



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

IR, WORLD HISTORY &
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION
TEST - 6



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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, WORLD HISTORY & INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	<i>Instructions to Candidate</i>
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(81)

Name VYOM BINDAL

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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REMARKS

GS SCORE
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2

Section - A

Q1. Examine why decolonization has not yielded desired results in Africa? (10 Marks)

Africa underwent decolonization in the post second world war period as a result of weakening of Imperial powers, strengthening of anti-colonial movements and role played by United Nations, India, Non-aligned Movement etc.

However, despite decolonization Africa suffers from economic underdevelopment, poverty, political instability among others.

Reasons for Africa's poor state of affairs:

- 1) Technological underdevelopment : Despite being ^{why?} resource rich, Africa lacks technology to utilise its resources.
↳ colonial masters exploited their raw materials and not taken care of technology development.
- 2) Non-institutionalization of democracy : This has led to military rule, Semi-authoritarianism e.g. Zimbabwe, Lesotho etc.

Remarks

Neo-colonialism

3) Ethnic conflicts: Presence of various tribes and ethnic groups leads to frequent violence even division of countries e.g. Rwanda genocide, Sudanese civil war.

~~Relevant points~~ 4) Lack of voice in international institutions:

None of the African countries hold permanent membership in UN Security Council, which reduces their voice in global affairs.

3.5) 5) Geographical terrain: Rough and rugged terrain like deep rainforests, deserts of Sahara, Namib etc. hinder construction of rail, road etc. leading to poor connectivity.

However, now African continent is on rise with rising middle class, one of the world's fastest growing economies, demographic bulge which will help make it a developed continent.

→ can include few more points like economic underdevelopment, natural disasters, rampant corruption etc.

Also briefly cover initiatives to bring in stability in Africa

- Q2. Discuss the impact of the great depression on life of common people and national economies in Europe and the Americas? How has this problem been addressed?
(10 Marks)

The great depression of 1929 was outcome of failure of American stock market due to supply over-exceeding the demand.

Impact of Great depression:

on the common people:-

- 1) Unemployment: Great depression led to high levels of unemployment throwing millions out of job.
 - 2) Inflation: In state of Germany, inflation went up into three digits causing immense hardship for the people.
 - 3) Political implications (in Europe): In Germany, people looked forward for a "strong govt", a "strong leader", democracy was discredited.
- } farmers were unable to sell their produce, big business were all after

Remarks

Impact on National Economy:

- 1) Sustained negative growth: This led to contraction of the national GDP.
- 2) Failure of banking system: Banking system collapsed as a result of failure of stock exchange.
- 3) Rise of Rightist forces: Germany under Hitler, Italy under Mussolini saw facist forces advocating autarchic economic policies.

Steps taken

- 1) New Deal Act: USA came with massive public spending programme, construction work to provide employment to people.
- 2) Keynesian Economics: Earlier ideas of completely unregulated markets gave way to govt. intervention in the economy.
gradually due to these steps Economic depression was overcome.

Remarks

Overall:- Well attempted

- Q3. Elaborate on the Meiji restoration and discuss why it was successful in transformation of Japan? (10 Marks)

Meiji restoration refers to the set of revolutionary changes beginning in Japan in 1868 which helped it become modern capitalist nation in just two decades. → Briefly mention causes behind the restoration.

Steps taken under Meiji restoration:

- 1) Centralised govt.: The feudal samurai class gave its power to establish a strong centralised govt.
- 2) Educational reforms: Modern scientific education in English language was taught to students to achieve scientific advancement.
- 3) Promotion to Industrialisation: Govt. initially set up the industries and transferred its control to the private capitalists.
- 4) Rise of nationalism: With establishment of central

Remarks

govt., then was rise of nationalism.

