

72.5

**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 NOT MORE THAN 200 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 SHILPIRoll No. 0043212 (UPSC)

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 10. NOV. 2015Signature Shilpi

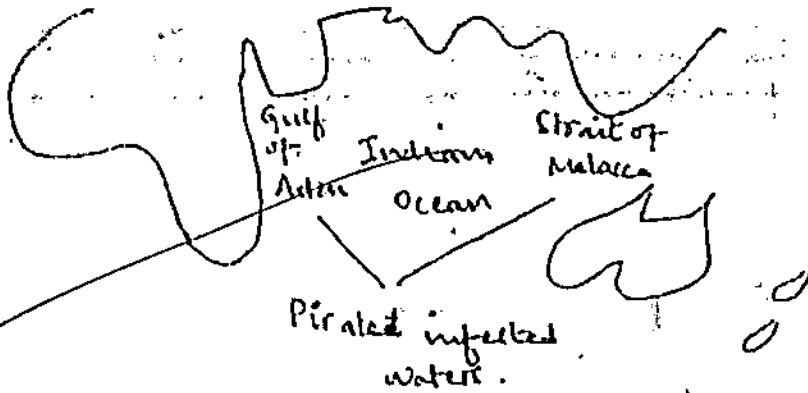
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Q1. What are the main goals of 'Indian Ocean Rim Association'? Critically evaluate its relevance in context of increasing piracy in the Indian Ocean waters? (12.5 Marks)

4



Indian Ocean Rim Association aims to increase economic activity in the region by facilitating trade and investment among members. For this, they collaborate in:

of IOR-ARC

- Maritime security
- Trade
- Tourism and culture
- Fisheries
- Disaster management

As ~~seen~~ shown in above map, Indian Ocean is home to two pirated infected zones. Here a collaborative effort by member countries can be significant in combating the menace.

Some of the members like India have advanced navies ~~with~~ with 'blue navy' capabilities along with Australia which can help in providing security to the region.

its 'blue water navy'?

Also, this Association brings some smaller island countries together like Seychelles which have strategic location in Indian Ocean. IORA can help in their capacity building to so that they can play their part in combating piracy.

However, the Association is quite loose as of now even though it was established in 1995.

Also, extra-regional powers like China and USA are manoeuvring here which makes influence of IORA countries somewhat weaker. Also, governance in countries like Maldives is unstable reduces its capabilities.

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)

(u)  
The New Indian Diaspora is composed of educated, skilled labour of India in the developed world.

This Diaspora can provide a vision to higher education in India by imparting their knowledge about industrial needs of the world. They can even be persuaded for taking teaching positions in Indian universities.

this way brain drain will turn into brain gain.

R&D culture in India is slow to pick up. here, Indian diaspora can help by investing directly in R&D activities in India and also facilitate easy access of Indian researchers in their new lands.

To reap the ~~India~~ facilities, it is imperative to reach out to the skilled diaspora. Pravasi Bhartya Diwas with the theme 'Bharat ko Jano, Bharat ko Mano' is a significant initiative.

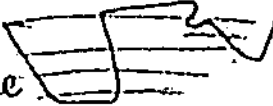
It is needed to showcase <sup>country of</sup> excellence as innovators who need some handholding to achieve full potential. When our diaspora ~~see~~ views in this way, it will be easy to persuade them.

Our universities should be more welcoming of <sup>the</sup> diaspora and suitable university - diaspora conclaves should be held for this purpose.

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

(W)

UAE is a small Arab nation located in Saudi Peninsula and separated only by Arabian sea from India.

Its significance 

to Indian foreign policy has been realised in Indian policy corner which makes PM's visit significant too:

Strategic location: UAE is India's gateway to the Arab world with which India's relations have not been able to realise full potential due to regional geo-politics, for eg. Saudi Arabia vs. Iran. UAE can help India set a positive footprint in the region.

Economy: UAE is 3rd largest trading partner after US and China. This relation has to be kept up. India needs to diversify its exports there.

in the joint statement announced the two countries vowed to sign formalisation of Jointly

→

and also can have more investment from the country in future. UAE promised to invest \$75 bn in near future.

