



**An Institute for Civil Services**

**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

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**Rank - 240**

**GS Mains  
IR & World History**

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & WORLD HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

| Q.  | Marks | Instructions to Candidate   |
|-----|-------|---|
| 1.  |       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</li><li>• Answer the questions in <b>NOT MORE THAN 200</b> words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</li><li>• Answers must be written in the space provided.</li></ul> <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 KOUSHIK H R

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Remarks

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)

Indian Ocean Rim Association is an association of 20 countries of Indian Ocean Rim,

Main goals are

- Maritime security
- Increasing trade
- Mutual cooperation in various matters
- Increasing communication

With the increasing piracy in Indian Ocean waters, this association can have a great relevance.

- Maritime security is one of its goals & hence all the member states work towards eliminating piracy.
- Members can go for mutual intelligence sharing & provide security in their respective regions.

- Members can go for naval exercises.

Though there is an increased importance of this association, there is not much activity taking place. Also many see this association as anti-China to counter Chinese move in the Indian Ocean.

India must provide more energy to this association as it increases the Indian power in the Indian Ocean given ~~was~~ Chinese trying for the dominance. It would also help in increasing trade & maintaining maritime security as most of our trade takes place through the route.

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)

India has a huge diaspora in many countries which has resulted in India being the largest receiver of remittance.

Indian diaspora can help in improving higher education & R&D in the following ways

- Many are in managerial positions like CEO of big companies like Microsoft, Google etc. They can invest in R&D in India.
- Many Indian origin persons are in academies in renowned foreign universities, they can act as guest lecturers and also involve in tele-education.
- They can share their research experience & can assist the budding scientists in India.
- Indian diaspora can provide scholarship for students.

pursuing higher education.  
Govt must take the following  
measures to utilize the important  
resource of I in the form of  
Indian diaspora.

- More people to people contacts  
through events like Pravasi  
Shrutiya Divas.
- Persuade the benefith so that  
they can invest in R&D and  
higher education.

Indian diaspora has become  
strong both economically & politically  
hence govt must utilize it to  
their maximum benefit.

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

Recently PM visited UAE and it has the following significance:

- Economic

UAE is one of the leading trade partners of India and this visit improved the trade relation as many trade pacts were signed.

- Energy security

UAE is one of the leading oil suppliers to India. ~~for~~ The leaders have agreed to look for possibility of an oil pipeline between the two countries.

- Strategic

→ The whole middle east is struggling from the menace of Islamic terrorism & India and UAE agreed for more cooperation to tackle terrorism.

→ In the recent days China is increasing its influence in UAE.



this visit was needed to address it.

- Investment

UAE has agreed for investing in infrastructure in India.

- Geo-Political

UAE has supported India's candidature for permanent seat in UNSC

- Domestic

• Many experts were criticising India & its leadership as against Muslim. Hence this visit to a Muslim country gave the right message that India & its leadership doesn't discriminate any religion & treats all religions equally.

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)

Britain was the biggest beneficiary of the Industrial Revolution which started in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The necessary pre-conditions were

- Availability of raw materials like coal & iron easily & in abundance
- Labour! - Due to the enclosure act, labour started shifting from agriculture to industry.
- Colonies! - Britain had various colonies like India, Africa, America. They provided cheap raw materials & the market for the finished goods.
- Research & scientific bent of mind of the people facilitated in new technologies like steam engine
- British had the capitalist mentality. Hence they possessed the required capital.

- Well established connectivity like road, rail & inland waterways

Advantages Britain had was

- Easy availability of raw materials which was absent in other countries like France
- Peaceful polity due to glorious revolution. Hence they had a stable government.
- Political unity was present in Britain unlike Germany which was split into various parts.
- Vast colonial expansion. Though France had colonies, British outnumbered them.
- Protectionist policy of other countries due to feudal dominance. This was not seen in Britain.

