


INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS + WORLD HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

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 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 within 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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1. Invigilator Signature



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Name Pooja RanawatRoll No. 1733Mobile No. Date 29/08/17Signature P. Ranawat

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Q1. China's increasing assertiveness with respect to border dispute with India has increased in recent time. What implications it can have bilateral relations? What should be India strategic response to the border question? (12.5 Marks)

A1. The recent standoff at Doklam, the stapled visa issue, incidents of border intrusions at Chumbi valley point to the simmering tensions between India & China.

⇒ Background:

After the 1962 war, China claimed 90,000 sq km of territory of Arunachal Pradesh. The region of Aksai Chin and porous borders along Sikkim continue to be a tight rope. The line of Actual Control was agreed upon as the ceasefire line (LAC).

⇒ Implications on Bilateral relations:

1) The rising tensions and intrusions may culminate into a full blown war.

2) It impacts the trade & investment policies of the two countries due to speculations of war.

3) The assertive posture may affect stand at international, regional forums as rivals the impeding co-operation.

⇒ India's strategic response

The rise of China's new assertiveness, incidents of aggression warrant a befitting

As a result of war
between the
India & China
FDI inflows
will be affected

Remarks

response. Rather than looking at it from purely a border issue, India must strategically protect its territory.

2) Need for more confidence building measures (CBMs) dialogues between the higher level officials and furtherance of trade co-operation at border points. This will de-escalate tensions.

3) While India must not give into the Chinese aggression, through greater back channel and Track II diplomacy, the issues can be discussed behind media glare.

As put forward by our PM, if there are imperatives, "India will not hesitate to take action."

Remarks

Q2. There has been a perceptible change in Indian policy vis-à-vis Pakistan, with focus on 'diplomatic isolation' and 'use of hard power'. What are the possible benefits of this policy? Assess the long term efficacy of this policy. (12.5 Marks)

Ans 2. Stephen Cohen in his book 'Shooting for a century' has mentioned the India-Pak conflict as a classic case of trust deficit leading to vicious cycle of security dilemma. India's policy vis-a-vis Pakistan has changed on the backdrop of various incidents - be it the Pothankot air base attack, attack on embassy in Afghanistan, Kulbhushan Yadav case and so on.

Current policy

There is a perceptible shift from the SAARC co-operative dialogue to diplomatic isolation by refusing to attend SAARC summit. Media called surgical strikes and intent to not let itself be taken for granted. The posture from Indian side has become much more assertive and focussed.

Possible benefits

1) Such a stand sends a clear signal to Pakistan about how such incidents will not be tolerated.

Country at risk of diplomatic isolation

Remarks

⇒ It indicates a shift from policy of ideation to an assertive military stance and use of hard power if need be.

⇒ Therefore, it creates an international and a global pressure on Pakistan.

⇒ In the long term

While such postures indicate a shift of stance they are not enough in the long run.

They need to be substituted by greater dialogues, balanced diplomacy, Track II channels and focus on other aspects which create deterrence and enhance co-operation.

⇒ In the words of Lubasini Haider, the military posturing must be accompanied by economic and trade diplomacy to create an

Q. State Post in platform

4

Assess internal balancing
 Mandate
 non-remission
 relation may scale
 into military threat
 attack and war

Way out
 dialogues

Remarks

Q3. Teesta River has become an important factor in India - Bangladesh relations. What are the hindrances in successful implementation of river water sharing agreement and what are its possible implications on India-Bangladesh relations? What could be the possible solutions? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The graph of India - Bangladesh relations has seen a period of long co-operation with short periods of conflict.

→ There are two water sharing agreements:

- 1) Teesta river sharing
- 2) Ganga water sharing

→ Hindrances in implementation:

- 1) Dispute over the allocation of waters.
- 2) Construction of dams, barrages which may obstruct the flow.
- 3) The rising instance of climate change creates further pressure with erratic monsoon and changes in flow and river banks.

→ Possible implications on relations:

- 1) It hinders effective co-operation on other levels too - be it economic, political etc.
- 2) It creates water stress on both sides as economy of both countries is largely agricultural and water dependant.
- 3) The confusion over allocation of waters leads

West Bengal
G.P.S.I

Remarks

Small Country Synchronous

to disputes and creates bilateral tensions between the two countries.