→ UNSC seat: UAE backs India's bid for a permanent seat in UNSC.

→ Diaspora: There are 6 million Indian expatriates in the Gulf region. Their safety and security is one of the foremost concerns which can be ensured with positive relations.

→ India is looking forward to becoming net security provider in the Indian Ocean. For this, we need positive collaboration with all Indian Ocean countries, UAE being one of them.

Thus, relations with UAE has a 1st visit to offer to India and high-level visit after 20 years.

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announced  
2 schemes.  
① an online platform named HAPPH  
② I.C.G.F.  
to assist the blue economy  
to be offered  
to be aware of

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)

3.5

Industrial Revolution (IR) requires certain pre-conditions to flourish:

Modern outlook of people: It is a sine qua non to enable people to aim for material well-being; otherwise medieval thought chain people in religious ~~their~~ boundaries due to which they can't aim for high in life.

Renaissance and Reformation in Britain removed it.  
Agriculture: Most of the societies engage in agriculture to keep them fed which engages most of the labour. The labour needs to be feed which happens with modernization of agriculture. This was also prevalent in Britain.

Commercial Revolution: IR requires capital which can be accumulated with commerce. In Britain capitalist

restorative  
answer

refer back  
elaborate a point

(i) like...  
(ii) Capital  
(iii) scientific development  
(iv) available labour



class accumulated a lot of wealth and invested it in modernising industries. In other countries like France, Germany, such wealth rested with feudal lords who wasted it in useless expenditures.

→ Scientific temper: I.R. needed technology for which practical applications of known science was required.

Invention of steam engine in Britain was helpful for I.R. This helped in spread of transportation facilities making it easy for goods transport.

→ Geography: This is an added advantage to Britain. Due to its maritime advantage, it stayed isolated from continental politics and acquired colonies all over the world which supplied material and markets to it. No other country had this privilege.

Specific advantage for Britain  
Island location

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)

W  
Trans-Pacific Partnership is a free trade agreement among Pacific Rim countries spearheaded by the US.

### Economic Implications:

→ Lowering of trade barriers in such ~~great~~ so many economies all at once will increase <sup>global</sup> trade adding significant amount to the world GDP.

→ This Agreement, also contains provisions for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

~~IPP~~ If US has its way, it will lead to an <sup>an</sup> IPR regime over and above WTO requirement. It may be detrimental to developing countries of Pacific.

→ Agreement on services consist countries like Philippines which are service-led economies.

## Geo-political implications:

It is seen as economic counterpart to Pivot to Asia policy of USA. Thus, it has a potential to set USA deep into Pacific economy which is seen negatively by China and Russia. It may intensify their rivalry.

There is disagreement among members about the IPR requirements by the developed members - USA and Japan mainly. Some of the countries want to retain ~~their~~ some protectionism for their nascent industries and thus want to keep those items off the Partnership Agreement.

If extant provisions of TPP are agreed to, it will pose a challenge to innovators in developing world as USA would be able to

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)

3.5

New Development Bank (NDB) by the BRICS countries has a huge symbolic significance as it shows that developing world is capable of being an equal party to international financial structure. Through its lending activities, it will serve as another channel of funding to the developing world.

India requires \$3 trillion in infrastructure by 2020 and NDB opens more avenues for easy financing.

Recently, World Bank announced that it won't support thermal power plant projects due to climatic issues.

But, it would hamper development in

developing countries for which  $\$$  cost of  
renewable energy is prohibitive. Hence  
~~the~~ NDB could come into play.

It will water down US  
hegemony over economic structures  
over the world and IMF would  
be forced to rethink its Economic  
Structural Adjustment Programme  
(ESAP) which it imposes for giving  
out loans. This is where Contingency  
Reserves will be important as it will  
assist countries in Balance of  
Payment Crisis, thus a positive  
challenge to IMF.

And since global recession  
has not fully ended and simply  
migrated from one region to another,  
role of NDB and contingency  
Reserves will remain significant in future.

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

In normal academic discourse, discussions on <sup>world</sup> history begin with wars: Two World Wars, Indo-Japanese war (1894-95), Opium wars, Russo-Japanese war (1904-05), Battle of Sedan, Waterloo, Crimean war, Spanish civil war, American War of Independence and

so on. Even the positive movements like Renaissance and Reformation in Europe were accompanied by violence among clashing groups.