Britain had many advantages over other countries & hence witnessed Industrial revolution which had both positive & negative outcomes to the world.

- 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. (125 Marks)

USA has spearheaded the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) which is a trade partnership between ASEAN and other Pacific Rim countries.

Such a huge partnership will have both economic & geo-political implications.

### Economic

- It will increase the trade between the partner countries & thus contribute to global GDP.
- Provides huge employment opportunity.
- Trade liberalisation may lead to domestic problems regarding social contributions like subsidy & can hurt the domestic manufacturers.
- Since the trade would be concentrated among member countries, it can hurt other countries like India which had good trade relations with the member countries.

## Geo Political

- Indicates the vi-tory of USA & increase in its influence in the Asia-Pacific as it is in accordance with Obama's Asia First policy
- Countries like India, China are trying to form Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) to compete with TPP.
- If this trend of regional partnership continues, it would defeat the purpose of WTO & undermine its role.

In the latest meeting following differences arose

- Regarding tariff
- Domestic protection
- Funds required for doing necessary changes

It is good that countries are coming together keeping aside their differences but there must be long term plan which would not undermine the world trade.

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)

In the Fortaleza Summit, BRICS leaders finalised the setting up of New Development Bank (NDB) & Contingency Reserve Arrangement (CRA).

It has the following advantages

- Post 2008 financial crisis, World Bank & IMF are not able to provide funds, NDB and CRA can address this issue.
- It can complement the Brettonwood institution as now there is an increased demand for funds & many countries are facing BOP crisis.
- It raises the status of BRICS as an organisation & generates a new confidence to go for more such initiatives.
- It increases the pressure on US & other western countries for the reform of Brettonwood institution.

These developments have the following effects on India

### Positive

- India is in a huge requirement of funds for its infrastructure development & NDB can fulfil it.
- Increases the status of India at the global level.
- With such developments, India can try to sort out its differences with China.
- Increases soft power.

### Negative

- As seen by experts, China's role is dominant in these institutions & mainly in CRA. Hence can undermine India.
- USA can see it with suspicion as it indirectly challenges IMF & WB. USA is a very important partner for India.

These two institutions have lot of advantages for India. India must explain their necessity to USA & also make sure that they don't become a tool for Chinese dominance.

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

World has witnessed many wars & conflicts like the two world wars, many proxy wars between super powers. Recently we are witnessing many conflicts like terrorism, civil wars etc. Looking at all these many opine that the Global history is full of wars & conflicts. It was a canvas which was painted with blood due to war & conflict.

Though world witnessed many wars & conflicts, we can have a blinder eye towards various positive events like ~~glorious revolutions~~

- Glacian revolution which led to the bloodless regime change
- American revolution resulted in modern concepts like democracy
- French revolution led to liberty, equality & fraternity



- Indian independence gave the message of non-violence to the world.

Yes the global history has witnessed many wars & conflicts but it has also witnessed many positive events. We need to learn lessons from those wars & conflicts & make sure that such incidents doesn't repeat in future & need to maximise the positive outcomes.

Q8. Explain and elaborate the India's concerns with developments in Nepal regarding new Constitution. (12.5 Marks)

After many decades of struggle, Nepal promulgated its new constitution.

The concerns raised by India regarding the new constitution are

- Federal issue regarding Madhesi as they don't have an autonomous province & they are split into 14 provinces making them marginalised in there.

- Discrimination against Madhesi :-

The new constitution says a Nepali woman who marries a foreigner cannot transfer the citizenship to her child. This is a huge problem to Madhesi as many have married Indian. Also naturalised citizens are not eligible for top posts.

Because of the above problems, violence has erupted in the plains of Nepal leading to many deaths. India is worried that this violence can spill over to neighbouring

states of Bihar & UP.

This has led to blockade of road and India is not able to supply basic commodities to Nepal which Nepal accuses India of an economic blockade devised by India.