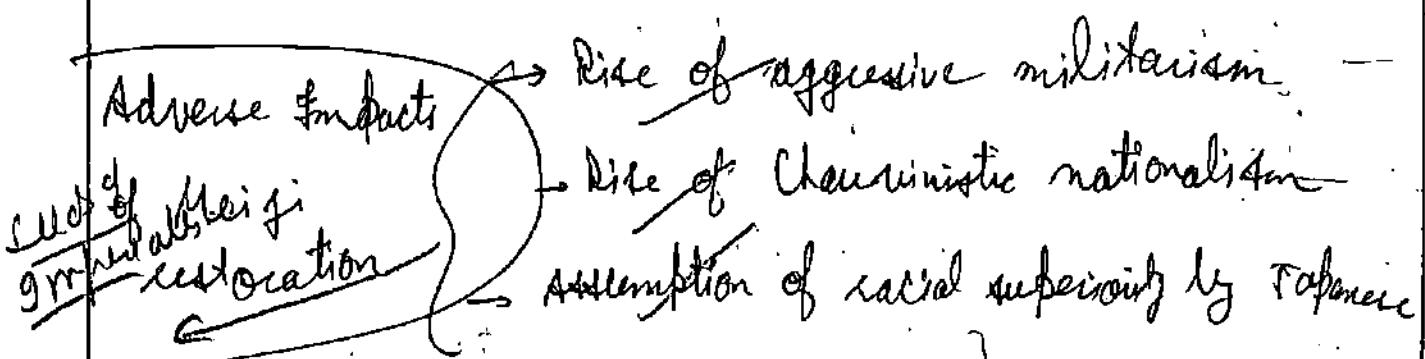
Its successful role in Japanese transformation

1) Economic transformation : Transformed Japan

from a feudal agrarian ~~social~~ economy to a
modernised industrial economy.
~~involved~~

2) Political transformation : Entire nation was
united and bound together by a spirit of cohesive
nationalism.

3) Social transformation : Society transformed from
being a feudal one to based on equality.



Since Meiji restoration proved to

be a way of mixed blessing.

Remarks

- Q4. Do you think setting up of Kartarpur corridor can lead to aggrandisement of Pro Khalistan activists? What measures can be taken to curtail such movements?

Briefly introduce joining which (10 Marks)

Kartarpur Corridor initiative between India - Pakistan

Pakistan is being viewed as ice-breaker in otherwise tensed relationships. It is also likely to boost people to people contact and generate positive goodwill between two neighbours.

Kartarpur Corridor and Pro-Khalistan agenda

Experts fear that Pakistan may misuse the Kartarpur Corridor to radicalise Sikhs towards a Pro-Khalistan agenda, it can be seen from:

1) Presence of Khalistani leaders: Leaders like Gopal Chawla raises suspicion.

2) Appearance of posters supporting "referendum 2020", a referendum by Khalistani separatists to claim separate Sikh homeland.

3) Involvement of Pakistani Army: Pakistani Army's

Remarks

Involvement in a religious initiative may point towards some ulterior motives.

Measures required :

- i) Proper registration of pilgrims : There should be stringent control on number of pilgrims, verification of identities.
- ii) Diplomatically raising issue with Pakistan that discrediting activity prejudicial to India's interest will not be tolerated.
- iii) Monitoring and surveillance : Crossing of Kargil corridor should be strictly monitored to prevent infiltration.
- iv) De-radicalisation programmes : For those who fall victim to Khalistani propaganda. Hence, India will have to tread very cautiously on Kargil initiative.

4.5

Remarks

- Q5. What is FATF "greylist" and when does a country gets listed into it? Do you think keeping Pakistan in this list will have any impact on Terror financing activities from there? (10 Marks)

FATF is a Paris headquartered organisation set up primarily to deal with cases of money laundering and terror financing.

Recently, India achieved a big diplomatic victory when due to its efforts Pakistan got listed in "grey list" of FATF.

Grey list of FATF:

- It includes those countries which fail to take necessary steps to contain terrorism and terror financing within their country.
- Consequences: It entails close monitoring of a country's financial system, strict conditionalities on international aid and entails it to take action against terrorist.

Remarks

Impact on terror financing:

1) Diplomatic pressure: It creates diplomatic pressure to ~~work~~ against terrorists i.e., ~~Pakistan putting 'Nafees' (suspected under arrest)~~

2) Threat of sanctions: It acts as a deterrence ~~as inaction may lead it into FATF black list with sanctions.~~

Limitations of the Impact:

~~As long as Pakistan continues to receive overt and covert support from US and China due to their own geostrategic objectives, incited "grey list" is likely to have only symbolic effect.~~

Hence, greater political will is needed among great powers to curb terrorism emanating from Pakistan, FATF listing alone won't work.