The great revolutions like that of the French Revolution was bloodied by Reign of Terror phase (1792-95) in which lakhs were butchered to death.

The nationalistic movements like in Germany and Italy, which led to their unification saw battles of Sedan, Sedan.

However, there were still some <sup>other</sup> ~~movements~~ developmental movements which had a different undercurrent: Industrial Revolution - brought Europe and the world from medieval to modern world and led to economic prosperity that spread slowly to the rest of the world.

There was an American Civil War which though had violence but was a watershed ~~moment~~ <sup>moment</sup> in history of world ~~action~~ to abolish slavery and ensure equality, albeit not completely.

~~Even Russian Revolution (October 1917)~~  
was ~~broader~~ <sup>thus</sup> ~~initially~~ <sup>thus</sup>, there was more to world history than just the war.

Primarily focus on these aspects

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

(a) India and Nepal share open borders due to which, problems in one country can easily spread to the other. This explains the reason for Indian ~~concerns~~ concerns towards Nepal constitution.

Concerns were as follows:

→ Marginalisation of Madhesi population:

Madhes population constitute almost 50% of Nepali population. Yet, they have been given only 2 provinces out of total 8. Representation in Parliament is ~~according to~~ <sup>equal</sup> ~~no access~~ to all provinces which mean hill elite will have more say in decision making despite less population.

Interim Constitution provided for population based representation and India wants this position restored.



Also, ~~their~~ representation of Madhesi at high posts like P.M., ~~the~~ Chief Justice is already low.

New Constitution provides that only a citizen by birth can ~~become~~ attain these posts which is detrimental to Madhesi who have cultural ties with Indian population and become Nepal citizens by naturalization.

Also, their Constitution leaves a scope for gerrymandering of territorial constituencies to which Madhesi are averse. India needs this problem to be rectified too.

→ Marginalisation of women: Women can't bequeath their citizenship rights to their children while men can. This is discriminatory which India opposed to.

As India shares close ties with Nepal, she wants Nepal to be all-inclusive by attending to legitimate concerns of all its population so that their new democracy is stable.

Focus on the violence to the possibility of spilling over into India side.

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? (125 Marks)

(e) Islamic State (IS) has been holding large areas in Iraq and Syria.

To counter this threat, US-led NATO force started bombing IS hideouts through air strikes.

In this endeavour, there had been some lukewarm support of regional powers like Saudi Arabia.

Their response is lukewarm due to their quest for toppling of Assad regime in Syria in which IS is playing a part.

Recently, Russia had some success too in destroying IS infrastructure in collaboration with Syrian government.

IS has been declared a terrorist organisation by the UN which has effect on cutting its financial lines too.

India is grappling with cross-border terrorism since 1980s and  
It is ~~also~~ another added problem.

What is worrying is the possible synergies among terrorist groups

IS + Taliban + Al Qaeda. Role of Pakistan in presenting India as anti-Muslim in Islamic world can foster this alliance against India.

Also, ~~India's~~ <sup>Kashmir's</sup> secessionist movement has got a new lease of life due to emergence of IS.

Most importantly, IS has made inroads in many countries & growth due to use of social media which has led to radicalisation and threaten internal security too.

Thus, India has to be aware of the perils of the IS and combat its menace effectively.

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

The 'Scramble of Africa' which was effected by the Berlin Conference was suddenly dismantled by one end of ~~the~~ Second World War by which colonist powers were forced ~~and~~ to grant independence to African colonies due to internal and external pressures.

~~Africa was reunited as per~~  
tribal differences emerged after decolonisation since tribes that fought

together to end colonisation found themselves disconnected after foreigners were ~~forced~~ <sup>driven</sup> out. This was sharply in case of Nigeria which being wealthy was torn in civil wars due to tribal differences: Yorubas in West, Hausas in North and Ibos in South. They couldn't reconcile their differences in both military and civilian rule.

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African countries inherited weak economies as colonial powers keep them ~~poor~~ <sup>de-industrialised</sup> as they require Africans to buy their manufactured products. This combined with ethnic differences ~~and~~ to give rise to countless civil wars and military coups.

