

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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SIDDHARTH ATTRI

AIR - 882

(CSE 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES

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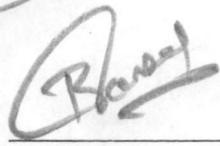
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, WORLD HISTORY & INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	1.5	<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.• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
2.	1.5	
3.	1	
4.	2.5	
5.	2	
6.	3	
7.	2	
8.	1.5	
9.	4	
10.	2	
11.	2.5	
12.	3.5	
13.	4.5	
14.	4	
15.	2	
16.	2.5	
17.	3	
18.	2.5	
19.	2	
20.	3.5	

(51)



1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Name Siddharth Attre

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2018

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Section - A

Q1. India diplomacy can be considered successful in handling the Israel and Palestine relations. Comment and discuss India's stand on Israel-Palestine Conflict. (10 Marks)

India has played a remarkable role in establishing strategic ties as well as recognized need for '2 State Solution' & Palestinian aspirations. Thus an equidistant Non aligned approach has been successful.

INDIA'S STAND:-

- Independent relations with both.

- India has voted against Israeli encroachment beyond the 1978 boundaries.

- However strategic military ties with Israel. [Israel is 3rd biggest supplier of military hardware to India].

TECTONIC shift.

For the first time Indian PM visited Israel without visiting Palestine indicating detachment in 2 relationships..

105

mention some background about India's relationship such as India's Recognition of Palestine Liberation org in 1975

you couldn't able to mention the challenges that India is facing in balancing the relations

Remarks

- India wants peaceful mutually agreeable
solution & resolutely opposes violence
by either Israeli forces & Hamas.

Remarks

Q2. World Bank as a multilateral financial institution has lost its credibility, because its quota and voting system has not kept pace with the changing realities of 1990s onwards? Explain. (10 Marks)

Ans. World Bank is a reflection of Economic realities of 1950s. The quotas reflect voting rights of which developed west has lion's share.

Inequality	GDP (\$ nominal)	Voting share
US	19Tn	16%
China	12Tn	6%
Japan	5Tn	8%
India	2.8Tn	2.6%

no need to mention in such detail just highlight the dominant countries

1.5

- Control - The President is always a US citizen whereas BRICS now command 72.5% of world GDP.

- Board of Directors is mainly from the West Europe & USA.

- Moreover emergence of new arrangements like :-
- Currency swap arrangements

you couldn't address the central theme

Remarks

mention how New Development Bank, ADB.
was to - Line of credit - LDC.
Bank governance is dominated etc have ensured World Bank's
relevance is denied. Yet its corpus
by industrialised is \$500 bn which is more than
developed any other arrangement.
countries
with examples
you need
to substantiate

Remarks

Q3. Being a member of the QUAD - a concord of four democracies - has many potential advantages that India could adroitly exploit. In this context, discuss the strategic and economic benefits which India could gain from being the member of QUAD.

(10 Marks)