Remarks

Overall:- Well attempted

- Q6. The negotiations on the India-EU Free Trade Agreement have been stuck for years. Briefly discuss the underlying reasons for the same and analyse what Brexit can do in re-aligning India-EU Trade relations. (10 Marks)

Despite EU being India's single largest trading partner, negotiations on the India-EU Free Trade Agreement is stuck because of following reasons :

- *) Reservations from Indian Side :
 - *) Data secure status : India wants EU to grant data secure status to India for easy trade of services especially ICT sectors.
 - *) Non-tariff barriers : India wants EU to desist from using sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade.
 - *) Trade in services : India wants liberalised visa regime to ensure smooth flow of professionals.

Reservations from EU side :

- *) Issue of high tariffs : EU raises issue of high

Remarks

~~point 1) Re-export of goods in wine, spirits, luxury vehicles~~

- 2) Environmental and labour laws : EU wants certificates like child-labour free, environment friendly etc.
- 3) Procedural issues : EU complains about membership procedures of doing business in India.

Brexit in Re-aligning India-EU trade

1) Indian companies will now be looking for new bases in Europe, as earlier most of Indian investment came through UK.

2) With UK out of EU, the European Union gets greater flexibility in negotiations with India.

3) EU had expressed interest in liberalising the visa regime for Indians post Brexit.

Hence Brexit presents a new opportunity to boost India-EU trade.

→ In conclusion, Discuss the way forward to solve the issues b/w India and EU.

Remarks

- Q7. How does China's Belt and Road Initiative undermine Indian interests? What alternatives can be pursued by India to counter it? (10 Marks)

Recently China organised second Belt and Road forum which saw massive participation, India boycotted the same.

Belt and Road Initiative undermines India's interest by

1) Challenging territorial integrity : China-Pakistan Economic Corridor passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

2) Strengthening China's position in India's back yard

Territory

countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh endorse the BRI Initiative.

Indian Ocean Region

The protocol of Maritime Silk Route challenges India's position in Indian Ocean

3) Geopolitical objective : There are apprehensions that China is using BRI to set up military bases to encircle India e.g. Gwadar, Hambantota, Cocos Island

Remarks

4) Opacity of the project: Project is China's unilateral initiative, designing is opaque and is alleged to use "debt trap diplomacy" e.g. China taking up Hambantota Port of Sri Lanka.

Alternatives by India to counter it:

1) Project Mausam and Spice Route: To revive the historical linkages with Indian Ocean rim countries.

~~Alternatives with like minded countries~~

- Asia-Africa growth corridor (India-Japan)
- OVID's regional connectivity initiative

3) Acquiring ports in Indian Ocean region

↳ Dugm port in Agalega Island across to Changi Naval Harbour Oman in Mauritius base of Singapore.

↳ Partnership with other countries → LEMOA with US

↳ Reciprocal logistics agreement (France)

Hence India needs to show to other

countries Chinese evil designs of debt trap as well as provide alternatives.

Remarks



Q8. What role does water play in stimulating international conflict? With growing China-Pakistan proximity, why should India work to keep Indus water treaty intact?

(10 Marks)

Water is one of the primary requirement of human beings, hence scarcity of water is one of the important factor behind international conflicts e.g. Indus water (India-Pakistan), Brasmaputra river (India-China), Fests river (India-Bangladesh).

China and Pakistan are becoming a more serious over Indus river by joint projects to reduce flow to India. However, despite provocations, India needs to keep Indus Water treaty intact because :

- 1) India's international image: India is a responsible global player and unilateral abrogation of treaty will dent India's image.

Remarks

1) Regional implications: Regional countries like Bangladesh with which India has water-dispute may perceive it negatively.

3) Practical considerations: India does not ~~will have the adequate water storage capacity if~~ ~~it~~ ~~wants~~ tries to have more water from Indus

1) Strengthening Chinese claim over Brahmaputra:

As India's action as upper riparian country is ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indus~~ will provide ~~justification~~ for Chinese actions ~~no~~ ~~water~~ on Brahmaputra river.

