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VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

**IR, WORLD HISTORY &
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
TEST - 6**



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95.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, WORLD HISTORY & INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.
2.		
3.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All questions are compulsory.
4.		
5.		
6.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
7.		
8.		
9.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
14.		
15.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers must be written within the space provided.
16.		
17.		
18.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
19.		
20.		

Name VYOM BINDAL

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

Section - A

Q1. India's 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 is among the few countries which had successfully managed relations between two countries of Israel and Palestine. It can be seen from following instances.

- 1) India has deep defence co-operation with Israel, also Israel is helping India with agricultural technology. Recently Indian Prime Minister went for standalone visit of Israel, which marks de-hyphenation in India's Policy. It means India will maintain its relation with Israel independent of its relation with Palestine.

- 2) At some time India maintains ties with Palestine as is evident from India's support to two-state solution which envisages an independent Palestine, India voted against the American resolution in UN which sought to

Remarks

recognise Jerusalem as capital of Israel

India's Policy stems from realism, where it want to maintain relation with both. Palestinian issue is still very important to West Asia where India has energy and strategic interests while from Israel India needs defence co-operation, counter-terror co-operation

India's stand on Israel-Palestine Conflict

- India supports the approach of UN quartet which seeks establishment of independent, sovereign, viable state of Palestine in peace with its neighbour, hence India subscribes to the two state solution to this conflict. However, there is subtle shift in India's approach as can be seen from dropping reference to "East Jerusalem" as capital of Palestine in its solution. Hence a subtle shift towards Israel is visible.

Remarks

(3) good

- 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)

World Bank was established in post second world war era to finance the economic re-construction of Europe and after that it assumed the larger role of assisting the development in third world countries.

Contemporary world realities are starkly different from those prevailing at time of Bretton Woods Conference, 1945 as there is unmistakable shift of global power to the East e.g. China has become world's second largest economy, India has become dominant player in Indian Ocean region, African countries are on high growth trajectory. Despite these changes in global

Remarks

order, World Bank continues to be dominated by Western powers, US alone holding more than 15% voting rights which gives it a virtual veto, as major decision needs agreement of 85% voters.

Tough conditionalities of World Bank in terms of environmental impact, labour regulations had further alienated developing countries from its assistance projects.

A consequence is rise of institutions such as New Development Bank by BRICS → Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank by China to provide a less-intensive, non-Western alternative to World Bank.

Rise of these institutions showcase the decline in credibility of World Bank although it's still the pre-eminent multilateral financial institution. To remain relevant it needs to reform its governing structure in favour of developing countries.

Remarks

(5)
good

Sufficient analysis has been presented -

- 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)

QUAD is the grouping of India, US, Australia and Japan which was revived during the East Asia summit. Although idea of QUAD was floated earlier also, yet given the present context of rise of Chinese assertiveness in Asia-Pacific region, QUAD had assumed greater relevance.

Strategic benefits of Quad

One of the important strategic benefit is to ensure free sea lines of communication,遵循 of international norms and rules in Indo-Pacific region. It is important given the rise of Chinese aggression as can be seen from its rejection of the ruling of Permanent Court of Arbitration in dispute with Philippines, recovery of mischief reef, dispute

Remarks

with Japan over Senkaku islands and recent Chinese foray into Indian Ocean e.g. Hambantota Port of Sri Lanka, Comoros Cocos Island of Myanmar and its Maritime Silk route with potential military applications.

→ US is presently dominant maritime power in Indo-Pacific, QUAD will enable to secure our interests in this region.

Economic benefits

QUAD countries are working on joint regional infrastructure scheme which will help build infrastructure in the region, enhance regional connectivity, deepen the trade linkages. This will bring economic benefits and also strengthen the Act-East Policy of India.

However, given India's many shared interests with China, India should ensure that QUAD does not become anti-China forum as India needs a policy of multiple alignment given its wide interests.

Remarks

- ⑤ comprehensively addressed all demands of the question.

- 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 refers to the form of government which came to power in Italy under leadership of Mussolini. It is characterised by -

- 1) Establishment of total dictatorship and hatred for democracy.
- 2) No opposition is allowed to exist both within and outside the Fascist party, leader is supreme.
- 3) Facists believe in propaganda of extreme form of nationalism, they glorify war as manly endeavour. Their charismatic nationalism is threat to global peace.
- 4) Facist state has deep hatred for communism and socialism. Also there is no concept of rights of citizens, they only owe duties towards the state.

