect of permanent hostile neighbours for India.
- CPEC is a part of China's strategy to strategically encircle India ~~As per~~ as per string of pearls theory. This would decrease India's influence in her neighbourhood.

• The supply of submarines to Pakistan under this initiative gives Pakistan second strike capability thus India's advantage over Pakistan in nuclear warfare could be neutralised.

• The proposal extended by China of connecting CPEC to Afghanistan could undermine our economic & geopolitical interests here.

∴ This to counter CPEC, India should clearly let its apprehensions known to China & Pakistan & ensure red lines regarding our security are not compromised. ~~How~~ Also CPEC doesn't seem economically viable because of conflict ridden nature of Pakistan, unviable energy projects, protests by people in Balochistan & Gilgit. Moreover India should enhance its own infrastructure to counter China's moves in South Asia.

Refer back

Q20. The US Civil War was not a mere domestic event; it was a major event that had repercussions for entire world. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

4

The U.S. civil war fought between the northern & southern states of U.S had following repercussions for entire world:

- Since slavery was abolished by US, the demand for slaves greatly decreased & brought eventual end of slave trade.
- The prices of cotton & tobacco increased in the aftermath because of decreased supplies from southern states.
- Industrialisation which had received a major boost ~~due to~~ ^{during civil war} arms sale led to US entering the race for colonies worldwide.
- The civil war brought crucial amendments to the U.S constitution (eg: giving franchise to Black people) which laid a foundation & example for future inclusive constitutions of the world.

- Since supplies from southern states were disrupted, European traders sought new locations for plantation agriculture & led to renewed colonialism & migration of labourers to these plantations.
- European businesses started looking for new investment avenues, thus civil war partly led to increased investments in Asian colonies
- Victory of northern states meant their progressive ideas prevailed in the contemporary world.

Hence the U.S civil war although a domestic event affected the world economically, politically & socially.

Demerits:

- ① rise of federalism
- ② with growth of colonies from North America

refer link