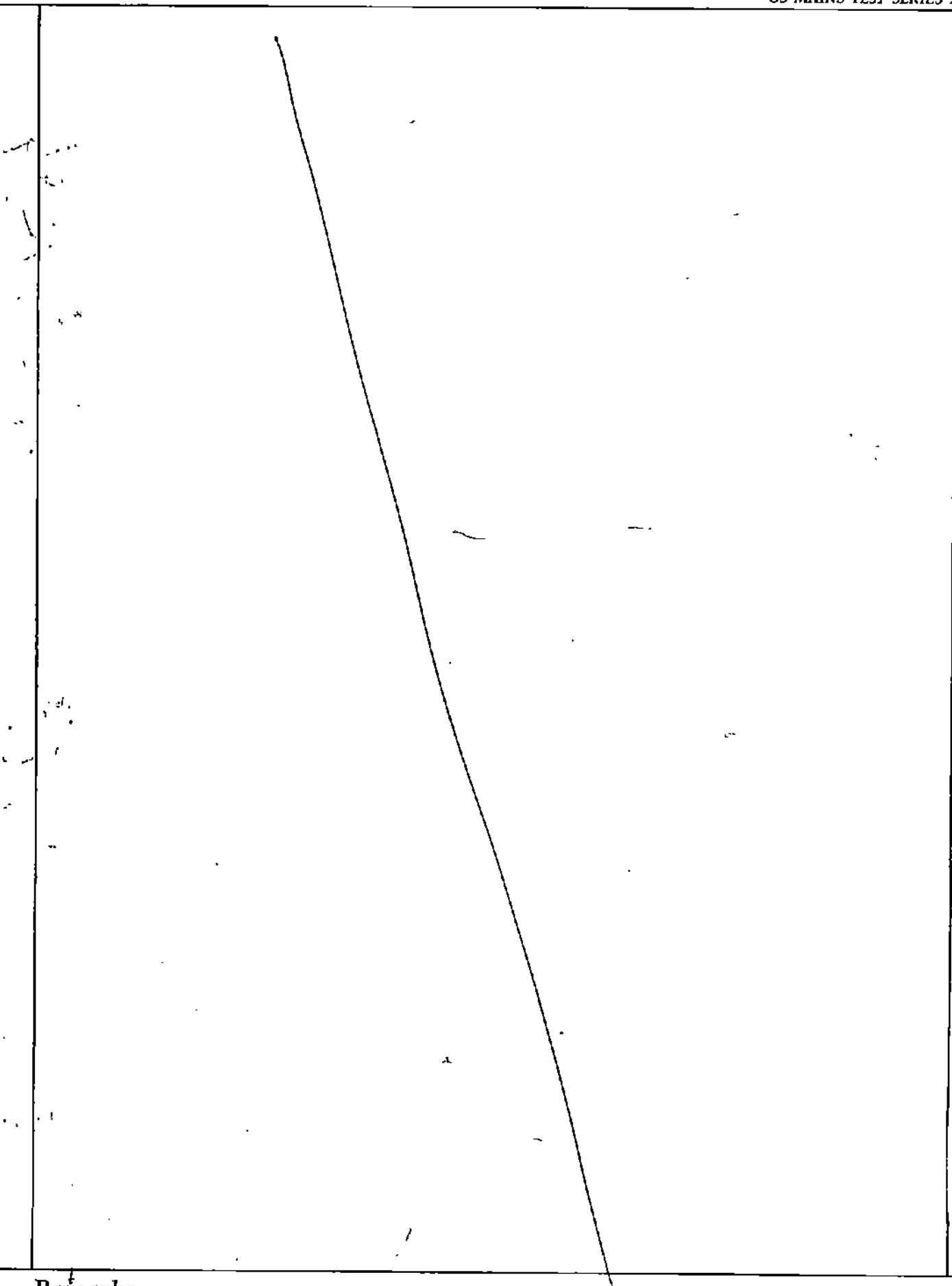
b/w (s) Against UN Watercourse Convention: Although ~~china~~ ~~India~~ had not signed it, yet it has attained ~~status~~ of customary law.
 hence India must

~~proceed cautiously, engage through permanent~~
~~Indus commission~~ for mutually agreed resolution of differences.

Remarks

- Q9. Turkey plans to de-hyphenate its Indo-Pak ties. In this context, discuss possibilities and challenges in relations between Turkey and its emerging ally India, as opposed to its traditional ally Pakistan. (10 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks

Q10. What is Asia Reassurance Initiative Act? Also, discuss the highs and lows in Indo-US relations under Trump administration. (10 Marks)

Asia Reassurance Initiative Act (ARIA) aims at bringing back focus of America's Indo-Pacific region. USA is aimed at reassuring America's ASEAN allies about USA's commitment to their security.