The biggest concern with this issue is Nepal being pulled towards China as for the first time China started supplying oil and it has also increased the anti-India feeling amongst the Nepalis who accuse India of interference in domestic affairs.

India must handle this issue with a great caution & must not show its might as it is disastrous if we lose good relationship with this hilly neighbour. India must revive Neighbourhood doctrine & use it while dealing with neighbours.

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)

IS has become the biggest threat to the mankind. The recent Paris attacks prove that no country is safe.

Following efforts have been taken to tackle IS

### Global Level

- UNO has condemned IS & has declared it as a terrorist organisation.
- Many countries like USA, France, Saudi etc have started air raids on the IS bases.
- Recently even Russia has entered the picture by attacking IS bases.

The main problem in these efforts are not synchronised & there is no unity among world powers due to their narrow national interest. UNSC has also failed here.

### Regional Level

- Regional organisation like SCO is trying to formulate plan to address this.

- Regional players like Iran & Saudi has increased its attack on IS through independently -

### Danger for India

- India has a huge muslim population & hence can attract IS.
- India has vulnerable area like Kashmir where many youths are attracted towards radical Islam & IS is not very far from Kashmir.
- Any attack on India can affect the growing economy of the country & act as impediment to entertainment.
- India has second largest shia population who are the prime target of IS.
- IS attacks can affect India's energy security. As most of the oil import is from that region.

IS is a huge threat not just for India but for the entire world. Hence all countries must come together to solve this menace.

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

Africa has witnessed the worst ~~colonies~~ colonisation. All colonial powers like Britain, France, Austria had colonies in Africa. The African people didn't have any rights & slavery was predominant.

After the end of Second World War many African countries got independence and there was a new ray of hope that decolonisation would improve its status but they were disappointed.

The sudden decolonisation created a huge problem to this continent. Countries were divided without considering cultural & ethnic factors. Also these nations were not prepared to handle the sudden decolonisation & the colonial powers didn't

try to empower them. This led to a series of civil wars along ethnic & religious lines leading to ~~a~~ genocides & human crisis.

Even today Africa is suffering from the problems of ~~rapid~~ sudden desertification.

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)

Countries came together to adopt Kyoto Protocol which had binding commitments on developed countries to address the problem of climate change.

As the Kyoto Protocol commitment period was for 15 years until 2012, countries tried to find a successor of Kyoto Protocol. Since the countries failed to find a successor, in the Cancun summit, it was decided that Kyoto Protocol would be extended until 1920,

Major countries like Japan, Russia & Canada came out of the Kyoto extension due to following reasons.

- They wanted every country to have binding targets especially major polluters like India &



China

- They felt Kyoto protocol was discriminatory in nature.

Their withdrawal had the following influences.

- Reduced the importance of Kyoto protocol & increased the threat of other countries pulling out
- Defeated the purpose of Common But Differentiated Responsibility
- Defeated the historic responsibility of these industrialised countries who have contributed a lot to global house effect through their industrial revolution. Hence the purpose of Common But Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) was defeated.
- This poses a challenge to find successor to Kyoto protocol. Climate change is a global threat which every country must come together to solve.

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. (12.5 Marks)

Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan has proposed Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) now being supported by Kyrgyz which aim to setup an economic union along Eurasia.

EEU has the following positive outcomes which can change the regional strategic & economic matrices

- Improve the trade amongst the members & hence add to the economic prosperity of the nation.
- It can lead to regional integration
- Improve the regional consciousness
- Improve the influence of Russia in the region which has seen a decline in its influence after disintegration.
- It can provide easy immigration laws and can provide employment to many across the region.

- Can reduce the influence of China & USA in the region.

EEU needs to overcome the following challenges

- Many Central Asian countries are afraid of that they might be pulled back to Russian suzerainty.
- Increasing influence of China is witnessed in the region.
- Eurasia is ~~not~~ getting affected by Islamic Radicalism.

The members of EEU need to address these challenges & go for successful functioning of EEU as it has many benefits.