19/10/2021

Also, no amount of political autonomy was given to colonies due to which there were no ready individuals or groups to rebuild the countries after ravages of imperialism. This lack of capacity and leadership led to impoverishment of Africa. Even though, there were some native politics like MPLA in Angola, it was seen as Marxist by USA which made it a cold-war front and destroyed Angola in the process.

Thus, Africa was left to fend for itself afterwards.

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)

315  
Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) is an effort by Russia to integrate its former Soviet partners ~~and~~ ~~countries~~ into an economic union on the lines of European Union.

The issue of Ukraine brought Russia and the West on a Cold War like situation. ~~and~~ The West put economic sanctions on Russia and strained its ties with Europe which is its largest market for oil and gas.

A petro-economy like Russia can't bear this for long and EEU can help overcome this problem to some extent.

This economic angle is not separated from geo-political angle. Russia has to keep its neighbours close in case of any hostilities break out. It won't be able to

preserve itself if its neighbours  
collide with its enemy.

China is making headway  
with erstwhile Soviet countries with  
its One Belt One Road initiative due  
to which Russian influence is  
dwindling further leaving Russia  
as a poor third party. An economic  
union can help arrest this  
decline.

There are some definite challenges  
as Russia is now not seen as a  
superpower with its declining ~~military~~  
economic power. Also many Eastern  
European countries are now a part of  
Western military alliance i.e. NATO.

Thus, if Russia can find a  
solution to navigate these problems,  
this union has a lot to offer to it.

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)

23  
The Berlin Wall separating East and West Germany was a symbol of "iron curtain" Winston Churchill talked about, dividing the Europe in eastern and western parts.

Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika had a big role to play in breaching of Berlin wall.

It opened floodgates for criticisms against USSR communism in East Germany which became a prime reason for people wanting to integrate with its more prosperous Western counterpart.

Forces of democracy strengthened in the region which called for free elections in East ~~West~~ Germany and brought East and West parts closer.



In West Germany, a democratically  
elected government was ~~then~~ enabled  
by free elections. ~~in the~~ ~~US~~ ~~President~~  
~~Ronald Reagan had~~

The role of US is significant  
in this regard and all their  
Presidents including Ronald Reagan  
deserve credit for their efforts in  
ensuring prosperity in western  
Germany.

~~and~~ mention about the non-interventionist  
policy of Gorbachev in other socialist block  
countries.

Role of Reagan by increasing the  
size of Cold War. The policy of his  
created economic havoc for USSR to  
meet its defence expenses.

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

Q  
Motor Vehicles Agreement among Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal (BBIN) is a sub-regional agreement to regulate passenger, personal and cargo movement among countries seamlessly.

~~Import~~ Initially, it was to be agreed under the framework of SAARC but Pakistan's reservation on it made BBIN countries to move with it on a sub-regional basis. Thus, issues in SAARC was not allowed to stall regional integration, which shows its symbolic significance.

on a more concrete level, it would enable easier flow of trade among these countries since there would be agreements on trade routes.

permits and licenses making the flow smooth.

This kind of economic integration will bring the region together in combating shared problems like drug and human trafficking.

Track IV diplomacy will get a boost with passenger traffic movement. Recent <sup>inauguration</sup> ~~fraying~~ of buses between Bangladesh and India ~~will~~ is an example of easy cross border travel which is further facilitated by ~~BBIA~~ MVA.

MVA will promote safer, economical and environmentally-safe transport making it in line to sustainable development goals of the world.

Q13. 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)

(W)  
Benefits from Central Asian Republics (CAR) can be seen as:

→ Energy: Kazakhstan holds potential for both conventional oil as well as uraniums. We renewed our <sup>nuclear</sup> deal with it during recent PM visit to the country.

Turkmenistan can supply us oil and gas and <sup>vision of</sup> TAPI pipeline signifies this. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan hold potential for renewable sources of energy.

→ Economy: CAR lie on traditional Silk Route connecting South Asia with West Asian and Europe. India established factories in CARs, our exports to these regions stand facilitated:

→ Strategic: Its location in proximity to both China and Russia makes it imperative for India to have a footprint, since India aspires to be a

superpower too.