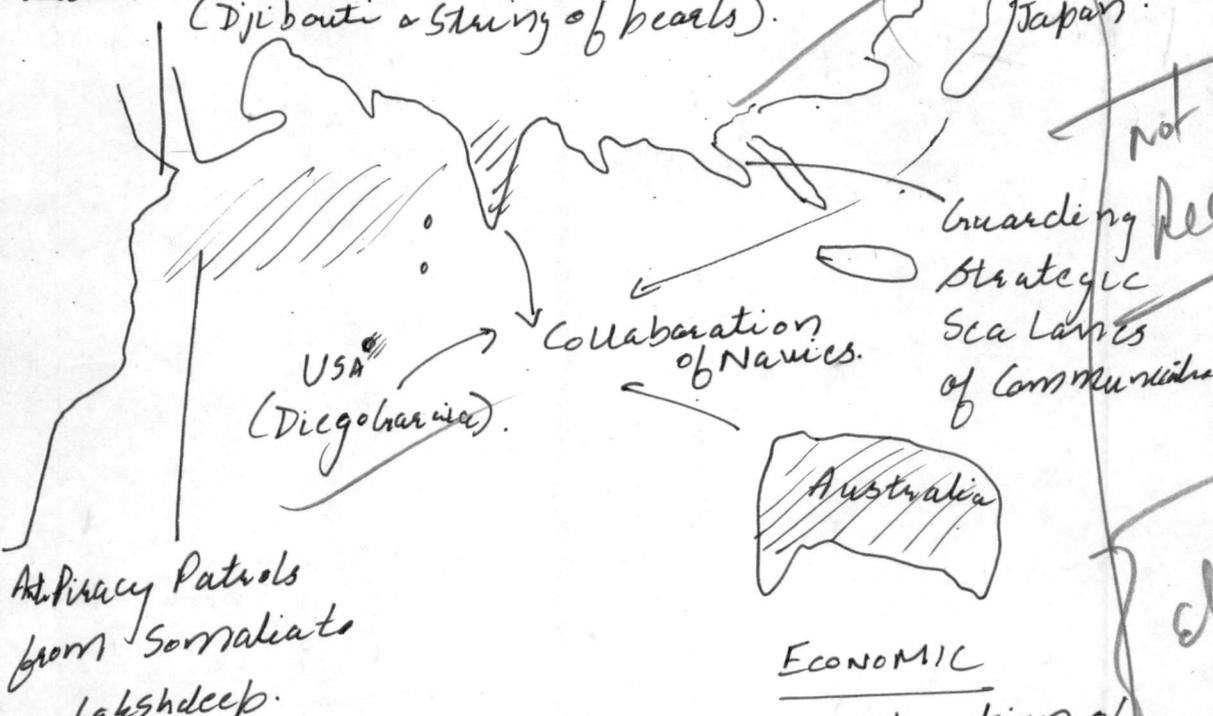
The QUAD has been floated by US & Japan as strategic security arrangement to handle emerging geostrategic challenges in Indo Pacific Region.

need to mention about the composition of QUAD

1.0

How India Gains

Watch on Chinese activities (Djibouti & String of beads).



not required

ECONOMIC

- Joint exploration of Polymetallic nodules
- Technical knowhow on shipping
- Cost saving on security

Elaborate on this economic aspect along with strategic aspects

Remarks

^{Naval}
Joint Exercises are also a major
component.

India is however yet to take a
stand considering regional autonomy &
relations with China.

Remarks

Q4. What does "Fascism" mean? What in your opinion are its key features? Discuss the factors that gave rise to Fascism in Europe in the early 20th Century. (10 Marks)

'Fascism' is the ideology of the ~~Be~~ specific
 Fascist party that emerged in Italy in
 1930s. Its key features are:-

and accurate

1. Extreme Nationalism - i.e. Love for one's nation is hate for another.
2. Dissent is not tolerated.
3. Majoritarian ideology is imposed.
4. Centralized state with minimal devolution.
5. Nationalistic Socialism - similar to Nazism. - (Gestapo)
6. Secret Police to keep check on dissenters.

2.5

Fascism emerged under Benito Mussolini mainly due to the prevailing conditions in Italy at the time like:-

Remarks

Widespread Inflation due to fall in Productivity - Fascism was seen as extremely efficient in raising productivity

2. Unemployment - Fascism created a socialist economy which provide jobs mainly in Public works.

3. Italy was Betrayed by Allies after WWI - Fascism aimed to raise national prestige.

Eloquence and theatrics of Mussolini who used the power of Rhetoric.

Remarks

- Q5. "In the context of changed global realities, UNSC reforms have become imperative." Why are these reforms in UNSC important for India? Also, examine the challenges therein. (10 Marks)

20

UNSC carries the vestige of World War II power equations. India was pressed for its expansion to reflect Multipolarity or Geostrategic realities. Why its important for India.

you need to examine the need for change with respect to the issues like failure of UNSC in preventing war like Syrian, Russia in Ukraine

• Economic Interests

India has major stake in several disturbed areas like Iran, South Sudan, Congo. Thus its voice needs to be heard while sanctioning military actions.

• Military Interests

Indias vast Military resources will be more effective if it becomes part of decision making & not just through UN Missions.

• Geopolitical

Greater weight vis-a-vis China which has repeatedly blocked designations of several Terrorists

Remarks

- Passing of Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism

Challenges :-

- No agreed criteria on who to admit.

- Veto is not easily given as US is ambassade to UN Mr Nketah Hakey also said.

- 'Coffee Club' which includes Pakistan
is against it.

very good point

Remarks

Q6. Do you think NAM and Panchsheel have lost its importance in the current situation?

(10 Marks)

Even though Geopolitical realities have changed NAM & Panchsheel remain more relevant than ever. atleast for India.