ARIA also singles out China as threat to regional peace and stability and vows to strengthen ties with Taiwan. Despite small fund commitment, it is a legal recognition to America's Indo-Pacific policy.

Highs in Indo-US relations during Trump's rule

1) On terrorism: USA helped India to get Masood Azhar listed as global terrorist, cut military aid to Pakistan.

Remarks

3) Defence relationship: India got status of
 STA-1, Major Non-NATO ally, passage of
LEMOA, COMCASA indicating deep defence relations.

4) Geopolitical relations: US supports India's bid
 in NSG, APEC and helped India in getting
 membership to MTCR, Australia group, Wassenaar arrangement

Loans in Indo-US relation during Trump's rule

5) Trade relations: US dragged India to WTO over
 solar panel dispute, Trump labelled India as "Trade Rgjy"

6) Issue of Afghanistan: US is negotiating with
Taliban, without considering India's interest.

7) Dispute over Iranian issue: Trump's
 unilateral withdrawal from JCPOA and threatening sanctions
 over Iran, jeopardised India-Iran ties.

8) Influence: Here, Indo-US relation
 under Trump has been bag of mixed blessings.

Remarks

9) In conclusion → suggest measures to tackle
 challenges in their relation.

→ Introduce your answer by explaining importance of maritime security for both India and Africa.

Section - B

- Q11. Maritime security is freedom from threats that arise in the sea, from the sea and through the sea. There is a great deal in convergence of India's and Africa's geostrategic and geo-economic interests in the maritime domain. How does government intend to actively pursue a collaborative security apparatus? (15 Marks)

India and Africa both have convergence of geo-strategic and geo-economic interests in maritime domain as can be seen from :

Geo-strategic dimension :

- 1) Dealing with non-traditional security threats like piracy, drug trafficking, naxo-terrorism
- 2) Ensuring that Indian-Ocean region remains a zone of peace and not become a soft conflicting battle ground

geo-economic dimension

- 1) Ensure freedom of navigation : Majority of

~~foreign trade of India and Africa passes
through maritime routes, hence freedom of
navigation is a pre-requisite.~~

2) ~~Blue economy~~ - Co-operation on matters of
~~hydrocarbon and oil resources, fisheries~~
is common area of concern

[Government's collaborative approach]:

1) India is involved in maritime exchange,
~~conferences, military and naval exercises with~~
~~African countries.~~

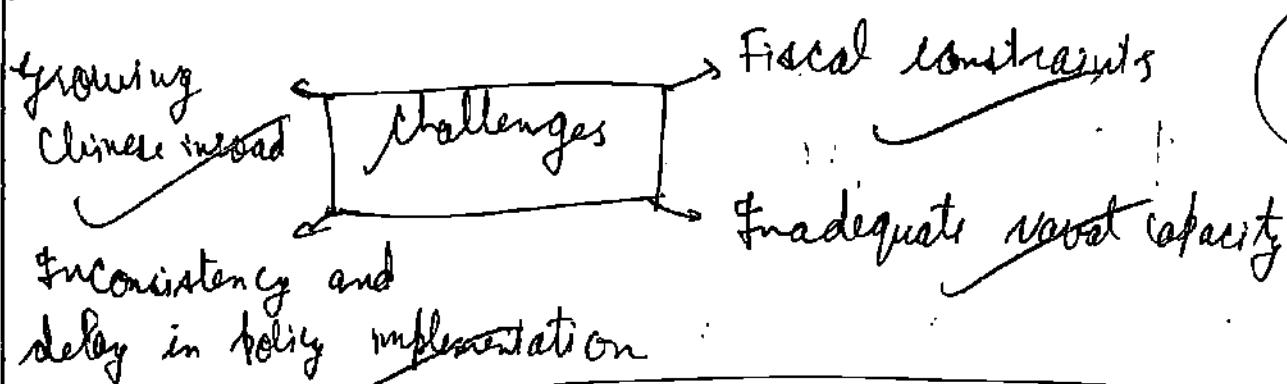
1) ~~Political relationships~~ - Sought to be
strengthened via high level visits, events
like Indo-Africa Forum Summit.

3) India's Naval doctrine, 2013: It
recognises East coast of Africa as primary

Remarks
mention about their participation in
Indian Ocean Rim Associations (IORA)

area of interest and working in collaboration with Africa.