→ Terrorism: After NATO's pullout, India needs to constructively engage all geo-political players to control Taliban influence. Some CAPs have these terrorist groups which makes engagement with them necessary.

Geo-strategic significance

Issues

→ Lack of scholarly activities has led to less understanding of the region.

For eg; Kazakhstan makes decisions on the basis of some Kazakh groups which India doesn't know much about and hence our <sup>dialogue</sup> ~~contacts~~ with these countries is limited and ineffective.

→ Lack of visible progress - even if we sign many deals with them, there is less enthusiasm on the ground.

→ Lack of connectivity - even TAPI pipeline has been lingering for years. North South Transport Corridor (NSTC) too is on paper as of now.

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)

(a) Truman's doctrine of containment set

the fate for world conflicts i.e. from

isolation. US would intervene in every

conflict even remotely connected with

communism. USSR's concomitant response

to it made it worse as seen in:

Korea: Its division and consequent

animosity in North and South parts was

due to Cold War rivalry. ~~the result~~

→ Vietnam: South Vietnam people were

fighting against corruption of South

~~South~~ Vietnamese government, which US

saw as spread of communism and

led to its humiliating humiliating defeat

in Fall of Saigon leading to huge

death toll.

→ Cuba: Corrupt, inefficient regime

of Batista was toppled by a

socialist leader Fidel Castro who

was seen as a friend by USSR and  
an enemy by the US leading to  
cuban missile crisis.

→ Iran: when Russia tried to set  
up a socialist government in  
Northern Iraq, US took it up as  
a challenge leading to conflict  
in the region of bigger proportions  
than it originally was.

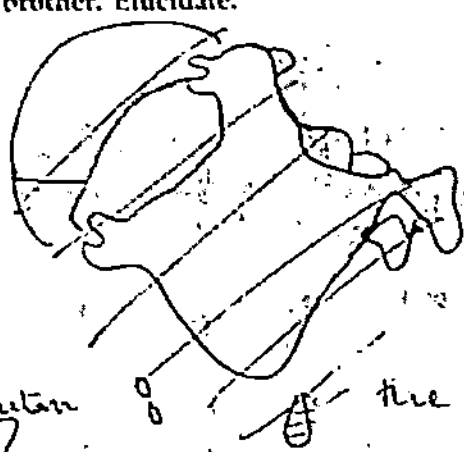
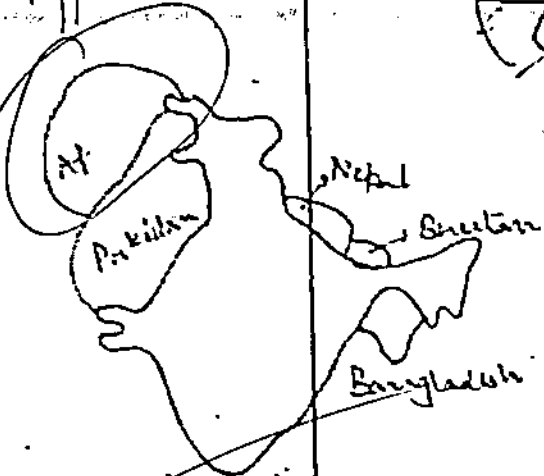
→ Angola: here a strong Marxist  
party MPLA was trying to establish  
stability in the region which was  
opposed by UNITA (another party opposed  
to Marxism). USIA intervened on  
the side of UNITA causing damage  
to the country.

Each of these conflicts was  
local in outlook but turned  
global in outcome leading to heavy  
worsening and destruction for local population.

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. (125 Marks)

to achieve  
a part of

never been  
the Indian subcontinent



The map amply shows humongous size of India vis-à-vis

the rest of the countries of South Asia. This

make these countries wary of Indian influence on them and that's why they have sought to call them

as South Asian. Some of their steps attest to this change in attitude.

→ Nepal has diversified its relations in the recent past. Despite being helped by India's open-border policy with India, Nepal had ~~over~~ played China card with India to extract rise benefits from India. It is to the extent that there are more Chinese investment in Nepal than India's.