What makes NAM relevant :-

- Realpolitik - India's foreign policy is based on national interest & economic considerations.

- Not acceded to any power camp led by USA or China.

- Strategic autonomy - Reluctance to join QUAD.

- Boycott of BRI as it impinged on sovereignty.

- Friendly relations with all major powers

Panchsheel in present context :-

- Non Interference - cues in case of dependent countries like Bhutan.

3

very
great
attempt

Remarks

- Amicable solution - Doklam issue.

- Non aggression - India never violates
ceasefire with Pakistan.

Thus legacies of NAM & Panchsheel
are more relevant in multipolar globalized
world.

Remarks

Q7. England's mercantile laws certainly made life more difficult for the colonists. Do you agree? Discuss in the context of American Revolution. (10 Marks)

England in order to retain financial control over American colonies imposed several laws like which also - Navigation Act had their impact on Colonists. These include:-

• Navigation Act - Trade b/w England & America only via British ships. Effect - Raised shipping costs

• Corn Laws & Molasses Act - American shippers could send these products to Europe only via British ports. This raised their costs and hence gave rise to Black Marketing.

• Tea Law - Import of tea only through Britain. Effect - Raised costs leading to Black marketing

Expand how these policies Internally and externally impacted the colonists.

(2)

Remarks

Stampact - This was the most unnecessary act and raised calls of 'No Taxation without representation'.

Thus the problems for colonists by these acts can be summarized as:-

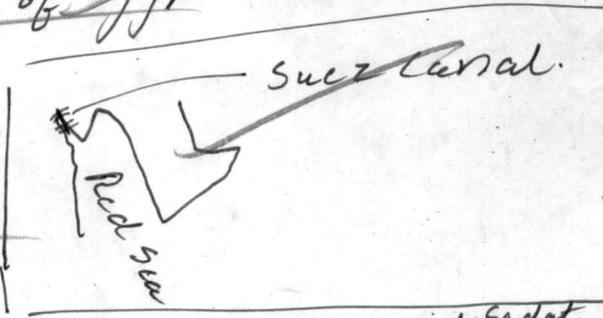
- Conclusion is missing
- Black Marketing increased.
 - Private Trade by East India Company officials.
 - Uproar among Locals.

Remarks

Q8. One result of the Suez Crisis was that the esteem of Great Britain was never quite the same again. Explain. (10 Marks)

Suez Crisis happened in 1960 when President ~~Nasser~~ ^{Sadat} of Egypt start to Nationalized

Suez Canal, inviting wrath of British Britain



France who threatened Sadat with military action yet he remained undeterred.

Britain's Self Esteem after it :-

1. International condemnation. as it was seen as going back colonial era.
2. Had to withdraw forces as Egypt had a sizeable military supported by Soviets.
3. US too did not support Britain.

The end result was in Egypt's favour

Remarks

1.5

Insulting
"central theme of the question has not been answered."
Highlight the issue of "war can
Role of us & Soviet union needs to be mentioned"

and England was officially relegated
to the status of a second rate power
struggling to cling to colonial legacy.

Remarks

Q9. Why is it that despite the grave threat posed by terrorism, the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) is yet to be concluded and ratified? How far will the recently adopted Security Council Resolution 2322 to enhance the efficacy of international legal and judicial systems aid in countering terrorism? (10 Marks)

Comprehensive Convention on International

Terrorism (CCIT) was first floated by India in mid 1990s. It provided for :-

- Universal definition of terrorism
- Stopping terror funding by control on money laundering, freezing bank accounts.
- Defining role of states in spread of terrorism

In spite of its positive implications.

it is facing a roadblock in UNSC.

because the Universal definition of terrorism may hold states like USA & NATO countries who take up military operations liable because their actions often cause civilians casualties, rapes, etc.

(4)

Highly
Qualitative
Answer

Remarks

China opposes such moves as it would threaten its all weather friend Pakistan

Security Council Resolution 2322

is an incremental step as it allows for

- Freezing cross border terror funding.

- Designation of International terrorist.

- Mutual legal assistance.

It does dampen financial prospects yet it does not stop state sponsored

terrorism.

very good points

Remarks

Q10. What do you mean by Singapore issues in the WTO? Why Singapore issues have proven to be an obstacle in concluding the Doha Round of WTO negotiations? (10 Marks)

Singapore issues were agreed upon at WTO session 1997. They aimed at liberalizing investment & investor protection.