Remarks

s) Nazism, which was German version of facism, believed in extermination of Jews.

Factors responsible for rise of facism :

- 1) After first world war socialist and communist parties were gaining strength in Italy and to prevent a communist revolution, traditional elites like landlords, capitalists supported facists in order to defeat communists e.g. 1922 march of Mussolini in Rome where he was handed over the government despite electoral defeat.
- 2) Great Economic depression of 1929 created large scale unemployment, poverty and this discontent was misused by facists to spark extreme nationalism among people.
- 3) Unsatisfied colonial ambitions of Italy and Germany also became factor in rise of facism.
- 4) Humiliating Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany created huge discontent and facists promised to restore the national glory.

Remarks

4

Talk about role of leader and political ideologies -

- 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)

UNSC is the nucleus of UN with primary responsibility of maintaining peace and it also possess the power of implementation to enforce its decision under article 7 of UN Charter.

However, its current structure represents the bygone realities of post second world war order where five permanent members that is France, UK, USA, China and Russia hold

veto power to stop any decision of UNSC.

But contemporary world realities are different, France and UK are no longer big powers, there is rise of countries like India, South Africa, in global affairs. Hence it is imperative to democratise the UNSC.

Importance of reforms for India

- 1) Diplomatically it will enhance India's prestige it give it an de-facto recognition of major global power

Talk about present problems with examples.

Remarks

- 1) It will help India to ensure that UNSC platform is not used to harm India's strategic interest.
- 3) It will give India greater say in deployment of its peacekeeping forces, check terrorism activities from the UN platform.

India had consistently advocated for UNSC reforms, also formed alliances with like minded countries in form of C-4.

Challenges:

- 1) Opposition to India comes from China which does not want parity for India at global high table. Stand of USA and Russia are also ambiguous.
- 2) Coffee Club led by Pakistan had also opposed UNSC reforms under their uniting for consensus resolution.
- 3) India is perceived current permanent five members do not want to loose their hold on UNSC and maintain their dominance.
 However, Reform of UNSC is necessary not just for India but for UNSC itself to maintain its credibility.

Remarks

(4½)

Read about different alternatives given to reform UNSC!

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

NAM and Panchsheel were guiding principles of India's foreign policy in Nehruvian era, but now their relevance is questioned on many grounds:

- 1) End of Cold war and present multipolar world order had rendered prime objective of NAM meaningless which was to avoid aligning with either of two blocs.
- 2) Panchsheel did not prevent Chinese aggression in 1962, and even now China is indulging in aggression e.g. Tawang Valley, its claim of Arunachal Pradesh, Doklam crisis.
- 3) NAM members had consensus on only few issues, their contradictions were many. Its members ranged from democracies to monarchy, many members went for war like Iran-Iraq.

Remarks

Q) In the present era of multiple alignments, relevance of NAM is questioned.

Yet, it will be incorrect to fully ~~too~~ write off NAM and Panchsheel because of following reasons:

- 1) NAM is largest forum for South-South Co-operation outside UN.
- 2) Panchsheel can guide foreign policy in an increasingly uncertain world.
- 3) NAM could take up new issues such as opposition to unilateral actions, democratisation of global governance institutions and support for a multi-polar world order.
- 4) NAM in its essence meant action based on merit, which is equally relevant today to preserve strategic autonomy rather than being a Camp follower. Hence NAM and Panchsheel need reforms and new leadership even as ideas remain relevant.

Remarks

(4)
Comparative analysis has been done well -

maybe better introduction of NAM and Panchsheel -

- 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)

American revolution was a watershed event which marked ascendancy of United States of America as world's first federal republic in 1774 after its declaration of independence.

England's mercantile laws were prime reason for American revolution as can be seen as follows:

- 1) England prohibited the growth of domestic manufacturing industry in American colonies which constrained their economic development.
- 2) England maintained its monopoly of trade in many items with America e.g. cotton, tobacco can be sold only to British companies.
- On imports also, England legislated that

Remarks

certain items like glass, rubber can be imported only from England.

- 3) Immediate background for ^{American} industrial revolution came with imposition of Stamp duty by England on US, against which Americans gave slogan of "no taxation without representation".
- 4) England still not relented and asserted its right to impose tax on American colonies by imposing tax on tea. This led to series and event of Boston Tea Party happened where Americans threw British tea into the Atlantic Ocean from ship itself. This led to a revolutionary war in which ultimately America secured its independence. Hence, it can be seen that economic mercantilism of Britain became chief cause of American revolution.