- 4) Asia-Africa Growth Corridor: to boost maritime connectivity with Africa, engage in local capacity building along with Japan
- 3) India as Net Security Provider: India is aiming to be a net security provider in Indian Ocean region e.g. Salega Island Mauritius.



Hence, India needs to overcome these challenges to strengthen security co-operation with Africa in maritime domain.

how?

Remarks

Q12. While no African country directly took part in the Second World War, yet they were also subject to its devastation? Examine the impact of the Second World War on Africa? (15 Marks)

~~Almost entire Africa was under occupation of colonial powers during the second world war. Just as in case of India, colonial powers unilaterally declared Africa's participation to second world war without consulting domestic opinion.~~

Impact of second World war on Africa

1) Economic Impact

~~exploitation of resources to feed war expenditure~~

~~loss of fertile tracts of land, property due to impact of deadly bomb blasts.~~

2) Social Impact: loss of demographic dividend

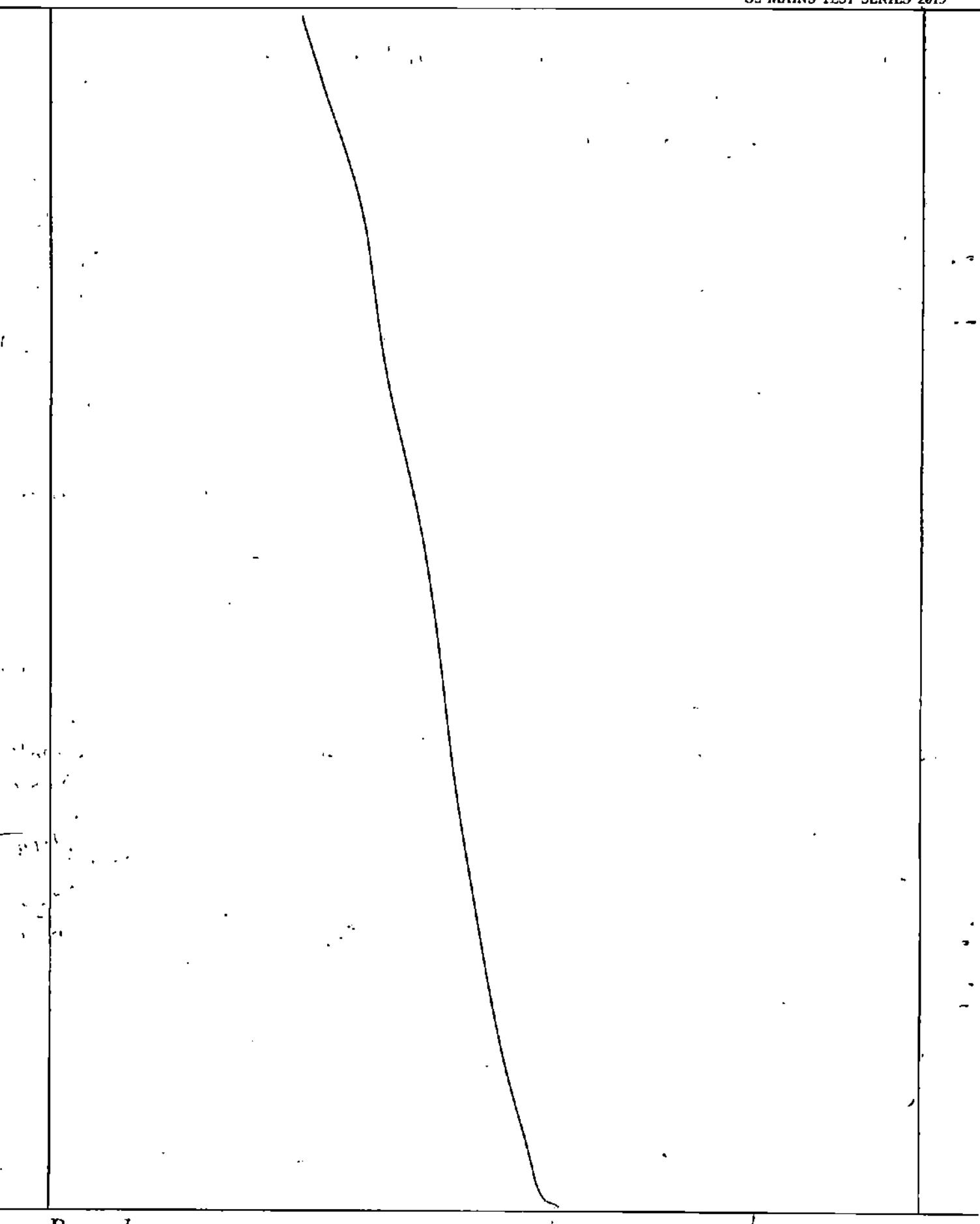
Remarks

As youth were forcibly recruited to serve
in the imperial armies

Incomplete answer

1.5

Remarks



Remarks

- Q13. Success of Russian revolution led to spread of socialism across the world and leaders of Congress were also influenced by socialism. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru modified the tenets of socialism to make it suitable for Indian conditions. Discuss.

(15 Marks)

1917 October revolution of Russia under V. I. Lenin sparked the imagination of colonies worldwide which saw the impact of combined power of masses to overthrow even the mightiest of tyrants. → Refine Socialism

The Socialist system set up in Russia attracted many leaders including J. L. Nehru, in fact in its Swadhi Session, Congress adopted the goal of setting up Socialistic pattern of Society. → few more names of leaders influenced by socialism

In Independent India, J. L. Nehru adopted Soviet version of Socialism not just because of ideological reasons but practical

Remarks

Discuss the influence of socialism on Congress leaders like Bose, Nehru, etc.

Ex:- Establishment of Congress Socialist Party in 1939.

Reasons such as :

- Experience of colonial devastation at hands of capitalist countries.
- Relatively immature private sector, having inadequate capital to invest.
- Huge Poverty, inequality necessitated state intervention in economy.
- Modifications to suit Indian conditions.

- 1) Mixed economy : Rather than abolishing private property, India adopted mixed economy where public and private sector co-exist.