Doha round on the other hand called for better terms for Developing & Under developed countries.

How Singapore issues impede Doha agenda

Singapore Issues

- Free flow of capital & investment.
- Tough Patent protection & little or no technology transfer.
- International arbitration as only way to solve disputes

Doha agenda

- Protect local industries
- Liberal Patent protection to help poor countries leap technology divide.
- Want local jurisdiction to be exhausted first.

Structure needs to be changed mention them in point format rather than like this (table format)

Remarks

Highlight the concerns of India as well as G-33 countries

Both Singapore Issues and Doha agenda are essential for growth and development. It is essential to find a way to reconcile between the two.

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. "Gorbachev's reforms did more to hasten the fall of the Soviet Union than they did to save it." Elaborate. (15 Marks)

In 1980s USSR led by by Mikhail Gorbachev initiated the policy of 'Perestroika' [Transparency & openness in Government] and 'Glasnost' [Liberalism & freedom].
 Conservatives see this as a fuel towards impending fall of USSR.

WHY THEY HASTENED:-

- USSR was a massive state. Perestroika abolished the central character which loosened the federation.
 - Allow individual laws
- It exposed the internal functioning of the state and hence opened the media of other countries to interact with.

Remarks

- Economic monopoly of the Socialist state was lost thus it lost its resources.

The state became open to dissent which weakened the role of KGB and Internal security agency.

Openness meant citizens of USSR got exposed to Western lifestyle which led them to question their own.

- State's control over territories like Kazakhstan, Tajikistan & other CIS countries weakened.

Thus the Era of the Behemoth came to an end in 1990 promising.

Remarks

Francis Fukuyama's 'End of History and

Remarks

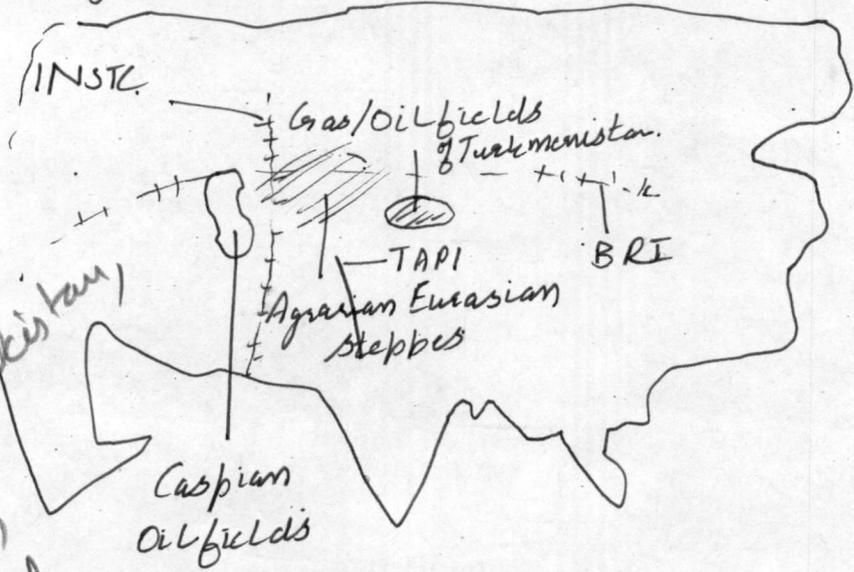
Q12. A great game is unfolding in resource-rich, but landlocked Central Asian Region, among China and India. In this context, discuss the significance of Central Asia for both India and China. Also, elaborate on Indian efforts towards "Connect Central Asia Policy".

(15 Marks)

3.5

Central Asia is a vast swathe of resource surplus. yet investment starved region.. Though China is way ahead, India has started asserting its economic & military presence in the region.

Mention the five republics of Central Asia: (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan)



Significance of India :-

FT Investments - India has signed MoU with Mongolia & Turkmenistan recently.

Military - India has invested in Ayni Airbas in Tajikistan which

Remarks

overlooks both Pak & China.

• Torpedo testing centre in Mongolia

- Connectivity - crucial node in International

North South trade corridor.

Zaranj - Delaram road can be extended to Tajikistan.

- Resources - TAPI, IPI

Significance for China.

- Strategic - Xinjiang part of ETIM (East Turkestan Islamic Movement).

- Belt and road Initiative requires active participation.