Possible solutions: ^{Aggressive & Fundamental} may take the opportunity to escalate ^{Anti-India sentiment}

1) There needs to be a pro-active approach with not only the two heads of state but taking even the riparian states like West Bengal into confidence.

W. Bengal's part must be taken into confidence

Finding alternative solutions to water sharing by emphasizing on inclusion of water experts, diplomatic channels etc.

The two countries have had a shared history of co-operation. Issue like water must not hinder the process; sustained efforts must be made to reach a conclusive agreement keeping both all the stakeholders in mind.

3 1/2

Remarks

Q4. Recently Myanmar became the 7th member of the South Asian Sub-regional Economic Co-operation (SASEC). What is the potential of SASEC to power South Asia and Asia in 21st century? What benefits India will get from it? (12.5 Marks)

Ans 4. The entry of Myanmar into SASEC signals a bold new streak of 'sub-regionalism' emerging in the sub-continent.

1) The body was formed mainly to deal with issues of the South Asian powers, create effective avenues for economic co-operation and engagement.

2) With the worsening markets for export 'new' normal, the economy has been multifold. At such a juncture, an economy focussed body can help to focus on solving such issues and rejuvenate trade.

Potential of SASEC:

1) As a body with a specific mandate of economic co-operation, the SASEC can help enhance trade and investment flows between countries.

2) It can help realise comparative advantage of each individual country with greater potential.

members 99
operation 99
difficult 99

Remarks

- 3)
- 3) It will work as a platform to share global economic concerns.
- 4) At the same time, it will give a collective voice to the South Asian powers to present their demands and reach a beneficial conclusion.

Benefits for India:

in a troubled neighbourhood with issues of regional tension and domestic internal conflicts, SAARC will lead to increase in trade, investment flows, help revive demand and create a potential for more exports. Thus, the economic benefit will also reflect on other socio-cultural scenarios.

more dimension

Remarks

Q5. Strategic partnership in combination with economic partnerships have become important part of India's "Act West Asia" policy in recent. What are the reasons behind India's active strategic engagements with West Asian countries without participating in West Asian turmoil? (12.5 Marks)

Ans 5. As per the Mandal Adhant of Kautilya West Asia falls in the immediate neighbourhood of India. With this importance, it acts as a strategic location for Indian interests too.

⇒ Determinants of West Asia policy:

1) Coupled with a strategic location as a Gateway to Central Asia along with an oil corridor, West Asia has tremendous economic potential. Gateway to Europe -

2) Along with location, it is a source of resources, oil, gas, energy and remittances from the 2.5 million workers in the region.

Thus, India's Act West Asia policy has focused on the twin goals of strategic and economic partnerships. The previous Look West policy was purely focused on security.

⇒ Reasons:

West Asian countries of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Iraq have been strongholds of economic resources in terms of oil & gas.

Remarks :

Challenges
India - Gulf
conflicts

2) By embroiling in political conflicts, India might be restrained from engaging with all sides.

3) The recent de-hyperation of Israel - Palestine also points to primacy to economic interest.

4) The economic partnerships create stakes for countries which avoid possibilities of war or disputes.

Thus, as per the dictum, "there are no permanent friends or enemies, only permanent interests" - India has placed National Interest above ideational principles or involvement in bilateral conflicts of the region.

ISIS

3

Remarks

Q6. Recently multilateral negotiations for a nuclear weapons ban were held under United Nations in New York. What was the objective of the negotiations? Why there was the need for separate negotiations out of NPT and talks on disarmament? What are the possible gains from negotiations. (12.5 Marks)

Ans 6. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has brought a significant new chapter to the nuclear deterrence discourse.

1) The recent multilateral negotiations created a separate platform for discussion of nuclear prohibition and disarmament.

2) The objective was to forge a new deal for countries to commit to nuclear non-proliferation and a ban on disarm. weapons capable of nuclear use.

3) The previous NPT has created a status quo for countries who acquired nuclear weapons before the 1970's. To alter this status and create a new architecture, three formats were proposed:

a) Join and disarm

b) Disarm and join

c) Disarm after signing subsequent agreement for phaseout

Need To rejuvenate the talks, create effective

Remarks -

controls, widen the broader acceptance among member nations and give a call for complete ban on use of nuclear weapons or disarmament akin to CTO CWC.