India must promote & try to join EEU as it would be beneficial.

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. (12.5 Marks)

With the increasing tension between capitalist USA & communist USSR, Stalin raised the Berlin Wall dividing the Germany into two parts.

In the final days of communist USSR, there was an attempt for the rapprochement between the east & the west & finally the integration of Europe was possible through the fall of Berlin Wall as it not just divided people physically but this wall also acted as psychological barrier.

### Role of Gorbachev

- Perestroika :- Gorbachev went for reformation of the communist economy
- Glasnost :- Gorbachev promoted 'Openness' & tried to promote

Trade

- Sinatra Doctrine :- Stalin had given Brezhnev doctrine according to which the Russia controlled all the other countries of USSR. The Brezhnev doctrine gave freedom for the countries to decide their affairs.

Role of Ronald Reagan

He promoted the Europe integration. Under his guidance, Germany followed 'Ostpolitik' i.e., it provided facilities to Germany.

All these factors led to the disintegration of USSR & integration of Europe & USA emerged as the lone superpower leading to an unipolar world.

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

Recently four members of SAARC - Bangladesh, Bhutan, India & Nepal (BBIN) signed the Motor Vehicles Agreement (MVA) to promote the movement of vehicles, freight & people among these countries.

Following are the significance of this accord.

- It increases the trade among these countries which is currently very low.
- It paves the way for infrastructure development and India can help the other countries with funds & expertise.
- Bangladesh can provide transit to India & thus improve the connectivity to the North East.
- Reduce the anti-India sentiment which is prevalent in Nepal & Bangladesh.

- Improve people-to-people contact
- It can set an example & a similar pact can be made with other SAARC members & can result in SAARC MUA

As Pakistan is playing the role of game spoiler in the SAARC, it is a good way to increase regional connectivity by having multilateral agreements.

India must be cautious about the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, extremists who might use this for their benefit for movement of arms & drugs.

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)

PM Narendra Modi has given the call for "Connect Central Asia". This region is very important for India & it has the following benefits.

- Energy Security!- This region has a huge reserves of oil & gas which is of very important for India & we have various projects like TAPI to be executed.
- Mineral Resource!- This region has a huge mineral resources which India is interested in.
- Strategic!- This region is strategically located between South Asia, Eurasia & East Asia. Hence holding better position in this area has a great strategic advantage.
- Security!- This region is facing the threat of Islamic fundamentalism. Any security issue in this region.



is a threat to India due to its close proximity.

- Trade? - Gaining access to the region can increase the trade with Russia & other European nations & it can also reduce the ~~trade~~ time required (INSTC).

Obstacles faced by India are

- Connectivity? - India doesn't have the land connectivity to this region. Hence India is looking for connectivity via Chabahar & Afghanistan, Turmoil in Afghanistan poses a challenge to this.

- Increasing Chinese influence in the region is acting as an impediment.

Central Asia is treated as the region where all the world powers would focus in the coming years. India must use all its diplomatic expertise to gain a strong foothold in the region.

Q16. The Cold War experience was actually a lesson for world, how local conflicts become global conflicts in a bipolar world. Elaborate with suitable examples. (12.5 Marks)

Cold War between US & erstwhile USSR brought many lessons to the world & the biggest was how every local conflict turned into a global one attracting the super powers.

i) Cuba

The overthrow of the western backed govt by Fidel Castro who was close to USSR was actually a local regime change but this attracted both the world powers leading to Cuban Missile Crisis which brought the world at the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

ii) Korea

To fulfil their respective national interest, the super powers divided Korea along the 38° parallel & the conflict between the North & South Korea led to an indirect

war between US led capitalism & USSR & China led communism.

### iii) Vietnam

The story of Korea was repeated in Vietnam too leading to a bloody war for more than a decade.

Looking at the present times, we get a feel that may be the world powers have not learnt the lesson of Cold war as it is evident by its interference in the regional conflicts of the Middle East.