Remarks

(4)

Make your answer factually vigorous by mentioning various laws.

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

The Suez Canal Crisis of 1956 was about the domination of Suez Canal, the strategically important route connecting East with the West.

Israel invaded Egypt to take control of Suez Canal in 1956 and in this endeavour it was supported by Britain.

However, USA entered into the ongoing crisis in favour of Egypt and asked Britain to withdraw itself. Ultimately, Britain had to withdraw.

This dealt a huge blow to prestige of Great Britain which was hitherto the pre-eminent Imperialist power, victor of second world war.

Remarks

But the Sez lisis permanently established the fact of supremacy of United States and Britain was compelled to align with it.

(2)

lead about developments until withdrawal of Britain's role of Vassal and rise of the US.

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) is spearheaded at UN by India to facilitate global co-operation on terrorism, as it is in fact a global problem which needs global co-operation.

[Its ratification is facing challenges because]

- 1) There is lack of consensus on definition of terrorism itself. It is interpreted differently by different countries.
- 2) Concerns are raised by some countries on issue of treatment of armed intervention by some countries in other countries e.g. US intervention in Libya, Iran in Syria.
- 3) Many countries continue to use terrorism as important foreign policy tool e.g. Pakistan's

*Convention
recent of some
terrorist
attack!*

Remarks

Cross border terrorism against India, Iran's hezbollah.

- 4) Countries like Pakistan believe in illogical distinction of "good" and "bad" terrorists while CCIT envisages universal condemnation of terrorism in all forms.

Terrorism is a major global challenge impacting almost every nation of world, hence early conclusion of CCIT is imperative to bring about united fight against terrorism.

UNSC resolution 2322 calls upon the judicial and legal authorities to foster international co-operation on terrorism related cases, expedient disposal of such cases to strengthen the global fight against terrorism. While resolution is welcome, its efficacy may remain limited given the divergences on issue of terrorism.

Remarks

(4)

Analyze resolution 2322 critically and suggest remedial measures.

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 are the issues raised by the developed countries during the first WTO ministerial which occurred in Singapore. These involved the issues of

- 1) National treatment: This envisaged that no discrimination can be made by any country between the domestic and foreign goods even in case of public procurement.
- 2) Trade Facilitation: This meant harmonisation of custom rules and regulations across the world for smoother movement of goods.
- 3) Investment: Developed Countries want that domestic and foreign investment in capital markets should be treated at Par.
- 4) Most Favoured Nation: Developed Countries want that

Remarks

trade privileges extended to one country should automatically extend to all other countries.

While developed countries raised Singapore issues, ~~Developed~~ ^{Developing} countries raised their issues in Doha round which included:

- 1) Reduction of agricultural subsidies by advanced countries to their farmers.
- 2) Development should be prime agenda of WTO, benefits of trade should be equitably distributed.
- 3) Special and differential treatment for the developing countries.

Developed countries are constantly pushing for Singapore issues while neglecting the Doha issues. It was evident even in recent Buenos Aires Ministerial of WTO, there is need for mutual give and take to move forward and break logjam at WTO.

Remarks

(5)

well covered
all broader
demands of
the question'

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)

During the 1990s Soviet Union witnessed collapse from its pre-eminent status in a bipolar world order. One of the important reason which accelerated this fall was Gorbachev's reforms which included:

- 1) His policy of Perestroika and glasnost, which laid emphasis on openness, freedom of speech, democracy, people's participation. His intent was to reform USSR, however these reforms enabled the open expression of public discontent about lack of basic goods, criticism of high military expenditure.

Remarks

v) Various ~~non-Russian~~ non-Russian states of USSR were held together by armed occupation of Russia, but Gorbachev introduced policy of "Sinatra doctrine" under which armed occupation of these countries ended.

This led to slew of velvet revolutions in East European Countries, movements started against the oppressive and anti-democratic rule of USSR, ultimately leading to the break-up of Soviet Union.

While Gorbachev's reforms played their part, there were also other reasons such as:

Soviet went for a costly intervention.

Remarks

in Afghanistan, in which its troops faced huge reverses.

2) USSR in its bid for arms race during cold war era focused mainly on armament industry and neglected basic needs of its citizens which precipitated economic crisis.

3) Some scholars believe it was coincides

decision by Soviet Union as it adopted Western country's "shock therapy" in economic field, conciliatory gestures towards West.