Possible gains:

1) This treaty alters the status quo of previous treaty and creates a level playing field for all who join.

2) Unlike the previous, there is a complete ban on stockpiling, procurement or use of nuclear weapons.

The assent and acceptance of this treaty will lead to a significant milestone for nuclear co-operation the world over

Do you think it would work for nuclear disarmament & cooperation

Remarks

Q7. The emergence of new financial institutions like NDB and AIIB have created greater need for governance and policy reforms in western dominated financial institutions.
Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The rise of new financial institutions like AIIB and NDB signal the rise of Non-Western dominated institutions as a challenge to the traditional Brettonwood twins.

⇒ Background:

- 1) The two Brettonwoods twins of IMF and WB were created to deal with problem of international liquidity, balance of payment crisis and financial aid and assistance to member countries.
- 2) While the intent was sincere, it came to be dominated by the agenda of West, inadequate representation of developing countries, etc.

⇒ Need for reforms:

- 1) The two institutions are today suffering from a 'crisis of legitimacy' and 'crisis of credibility'.
- 2) There is an urgent need of quota reforms, membership reforms.
- 3) Need for greater procedural reforms and widening of representation to reflect

Remarks

Failure of WTO negotiations
on various contents are
obvious.

global governance.

4) Thus, there needs to be reform at policy level to set right the membership quota of IMF which ultimately determines voting rights.

5) Governance reforms must factor in the forced structural adjustment programmes in return for bail outs etc.

Coop
The institutions of AIB led by China and BRICS led NDB reflect a newer regional voice ready to challenge traditional dominance through pooling resources. Thus, IMF and WB need to urgently set their house in order.

Remarks

Q8. India has been able to balance and maintain a pragmatic relationship in middle-east despite existing rivalries and when even most of the world power failed to find such balance. Examine. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The Middle east region of Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Iran etc has been cursed by the 'spell of conflicts'. Its advantage of location has been overlooked by the constant regional and sectarian tensions.

⇒ India's role :

- 1) India has taken a balanced and principled stance towards this region since the beginning. India was the first non-Arab state to recognise Israel in 1948 and established diplomatic relations in 1992. As for
- 2) Iran, India steered co-operation beyond energy to look for other areas in the economy.
- 3) India has been a traditional supporter of the Palestinian cause. Had a paradigm shift.

⇒ Analysis of role :

- 1) India has thus been able to manage the tightrope walk by co-operating with Israel in defence; Iran in energy, economy, etc.

Remarks

Important region for India
Energy, economy, national security
relationships

Importance of India
for the middle East

- maintained good relations with Turkey and Iraq etc.
- 2) India has thus combined its foreign policy ideals of non-alignment with pragmatism.
- 3) Her relations are more governed by multiple alliances than embroiling into sectarian conflicts between two rival countries.

Act with
policy

- 4) This is in stark contrast to US involvement in Syria on the side of rebels, Russia's support to Syria, tensions in Iran-Saudi Arabia etc.

India must continue to persist with this 'strategic autonomy' towards countries than become personally involved.

4

Remarks

Q9. India has been accorded associate member status by IEA. While highlighting the role of IEA in energy security of its members, also discuss how this status will benefit India (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The role of nuclear energy and its cooperation has been a topic of much significance on international scenario.

1) IAEA is the apex body that deals in monitoring the nuclear programmes of countries carrying out periodic reviews as also verifying the compliance against previously signed agreements.

2) Role of IAEA:

i) IAEA thus plays the important role of co-ordination, monitoring, review on the international level.

ii) It grants an approval to existing programme as per the convention thus dousing any speculation of country's secretly building nuclear arsenal - case of Iran.

3) India - member of IAEA

i) The Associate member status gives legitimacy and credibility to the status of India. India has been traditionally very compliant

Remarks

Read question before answering

regarding the rules and procedures of IAEA:

i) India is also known to have one of the most transparent nuclear programmes meant purely for peaceful use of nuclear energy and civilian purpose.

ii) Benefit for India:

This status lends credibility to its commitment to peaceful use of nuclear energy at the international forum.

It will enable India to enter into civil nuclear co-operation agreements with other countries without signing the NPT.

It gives access to technology and advanced raw material and resource.

It thus benefits India manifold.