- Regional Anti Terrorism Scheme Setup (RATS) under SCO for security.

India unveiled its 'Connect Central Asia Policy'. It involves :-

- Reinvigorating ancient cultural relations

- Extension of INSTC

Discusses the Security aspect also

Explains the India's Connect Central Asia Policy

and the Significance

Remarks

- Gas Pipeline network - GAIL.
- Oil/Gas exploration by ONGC Vidish.
- IT connectivity

Remarks

Q13. UAE-India relations have now gained a strategic depth, that was lacking in its decades of warm and friendly ties. In this context, discuss the importance of UAE for India and recent major developments to strengthen these relations. (15 Marks)

During the Prime Minister's visit to Dubai in 2017, both countries raised the level of ~~up~~ their relationship to a level not seen before. Earlier the relationship was dominated by:-

- 1) UAE's supply of oil
- 2) UAE as tourism hub.
- 3) India's supply of Blue Collared Labour.

Recent Major developments:-

1. UAE has promised supply of petroleum to fill up India's Strategic Petroleum Reserves (Vishakhapatnam, Bikaner & Padur)
2. Cooperation & Intelligence sharing on terrorism.- Blow to Pakistan based terrorists & ~~Down~~ Underworld.

4.5

Highlight that UAE is the third largest trading partner of India after US and China

Remarks

UAE Investment from Middle-East
FDI in India in terms

3. Navy's right to use Jebel Ali port

in Dubai

4. Joint Anti Piracy Patrols.

E-Visa scheme.

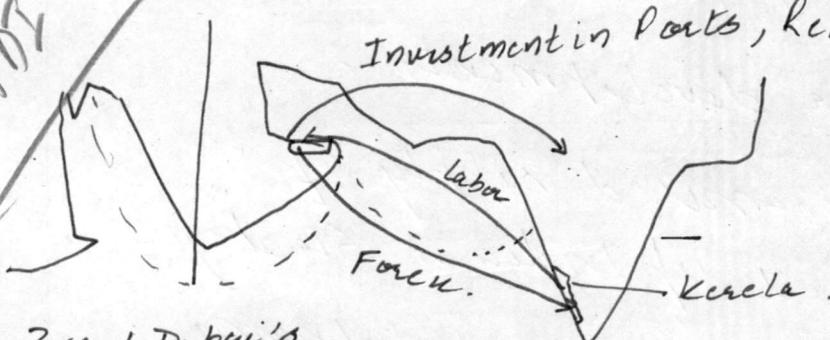
Temple for Indian Community in UAE

Cooperation in Space & Biotechnology.

WHAT MAKES ~~DUBAI~~ UAE IMPORTANT

Link on Suez Canal Route.

Investment in Ports, Real estate, airport.



30% of Dubai's Population is Indians.

UAE
• Dubai is an ~~oasis~~ stable oasis. India can Evacuate its citizens here if there is disturbance

in surrounding areas.

- UAE is a cheap tourist destination.
- Potential to integrate with INSTC.

Remarks

~~The~~ UAE represents how two countries
can effectively contribute to each others'
prosperity.

Remarks .

Q14. The rise of protectionist regime in USA created the challenges for the Indian IT services industry. However, development of new technologies opens new opportunities for the IT services industry. Comment. Also, suggest ways to overcome these challenges.

(15 Marks)

While USA is slowly winding up on openness which it had led for a greater part of 20th century, India has emerged as a stalwart towards

Globalisation.

USA recently hiked H1-B visa hike and also replaced Lottery based system by merit based system.

It has also provided for a certain minimum wage. if the firm does not employ ~~at least~~ 30% of as Americans

Implications

- 30% of H1B users are Indians, thus reduce opportunities.
- Reduce cost competitiveness of Indian companies based in USA.

Remarks

- The RAISE - Act will hurt the prospects of children born to illegal immigrants from India.

- Raising tariff on products from Europe and China also has implications on IT exporters from India.

However India should harness emerging opportunities and focus on in-house R&D of technologies like :-

1) Blockchain, 2) AI, 3) Virtual/Augmented Reality

4) Big data analytics.

India should leverage its startup ecosystem (3rd largest in the world)

However, it should also strive to overcome challenges posed by USA :-

Because
of American
order of
its leaders

- Legal Route
 - WTO Dispute mechanism.
- In house R&D
- Boost Startup culture - Startup India
- Fasttrack EU FTA to allow for IT exports.
- Reforming UGC & AICTE to provide better technical education.