The worst outcome of this is the rise of terrorist organisations like IS which is threatening the world.

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)

Unlike Europe which witnessed the regionalism culminating in the establishment of EU, Indian subcontinent is witnessing 'reverse regionalism' where ~~and~~ every country is trying to setup its own identity which is different from India.

Many experts are of the opinion that the birth of SAARC was to have a check on increasing Indian influence in the region. India has also shown its big brother attitude by its various moves like creation of Bangladesh, interference in SL, economic blockade of Nepal.

Such events has raised a fear among our neighbours & they are trying to go away from the shadow of India.

This is very well witnessed by the poor track record of SAARC, raising anti-India sentiments among the members of this region.

India must go for ~~to~~ constructive engagement in this region & try to convince that India treats all the countries equally & with great respect & India would not interfere in its domestic affairs.

India must tie its den and arrest the tendency of Big Brother Syndrome as the loss of India in this region is a huge gain for China.

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

The feeling of nationalism led to the dawn of modernism in 19th century but it has many negative consequences in 20th century.

Nationalism refers to the feeling of unity & patriotism towards the nation.

Positive force during 19th century

Nationalism was one of the major reason for many events like French Revolution, Bolshevik Revolution, Unification of Italy, Germany.

Nationalism was a constructive force in 19th century which brought people together giving rise to the modern concepts like liberty, equality, fraternity, making of constitution etc.

Negative result in 20<sup>th</sup> century

Nationalism

- Rise of fascism & nazism as ultra nationalism led to the rise of Hitler & Mussolini & Nationalism was the key principle of Nazism & Fascism
- Nationalism ~~led~~ led to the Balkan Wars which culminated in attack on Ferdinand leading to First World War
- Nationalism led to the authoritarian foreign policy of Hitler & Mussolini leading to Second World War

Though nationalism had many negative consequences, it also had positive outcomes like independence to India & other colonies.

Hence we cannot conclude the nationalism is bad. Nationalism works both ways, bad when it takes the form of jealousism & ultra nationalism

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

China & Pakistan have signed USD 46 billion China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). It has the following geo-political implications to India.

- Sovereignty :- The CPEC passes through the POK which is a disputed territory between India & Pakistan.
- Security :- As it passes through POK, there is an increased security threat.
- Both Pakistan & China are hostile towards India & those two countries coming together pose a great challenge to India.
- Pakistan's improved relations with China has reduced the US influence on Pakistan which was beneficial to India.
- Increased friendship between China & Pakistan has attracted Russia.



~~between~~ Pakistan or India is coming up with USA. This would have negative implication as recently Russia lifted the arms embargo against Pakistan & it is the big fear it can hurt India-Russia relationship which is a 'special & privileged partnership'.

Any development in Pakistan is good for India. CPEC can provide employment in Pakistan & reduce the attraction towards terrorist organisations.

India must try to convince about its apprehensions regarding CPEC passing through POK. It must involve & convince the leaders for CPEC to pass through ~~the~~ Punjab & in the long run can connect it to Silk Road Economic Belt which would be beneficial to all.

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)

US Civil War was between the colonies of North & South which had a vertical divide over  $36^{\circ}30'N$  parallel.

Civil War was mainly due to the federation & the slavery issue and it has the following repercussions on the world.

- Abolition of slavery

The end of Civil War led to the abolition of slavery in US. This raised for demand of abolition of slavery in Britain colonies & with increased pressure, British abolished slavery.

- Modern Concept

It gave the modern concept of democracy & rule of law.

Though democracy was introduced after American War of independence, it was effectively implemented after Civil War.

- Federalism

American Civil War gave the idea of federalism & ~~was~~ there was demand for autonomous states by many provinces in Europe like Balkan countries demanding autonomous states.

- America became a trading power with increased prosperity, it gradually became military power & had its influence in world war.