Remarks

Q10. India-UAE relationship are not just limited to India's energy security, but they have evolved in a comprehensive manner covering almost every aspect of relations. In this light discuss the areas of mutual cooperation between India and UAE.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans. The India - UAE relations are a significant new chapter in Indian foreign policy circle.

⇒ Background :

India has traditionally been seen as a natural security corridor to the Gulf oil-rich region. The relations were limited to energy and the sharing of oil etc.

⇒ Current scenario :

The relations have however evolved to cover a range of areas of co-operation - be it defence, energy, space, military co-operation etc.

UAE has evolved from being just a trading partner to provider of resource, semitransit and co-operation in space.

⇒ Mutual areas of co operation -

1) UAE has a rich sovereign wealth fund. India can benefit from this investment

Cooperation
Trade
semitransit

Remarks

into its financial and investment markets.

2) Geo-political - Both countries have a shared interest in eradicating perils of terrorism, rising fundamentalism, extremism etc.

3) Potential for co-operation in anti-money laundering and rooting out black money.

4) Geo-cultural:

The young Muslim community in India can forge greater people to people contacts. There can be cultural exchanges to diversify relations.

5) Geo strategic: Due to UAE's location as a Gateway to East Africa and Central Asia as also oil reserves can help India protect its interests.

Remarks

Q11. There have been concerns regarding increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean and strategic encirclement of India. Examine, what options do India has as a counter strategy? (12.5 Marks)

A11. Alfred T Mahan had in his book put forth that 'countries that rule the ocean are going to next rule the world'

→ Importance:
1) In the context of India - China tussle to establish influence in Indian Ocean, this statement holds importance.

2) The Indian Ocean has been further expanded to Indo-Pacific region to highlight its increasing importance as a global trade route with important sea lanes of communication etc.

→ Current scenario:
1) The Chinese assertiveness is seen in the declaration of ADIZ over South China sea, disputes with Vietnam, Philippines, Chinese policy of OBOR and MSR as strategic routes to connect to other countries etc.

2) The String of Pearls theory aims to encircle India through development of ports like Chabahar, littve, Hambantota etc.

Use map

String of Pearls

Remarks

⇒ India's options :

1) India needs to counter this encirclement by building further co-operation between countries of the region.

2) India needs to be assertive towards attempts to undermine regional power status by making its stand clear on international fora, not yielding to Chinese aggression and forging a collaboration of like minded countries.

India must capitalise on historical & civilisational linkages to embolden relations with neighbours and balance China through co-operation with USA. eg:- Malabar 2017.

In words of Raja Mohan,
can co-operate wherever possible, contain wherever necessary.

Remarks

Q12. 'The G-4 is formed for a singular mission' however, due to its very structure, the aim seems implausible'. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Ans 12. The G4 was formed with a single focused motive of getting a seat at the prestigious United Nations Security Council.

1) It consists of the countries of Japan, Germany, Brazil and India. It was formed to collectively put forward the demand for a seat at the UNSC.

2) In opposition to this, the Coffee Club was formed including Pakistan, Italy which aimed to scuttle the G4 aim of a permanent seat.

3) The G4 with its specific and limited mandate has however been unsuccessful in putting up a strong voice.

4) Its structure remains weak, as well as the support it has tried to collect for the vote.

5) The countries are divided on other bilateral issues which hinder a collective emphasized response.

Remarks

All the four countries are opposed by one or more countries
 India vs Pak
 Brazil vs S. American countries

G4

6) While the G4 countries are strong individually, their multilateral interests hinder a collective vote.

Thus, there needs to be more than the G4 commitment, beyond mere collaborations and garnering concrete support from countries for a permanent seat.

Stance of
 / US
 \ Russia

more difficult

Remarks

Q13. Write a note on the following in not more than 100 words each.

1. Cold-Peace
2. Yazidi humanitarian crisis

(12.5 Marks)

A-1. Cold peace

Remarks

A2: Yazidi humanitarian crisis.

It was the recent crisis that erupted in Yemen as a result of tensions between the ethnic minorities.

The Yazidis are in a minority and were in conflict with the majority.

Incomplete

Remarks

Q14. India is the highest remittance earning country of the world, but the support available to the Indian expatriate workers from the government is inadequate. Suggest measures to improve the plight on Indian expatriate workers.

(12.5 Marks)

A14.

India has known to be the highest remittance earner of the world from its diaspora especially the Gulf diaspora of 2.5 million workers.