Remarks

Q15. "The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is not only a step towards combating climate change, but also an important tool in India's foreign policy." Elaborate. (15 Marks)

International Solar Alliance is the first India led major grouping (All countries within tropics) to have its ~~trape~~ Headquarters in India marking a step forward in India's foreign policy.

2

Description by India's role of ISA

Apart from being a funding, R&D and Planning body with climate Goals it is also an important tool for India's Foreign Policy. because:-

1) In establishing the MISE corpus for the ISA HQ
2) India's contribution for meeting for expenditure for initial five year

- India led - India driven.
- Soft Power Projection.
 - Low cost solutions for developing countries
 - Liberal funding norms.
 - Indian R&D thus Indian Patented technology.

Remarks

India, a major stalwart in fight against climate change. when US has withdrawal from Paris deal and major Green funds have not operationalized.

Technology developed here can help ~~prevent~~ Chinese Dumping of cheap second hand Panels.

- Attract investment from a major private players.

India has taken the lead, now it should make sure that ISA doesn't become a table stop. Tangible results should be produced.

Remarks

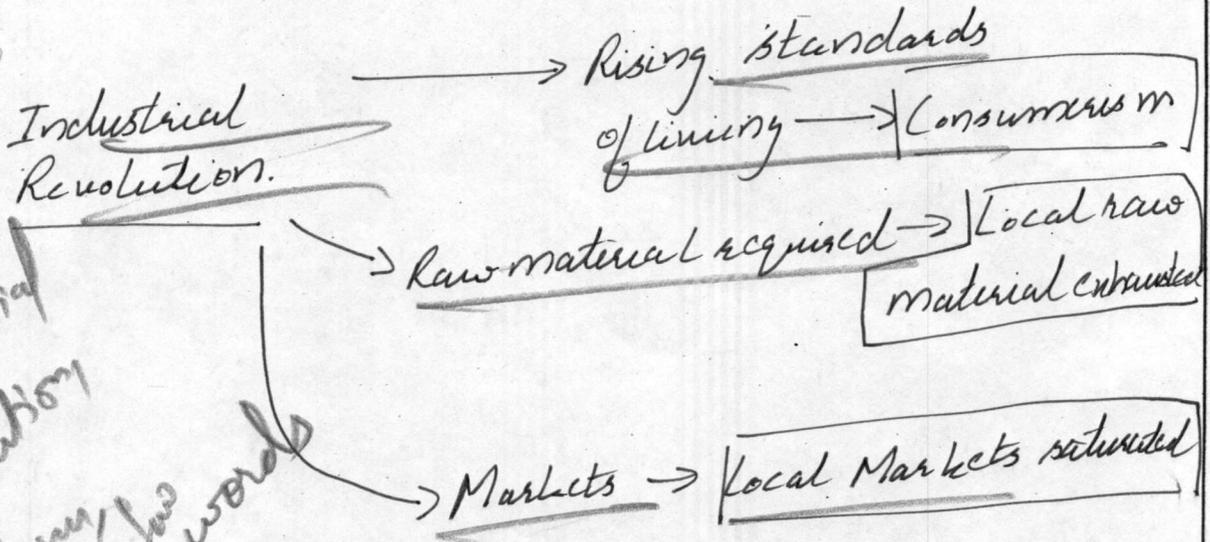
Remarks

Q16. "It was the Industrial Revolution in Europe, coupled with rising nationalism, which was the primary cause of Imperialism and Colonialism". Examine. (15 Marks)

2.5

What is Industrial Revolution
- Industrial Revolution
- Imperialism, how
Colonialism in words

Industrial revolution brought about economic, social & geopolitical transformations in Europe (starting with Britain). Thus we have.



Therefore for all bonded (□) items the next course of action was to Colonization as it would provide -

- Cheap labour to sustain revolution.
- Slaves to cater to own population.

Remarks

- Raw material - [Mercantilism?]
- Markets: eg. ruin of India's Industry.