Hence, given these contradictions Soviet Union was on verge of crisis, and in such scenario, Gorbachev's reforms helped to accelerate the break up of Soviet Union further.

Remarks

clearly explains
glasnost and perestroika
examples of movements
in eastern Europe

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)

Central Asia is becoming the arena of new great game due to its rich energy and mineral resources which are necessary to feed growing energy demands.

Importance of Central Asia to both India and China :

- 1) Rich resources such as hydrocarbons in Kazakhstan, mineral resources in Uzbekistan and natural gas resources in Turkmenistan.
- 2) Emerging economies of Central Asia also offer lucrative markets to both India and China.
- 3) Better relations with Central Asia will help reduce energy dependency on middle East.

Remarks

Apart from this, India has certain other interests in Central Asia.

Central Asia lies very close to India's extended neighbourhood i.e. West Asia, hence holds strategic significance for India.

Presently India is having complicated relations with its neighbour, and in this context it becomes important to forge deeper ties with Central Asia which are our neighbour's neighbour.

With collapse of USSR and denial of land route to Central Asia by Pakistan, India gradually lost its ties with Central Asia, even as China enhanced its footprint. It can be seen from fact that India-Central Asia Trade in 2011-12 was merely 700 million dollars, while Chinese Trade was

Remarks

46 billion \$. In this backdrop India came with ~~bad~~ Connect Central Asia Policy in 2012 and has taken many efforts since then:

- 1) India is developing Chabahar port of Iran which is described by PM Modi as "golden gateway to Afghanistan and Central Asia".
- 2) India is also partner in International North-South Transport Corridor, which link Chabahar port to Central Asian Countries.
- 3) India had joined SCO, the prime Central Asian organisation to revive connectivity with Central Asia, even explore possibility of transit through Pakistan.
- 4) Bilateral agreements on greater number of flights to Central Asia, joint ventures like TAPI Pipeline are also efforts to materialise connectivity.

Remarks

(6)

Read also about security

significance of Central Asia -

Think about competition with China also -

- 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)

UAE is an important gulf power which is significant to India on several counts.

- 1) Geostategically, UAE is located in important region of Persian gulf . it can assist in securing maritime security, free energy trade with West Asia and counter the growing Chinese assertion in Indian Ocean region.
- 2) Geoeconomically, UAE is an important source of energy resources like crude oil and now increasing becoming a source of investment as UAE looks to diversify its economy
- 3) UAE is one of the most important

Remarks

partner in counter-terrorism efforts, UAE co-operation is critical to cut financial flows to terrorists, put pressure on Pakistan.

4) India has one of the largest expatriate population residing in UAE, hence better ties are needed to protect Indian workers in UAE, ensure their fair treatment.

Keeping these factors in mind several steps had been taken to strengthen the bilateral ties such:

- 1) Inviting the Crown Prince of ~~the~~ UAE as chief guest during the republic day celebrations to build confidence.
- 2) Joint military exercise Al-nagah with UAE to deepen the defense cooperation,

Remarks

interoperability of defence forces.

- 3) Inviting UAE to invest in India's National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIIF)
 - 4) Joint India-UAE declaration condemned terrorism in all its form and envisaged intelligence sharing, counter-terror co-operation.
 - 5) Co-operation was also enhanced in sector of space technology, solar energy and innovation.
 - 6) As a gesture, UAE granted land to build temple to serve expatriate population.
- Deepening of India-UAE ties is part of broader structure of international relations which is bringing India and West Asian countries closer due to convergent interests.

Remarks

(7½)

rigorous and systematic Good analysis has been presented -

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)

Present US administration had veered towards the protectionist policies which is evident from:

- 1) Tightening the H1-B visa norms, raising the visa fees.
- 2) US had increased the minimum salary requirement necessary for foreigners to work in USA.
- 3) In pursuit of its "America first" policy, US President had pressurised American IT giants to hire and recruit local people.

Challenges posed by it:

- 1) It had reduced the labour mobility of Indian professionals, hurting the export revenues of Indian IT companies.

Remarks

→ It is likely to reduce jobs in America for Indian IT professionals.