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→ Bangladesh owes its existence to India. Even then, it has not shied away from engaging with China to the extent of making itself uncomfortable by <sup>giving</sup> port development projects to China and becoming a part of 'Pearl of China' policy of China.

→ Sri Lanka has been termed as closest neighbour of India by Gandhiji. Even SL regime knows that its first cabinet to the world is India. Yet previous government made India wary by Hambantota port project of China and Chinese submarine visits to the island.

→ Maldives water crisis was first attended to by Indian navy in December 2014 yet Maldives government is siding with China's Indian Ocean Policy, making India suspicious in the process.

Thus, our neighbours are to be engaged patiently so that they don't feel threatened due to China's policy.

Q15. Nationalism was a positive force during 19th century Europe, which led to negative results in 20th century. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

3.5

You were to critically analyze

Nationalistic forces in 19th century led to unification of Italy and Germany which were no more than mere geographic entities of ~~hundreds~~ hundred of small principalities having no central government.

These forces were fanned by Napoleon's expansion and were nurtured by Cavour and Bismarck who led unification processes in Italy and Germany respectively.

However, these forces gave rise to a severe form of nationalism which first led to New Imperialism and a race for colonies in <sup>later</sup> 19th century. This is true for Japan as well which after Meiji Restoration struggled for share in China.

These forces assumed humorous proportion in beginning of 20th century and

led to World War I. Further, Versailles settlement after WWI imposed on Germany gave birth to Nazism - most extreme form of nationalism, which not only considers its nation superior but the rest of the nation and peoples inferior and deserve to be eliminated.

The rise of Fascism <sup>in Italy</sup> too is similar to it - people of Italy felt cheated as they'd not been given colonies ~~to~~ as they desired by Versailles settlement and allowed Mussolini to rise.

Even Japan was aggrieved due to Versailles treaty and shifted toward military nationalism.

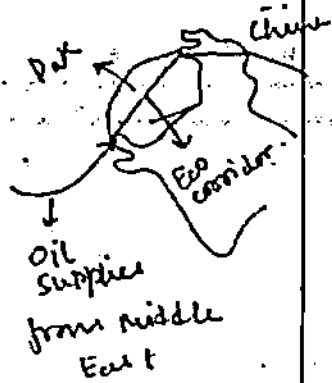
These combined forces pushed the world to a devastating World War leading to unspeakable destruction.

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

Q

China and Pakistan are two neighbours of India with whom even though relationships improve, they are never fully ~~was~~ settled for good. Their collaboration has a certain link India hinge to it which worries India and same goes for their economic corridors.

The fact that this corridor goes through Pok (Pakistan occupied Kashmir) affects India's position on Kashmir. With time, this corridor will legitimise Pakistan's illegitimate claims over the territory. It will be an international humiliation for India's stand on the issue making us weak in the UN as well. Even our claim to UNSC seat seems to be distancing further due to it.



on china's front, it will give china the ability to bypass Indian influence in Indian Ocean by getting a route for its oil supply from west Asia through land route in Pakistan as shown.

It will reduce India's leverage vis-à-vis China in case of any hostility.

Also, in case of any hostility, this corridor will make it easy for movement of men and material and thus increasing the possibility of a two-front war.

then infiltration is bound to rise under the garb of economic relations and if it is significant since for nuclear countries, conventional war is less important than this kind of proxy war.

Q20. The US Civil War was not a mere domestic event; it was a major event that had repercussions for entire world. Elaborate. (125 Marks)



US civil war (1861-65) was one of the first movements in the world that sought to bring <sup>some</sup> parity among superior and inferior races.

This change in social values went a long way in affecting such struggles all over the world.

Also, after abolition of slavery, a new era of industrialisation began in the US, effects of which the world witnessed in World War when USA came at a saviour to Allied Powers with its modern war machinery.

Civil war paved the way for struggles for complete equality in America and it became an example in which ~~was~~ advantaged.

Sections advocated for rights of  
disadvantaged sections. This taught a  
lesson in harmony to the world.

emergence of the  
debate on concepts like

- ① federalism
- ② democracy

will drawl of colonies from  
North America

Abolition of slavery

etc.