New Industrial Revolution & Nationalism

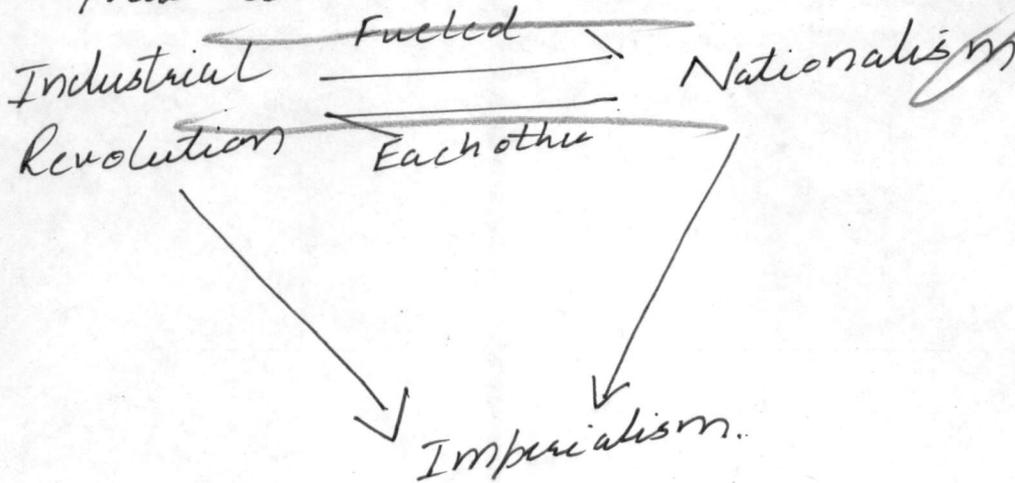
are also linked and they together fueled the Colonisation.

For example.

- Industrial revolution fueled need for raw material hence wars between France & Prussia over Ruhr Region

- German concept of Lebensraum to secure enough for its its own Aryan race.

Thus we could say.



that first major industry to revolution was textile industry

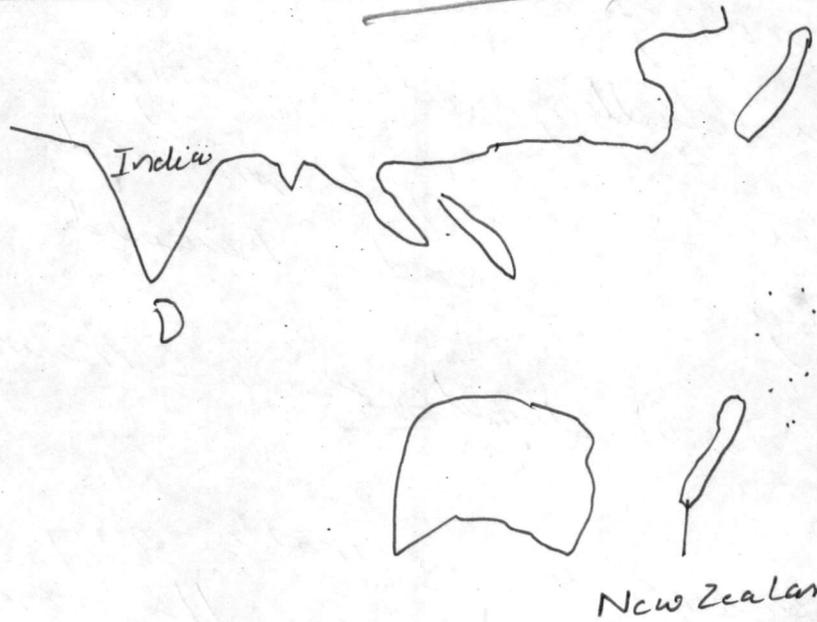
Remarks

Q17. "India's engagement with the Pacific Island Countries is important from an economic and geostrategic standpoint." Discuss. In this light examine the importance of Forum for India Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC) in strengthening India-Pacific island countries relationship? (15 Marks)

As India's military & economic might grow, the need to cultivate relations with erstwhile farflung states also grows.

3

Members of FIPIC



Also shows oil, gas, minerals in the sea beds.

Significance of FIPIC

- Economic Significance.

- India's potential for IT exports & regional Fibre optic connectivity

Remarks

- Pacific islands are a rich source of Potash

Cultural Exchange

FIPIC can be a platform for cultural exchange considering countries like Fiji have a large Indian Diaspora.

Strategic Forum

India is emerging as a Blue Water force and requires refuelling berths mainly to

- Secure Sea Lines of Communication
- Power which spreading Eastward.

- Forum to Discuss Climate change & marine pollution.