- 1) The plight of expatriate workers has increased in the light of global waves of protectionism in the world, rise of rightist tendencies that hinder immigration, laws like Nitagat which aggravate the distress of workers living abroad.
- 2) These workers are facing the risks ranging from layoffs from automation in IT in US to Gulf laws of protectionism which discriminate between local & outside workers.

Work in Arab
 Gulf and America
 Indian workers

Measures to improve the plight:

- 1) The Government has launched the initiative of skill banks at Kanpur to first skill the productive population.
- 2) The Pravasi Kausal Vikas Yojana aims to train workers for overseas employment.

Remarks

maintaining database of immigrant workers

3) There need to be fair agreements between countries about the treatment to Indian workers, their rights and benefits.

Better deals with Arab states

4) The Government can on other hand, expedite the WTO trade in services agreement for movement of personnel. This will benefit the expatriate workers too.

proper training preparatory workshop for them

Thus, policies of the Government must include the needs, roles and rights of the expatriate workers to address their distress in a protectionist - world.

3

Remarks

Q15. What is double tax avoidance treaty and information sharing agreement? What are the benefits of such agreements. (12.5 Marks)

A15: The DTAA is an agreement to avoid multiplicity and payment of taxes two times on the same transaction. This is usually accompanied by the Information Sharing Agreements (ISA's).
 A firm/person has the right to pay tax at a place where it/they are.

- 1) The above two mechanisms were created under the aegis of OECD countries - to enhance transparency and avoid discrepancy in trade between countries.
- 2) These instruments need to be signed by the concerned agreements members for the provisions to apply.

⇒ Benefits:

- 1) They simplify tax administration and avoid payment of taxes twice.
- 2) They plug any avenues for round-tripping of funds or money laundering activities.
- 3) The Advanced Information Agreements provide subsidiary tax information to member.

Remarks.

Countries and thus prevent illicit transfer and help tracking down suspicious or dubious transactions.

4) The co-operation through these instruments helps to avoid funds being routed illegally, helps track terrorist or illegal financing networks and so on.

Thus, they serve the twin purpose of enhancing swiftness and efficiency of trade in a fair and transparent manner.

Drawback

- o Round tripping
- o Base erosion and profit shifting
- o loss of revenue

Remarks

Q16. While regional and multilateral organizations are not able to reach desirable outcomes and agreements due to various reasons in recent past, sub-regionalism is the way forward. Critically evaluate. (12.5 Marks)

A16. Sub-regionalism is seen as the new trend in the international Relations discourse

⇒ Background

⇒ Regionalism was mainly seen as regional integration of countries to take trade and investment forward.

⇒ Prominent examples include SAARC, MERCOSUR, SAFTA etc.

⇒ However these regional organisations have not been able to perform satisfactory beyond declarations of commitment to peace & security of the region

⇒ Sub-regionalism

⇒ It is a step beyond regionalism and a co-alition of like minded countries only rather than all countries of the region.

⇒ It includes examples like BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal) - network or the Motor Vehicles agreement etc.

⇒ It is thus a co-operation on specific issues which are in interests of countries in the region

cat. added with main body of sub-regionalism

WPM 1M4

Remarks

⇒ Analysis:

- 1) This is certainly a step forward. The most prominent example of SAARC being sidelined due to bilateral issues of nations.
- 2) These structures help promote co-operation in specific areas without a long gestation period of accommodating all members of region.
- 3) It is more focussed and effective and reaps benefits in a shorter period.

Challenges:

- 1) The creation of sub-regional blocs may lead to isolation of certain ~~more~~ countries.
- 2) May create regional - inequalities, imbalanced growth of region etc.

Thus, although sub-regionalism is a step in the right direction, it must not lead to sidelining and creation of factions.

Remarks

Q17. Analyze the major influences of the French Revolution on social and political course of Europe in particular and modern history in general? (12.5 Marks)

Ans 17. The French Revolution gave the world the three cardinal rights of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

⇒ French Revolution (1789)

It was a revolution for the rights of the middle class from the continuous discrimination and exploitation.

⇒ Influence on social & political course of Europe and modern history:

• It led to the abolition of monarchy and created a democratic, republican government.

• It led to the grant of rights to the people and thus led to formation of a new class.

• The violent revolution led to creation of a new landed gentry, however the society was not stable.