However, development of new technologies and heralding of fourth Industrial revolution also present new set of opportunities such as:

Indian Companies should transform them quickly to gain first mover advantage in technologies like Artificial intelligence

Internet of things, complex digitalisation

It will give edge to India and open a niche market for Indian IT companies in US.

however, apart from this India should take following steps to deal with US protectionism:

think about challenges posed by new technology development

Remarks -

- 1) Engage in bilateral and multilateral dialogue with US to resolve trade disputes through negotiation rather than retaliation.
 - 2) India should search for alternative markets like Africa, Latin America for its IT products.
 - 3) Given the high economic growth, rising middle class population, Indian IT companies also have huge potential in domestic market which is lying untapped.
 - 4) Engage with like minded countries, Corporates in America to pressure American government to change its stance.
- ~~It must be understood that Indian IT exports is beneficial not only for India but also for US which gets cheap yet skilled labour, IT services hence it is in interest of both to promote free trade between them.~~

Remarks

⑥

content is comprehensive -

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)

India laid the foundation International Solar Alliance (ISA) jointly with France during the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015.

ISA is slated to combat the climate change by:

- 1) Promoting the development and deployment of solar technology, joint research among the members.
- 2) Its members include the countries lying fully or partially between the two tropics, which are rich in solar energy resources.
- 3) It will help India to meet its commitments made in form of INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions)

Remarks

to the UNFCCC to forest climate change.

However, besides tackling the climate change ISA is important foreign policy tool for India as can be seen from:

- 1) USA had withdrawn from the Paris deal on Climate Change, India's affirmation to Paris deal, ISA portends India's responsibility and role in global issues of concern like Climate Change.
- 2) ISA is the first treaty based international organisation to be headquartered in India, this raises India's diplomatic profile.
- 3) During the Delhi Solar Agenda of ISA,

Remarks

India had committed 1.4 billion \$ to ISA for improvement of solar technology. Substantial part of this fund will go to developing countries, hence it is another means to foster South-South co-operation.

- 4) With France as founding member, forum of ISA also indicates India's willingness to engage with Western countries even on sticky issues like Climate Change. Hence, ISA can be said to be a step in right direction to serve multiple interests, need is to ensure its proper institutionalisation and implementation of programmes.

Take about
membershi
x n.
Select
refugees
ambitions
of India

(6)

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)

Imperialism and Colonialism referred to the direct or indirect sub-ordination of Asian and African countries by European countries in second half of eighteenth century.

One of the primary cause of imperialism was Industrial revolution because:

With industrial revolution, production of goods increased drastically in European countries which far outpaced the domestic requirement.

Also, option of one industrial country selling its goods to other industrialised country was limited by imposition of protective tariffs by those countries.

Remarks

Such large scale production also needed raw materials such as raw cotton, iron, coal, copper etc.

Hence colonisation began so that colonial countries could act as market for finished goods and source of raw material for the industrial countries. Some examples are :

- 1) In 1813, Britain flooded Indian markets with cheap machine made goods.
- 2) Belgian and British companies exploited the copper resources of Congo in Africa.

Political domination helped imperial country to dictate terms of trade and eliminate the competition from domestic as well as European rivals.

Lead about
Beggar thy
neighbour
policy.

Rising Nationalism: This period also saw growth of chauvinistic nationalism and acquisition of more and more colonies was considered as matter of prestige and glory.

There were also myths of superiority of European civilization which encouraged them to embark on a "civilizing mission" to civilise the Asian and African countries in a "white man's burden theory".

Apart from that Christian missionaries also encouraged colonialism with hope to convert natives of these countries into Christianity.

Therefore it can be said that it was gold (economic benefit), glory (nationalistic aspiration) and God (Christianity) which encouraged imperialism.

Remarks

(6)
 you can conclude
 by demonstrating
 how it
 has culminated
 with war.

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)

Pacific Island Countries are located in Asia-Pacific region and they hold great significance for India.

Economic importance

- 1) These countries are rich source of marine minerals, deep sea fishing, Polymetallic nodules and ushering in blue economy.
- 2) They can also become source of energy resources of both conventional as well as unconventional, for example, tidal energy, ocean thermal energy, crude oil reserves.

Remarks

Strategic importance :-

- Pacific island countries encompass the strategically important sea lines of communication such as malacca strait, Sunda strait among others.
- Co-operation of these countries is essential to counter "String of pearls" attempt of China, under which it wants a maritime encirclement of China.
- Threats of piracy, terrorism through ocean route, natural disasters like Tsunami, also needs greater relations with Pacific island countries.
Keeping this factors in mind India

Remarks

had started FIPIC as forum to connect with all Pacific Island Countries. This allows discussion of common issues, boost trade, people to people contact and projection of soft power due to shared cultural linkages with countries like Fiji.