• As India emerges as a renewable energy power & FIPIC countries face the danger of getting submerged

• Mutual exchange of information on indigenous techniques of curbing marine pollution.

Remarks

Highlight
two other
areas where
India can
help in
health
sector,
tourism

China

- Forum for India to promote its strong democratic institutions.

- Antarctic explorations

- Polymetallic nodules

China has made rapid strides about in the region. It is time for India

to catch up.

Discuss
India's
Act East Policy

Remarks

Q18. India-Japan relations are still not at a stage where they can mutually and effectively advance their bilateral, regional and global interests. Critically Analyze. (15 Marks)

India - Japan are fortunate to have shared values and international gravitas yet to implement them yet they ~~suffer~~ have not materialize to a desirable level as shown below :-

2.5
Try to present point in the format

Sector	Problem	What can be done
• Military	• Japan's pacifist constitution restricts Military trade.	• Make exceptions for benign power like India. eg US-2.
• Trade	• < \$15 Trn. (Japan-China Trade is over \$200 Trn).	• Make concessions under Cpa.
• Strategic.	• Limited no. of Joint exercises. (only Malabar)	• Better Naval Coordination to deter Chinese aggression & Piracy • Operationalization of QUAD • Giving Bodding rights

Remarks

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>Solution</u>
• <u>Migration</u>	Japan's <u>ageing problem</u> yet <u>restrictions</u> .	Open doors for <u>nursing sector</u> .
• <u>Tourism</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Safety concerns in India</u> • <u>Language problem</u> • <u>Cost in Japan</u> 	→ <u>Forums to promote tourism</u> .

Discusses about the challenge in India Japan relations

A strong India Japan relationship is required. The Asia Africa Growth Corridor should be a model for Cooperation at Global level.

Moreover a ever growing Japanese investment (Bullet train) is a positive step forward.

Remarks

Remarks

Q19. Trace the evolution of India's Foreign Policy since independence. Do you see a paradigm shift in this evolution? (15 Marks)

Indian Foreign Policy has undergone tectonic shifts over the years yet due to changing geopolitical challenges yet underlying principles of NAM & Panchsheel remain.

1947 - 1970s - Pure NAM era - As a poor young nation India needed friendships of all yet inimicity of none.

- Panchsheel agreement with China and making overtures to it (ceding UNSC seat for PRC) highlight that Nucleus disarmament
- Common cause with colonized nations & voice for decolonization. was main theme in order to trans from global order
- 2 wars with Pakistan on latter's aggression.

Remarks

• 1971 - 1990 - Proximity to Russia USSR.

• tilt towards socialist camp because:-

- US assistance to Pakistan (Major non NATO Ally).

- China-Soviet Rivalry.

- Treaty of Friendship with USSR.

• 1990 - 2000 - Biding time due to internal

upheavals. Nuclear tests alienated

2000 - 2010 - Multipolarity calls for

Multialignment (NAM 2.0)

- Era of Realpolitik.

• 2010 onwards - Role reversal from take

to give with investments in

Developing countries & LDCs.

- Struggle to gain seat at high table
like UNSC & NSG.

Remarks

Remarks

Q20. Discuss merits and demerits of India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Africa's hydrocarbon sector. (15 Marks)

Africa's hydrocarbon is ~~an uncharted~~

largely an uncharted territory, hungry for investments yet not without challenges

Hydrocarbons in Africa.

Oil reserves of Libya, Algeria & Morocco

Pipelines & Refineries in North

Oil Reserves of South Sudan

Oil shelf of Gulf of Aden.

Nigeria

Ivory Coast

Ghana

Oil reserves

Discuss the advantages of investing in Hydrocarbon sector

India is the 3rd biggest investor (\$70 bn) in Africa but of it is in IT sector.

Investment in Hydrocarbon is pales in comparison to US, UK and China.

Remarks

MERITS of FDI

- Gain strategic oil fields.
- Deployment of security forces in order to guard them. This will provide greater foothold.
- OVL can sell to international customers & earn foreign exchange.
- Creation of infrastructure will create local jobs & extend India's soft power.
- India invests on liberal terms as opposed to china thus benefitting Africa.

DEMERITS.

- Security
 - Threat of insurgency & local Militia as seen in South Sudan recently.
 - Piracy threat to Petroleum vessels.
- Political.
 - Unstable regimes in the area.

Remarks

- Lack of Facilities for Indian personnel
deployed there

Remarks