• It influenced the rise of Renaissance, Reformation and Enlightenment.

• The idea of Man was the central concern.

Answer is stable

Remarks

of all thought. Rationality, reason, courage were the cornerstones of modern historical thought.

- It gave rise to exploring new frontiers and therefore geographical discoveries took place.

Thus, the French Revolution led to the establishment of supremacy of values of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity through the Declaration of Rights of Man.

Nationalist
concept came into force

Remarks

Q18. What is colonialism? What were the main reasons behind colonialism? Which powers led the era of colonialism and why? (12.5 Marks)

A18. One of the major transformative phases in the history of the world is due to the impact of colonialism.

⇒ Colonialism :

1) It is seen as the capture of western by imperial powers of foreign lands for the purpose of raw material and exploitation of resources and market for manufactured goods.

2) Britain was amongst the mightiest colonial rulers with the adage - "The sun never sets on the British empire".

⇒ Reasons behind colonialism :

1) The primary reason was the greed and lust for wealth that made the imperial powers go for newer searches.

2) The capture of Constantinople (1453) led to the necessity to find newer trade routes - led to geographical exploration of new lands.

Example
with
India
China
Britain

Remarks

→ Powers that led:

Britain was one of the mightiest powers. It was blessed with land, territory, resource and wealth to continue its expansionist expeditions.

Next came the countries of Spain, Portugal which thrived on the imperial wealth and established colonies in Africa etc

The Dutch, French captured lands as far as Indonesia, Vietnam etc.

The important reason for their dominance was wealth backed by a strong naval power and tools to capture new lands.

In modern times, colonialism has manifested as 'Neo-colonialism' in the areas of Africa etc

(3)

markets
and new
resources
and new
raw material

Discovery of
new countries
power and tools

Strong
of ship
Steam engine

Remarks

Q19. Socialism grew out of the endeavour to improve miserable condition of the working classes and seek to establish socio-economic equality between man and man just as democracy seek to establish political equality. (12.5 Marks)

A19. Socialism was one the central political philosophies which continues to rule countries of the world.

⇒ It was basically founded on the idea of 'Equality' being preferred over Liberty. It had a major influence from the ideas of Marx who saw economic inequality as major reason for exploitation of workers.

⇒ The Industrial revolution in Britain led to prosperity for the employers but led to a distressful condition of workers with unequal pay and worse living conditions.

⇒ Socialism thus aimed to rectify this unequal treatment, create an egalitarian society and create adequate wages for all.

⇒ This attempt of Socialism to create an equal society for workers is compared to the democratic ideal of establishing political equality.

Socialism vs Capitalism
Working class

Remarks

⇒ Democracy seeks to give equality to citizens in political sphere in form of voting rights, participation in political process etc.

⇒ Socialism in the same vein: tries to ensure equal wages between a man & woman, give economic and social empowerment through plugging exploitation.

This idea is reflected in DPSP of Indian Constitution under Article 39(a), (b), (c), (d).

In conclusion, the socialist and democratic ideal aim to make the society just, fair and equitable for all.

Remarks

Q20. What factors lead to the formation of NATO? What were the impacts of formation of NATO on global politics? What is the relevance of NATO in post USSR era?

(12.5 Marks)

A20. ⇒ The NATO was formed as a response to the collective security threats to countries in Western world.

⇒ It was formed under the aegis of US as a counter to communism.

⇒ The creation of NATO was based on the principle of collective security - 'one for all and all for one'.

⇒ Impact on Global politics.

The formation of NATO - by the liberalist countries created a fear in the countries of the opposite camp led by USSR.

⇒ It resulted in the creation of the WARSAW Pact which included USSR, countries of Eastern Europe etc.

⇒ It was formed as a counter to the formation of NATO and to thwart any attempt of the communists ^{attack on}.

USSR

Contain

Cold War

Remarks

⇒ Relevance of NATO in post USSR era.

- The NATO was basically formed to counter the communist influence.
- With the breakdown of USSR in 1991, it has lost the basic purpose on which it was formed.
- It has remained as a mere security coalition with no explicit mandate.

However, the USA - Russia phases of entente coupled with the tensions of the multipolar world order signal that any alliance cannot be redundant only on face value. Attempts must be made to move beyond NATO.

Handwritten note: *Handwritten note: America*

Remarks