Apart from FIPIC, another steps had been taken:

- 1) India's maritime doctrine had now broadened its perimeter from Indian Ocean to Indo-Pacific.
 - 2) India's participation in QUAD, Shangri-La dialogue, showcase its commitment towards Asia-Pacific region.
- There is need to further deliver on promises and deepen ties in a multi-dimensional manner.

Remarks

① Foreign
relations with
various aspects of
small pacific
islands is
appreciable.

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 have several areas of convergence at various levels, which can be seen from:

1) Bilateral level:

- India's young skilled population can help revitalise growth in an aging Japan.
- Japan has capital to space and technical know-how to share, which is needed by India to boost its infrastructure e.g. Delhi Metro, Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed train
- India is lucrative market for Japanese defence and nuclear products like Nuclear reactors, Apache-2 aircraft.

Remarks

Regional level :

Strategically; both countries want to contain aggression of China in Asia-Pacific region and ensure prevalence of rule based, multilateral order, freedom of navigation and protecting vital sea lines of communication. Some examples are:

- 1) Both countries are developing Asia-Africa growth corridor, perceived as alternative to Chinese Belt and Road initiative.
- 2) India-Japan to open LNG terminal near Columbo in Sri Lanka as joint project.
- 3) Japan has been made member of Malabar military exercise with India and US.
- 4) India-Japan are members of OUA D, which aims to secure shared maritime and

Remarks

security interests in Asia Pacific.

Global level: India and Japan are committed to preservation of multilateral rule based global trade, democratisation of global institutions of governance for example: membership of G-4 to demand UNSC reforms, engagement in de-nuclearisation of Korean peninsula, negotiations on Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

However, there are certain challenges as well, such as Article 9 of Japanese Constitution which prohibits deeper defence relations, complex regulatory regime, Japanese face difficulty in understanding Indian cultural landscape. These needs to be addressed to forge deeper ties.

Remarks

don't understand
no much

⑥

studying
some areas of
countries
Endo-Japan
relationship!

- 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 since independence evolved in mainly three phases with number of sub-divisions even within these phases.

First phase : Nehruvian Phase (1947- 1962)

This phase saw policy of non-alignment in a bipolar world. It was also reflection of Nehruvian idealism as in Panchsheel agreement with China.

In economic sphere, India was inward looking economy with focus on getting international aid.

Third world solidarity, anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism were also major elements of foreign policy. Defeat at

Remarks

Indo-Chinese war was one of major failures.

Second Phase: 1962 - 1990s

This phase witnessed a more realistic and aggressive policy towards neighbours and in general. Cold war came to India's door. Some examples of realist approach:

- 1) India-Pakistan war in 1971 and liberation of Bangladesh.
 - 2) Indian intervention in insurgency caused by LTTE in Sri Lanka.
- Policy of non-alignment gave way to a distinct socialist tilt, in 1971, Indo-Soviet friendship treaty was signed.

Third Phase: 1990s onward

- This phase marked end of Cold war and

Remarks

Opening up of India's Economy

Economic diplomacy became major foreign policy objective by boosting trade ties, movement of goods, free trade agreements.

Glyncoll doctrine emphasised more sensitive and non-interventionist approach towards neighbours.

Recent developments: Cultural diplomacy as witnessed in yoga day, outreach to the diaspora, neighbourhood first policy and economy diplomacy being dovetailed with Foreign Policy. However, despite changes in the means and tools end objective remains same which is to establish India in its rightful place among family of nations.

Remarks

1. Role of individual
2. Duty and
3. Elements of
 - Change and
 - Continuity in
 India & F.P.

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

Africa is an important and economically emerging continent providing huge opportunities to meet India's ever-growing energy needs.

Africa is rich in hydrocarbon resources such as crude oil, natural gas among others.

Benefits of Indian FDI

- 1) It will help fulfill India's increasing energy needs as world's fastest growing major economy.
- 2) It will reduce our dependence upon the middle-East for hydrocarbon energy resources.

Remarks

3) It will help boost India-Africa trade, which is currently at 162 billion \$ (approx) much below China-Africa trade of 166 billion \$

However, there are certain demerits:

- 1) It may dent India's image as benign power in Africa and make it look as resource centric
- 2) It will bring India into competition with other countries using African resources like China, USA.

Hence, even as India should expand its FDI in hydrocarbon sector of Africa, it needs to ensure it is a win-win and mutually

Remarks

relative political and security atmosphere of Africa.

5th
one approach

now
differs from
China's?

beneficial for both India and Africa
rather than an exploitative relation.

Remarks