- 2) Democratic socialism : Indian socialism was democratic, whereas it did not lead to establishment of a dictatorship as in Russia.
- 3) Regulation rather than prohibition of FDI : India

Remarks

His support to land reforms, laborer welfare.

Accepted FDI in certain sectors like setting up Darvela Steel plant, Kinabul Dam.

Similarities with Soviet Model of socialism

1) Planned development: Five year plans were formulated under Planning Commission.

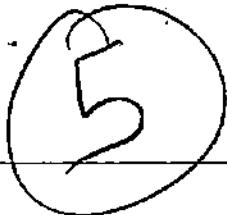
2) Focus on heavy industries; like iron and steel to have multiplier effect on economy

3) State at commanding height: Despite professing mixed economy, state tightly controlled private business through licenses, quota etc.

(Hence Indian version of socialism was blend of Russian experience and indigenous modifications aimed at recovering India from centuries of colonial economic exploitation.)

Try to discuss now Nehru's socialism suited or not?

Remarks



Q14. Will forming of an NRC, based on Assam model for checking illegal migration from Bangladesh help? How can it affect India's relationship with Bangladesh?

(15 Marks)

NRC refers to National Register of Citizens
 which aims to document indigenous inhabitants
 of Assam to recognise the illegal immigrants

It is favoured on following grounds:

1) Establishing identity: it will help identify the local residents and differentiate them from foreigners.

Assam's Deterrence effect: illegal immigrants will no longer enjoy rights they need, hence work as deterrent for future.

Efficacy in checking illegal immigration from Bangladesh is questioned because:

2) Exclusionary: NRC is alleged to be exclusionary in nature, in its first draft

Remarks

four million people were left out.

- 2) Role of Foreigner's tribunal: Many of these tribunals declared people as foreigners without hearing them; hence violation of principles of natural justice.
- 3) People may lack necessary documentation to prove their identity despite being indigenous residents.
- 4) Ethnic conflict: NRC is alleged to stoke ethnic conflict between Hocel population and the Muslim minority.

Impact on Indo-Bangladesh Relations

In the absence of any repatriation treaty and Bangladesh's unwillingness to take back illegal immigrants, NRC may create stateless people.

Remarks

2) It will lead to a humanitarian catastrophe and degrade India's image in the neighbourhood.

1) Issue of illegal immigrants may cause friction between India and Bangladesh.

^{in trade relations and other developments among two nations} In the long run, India needs to think on line of providing work permits regulation of migration rather than its prohibition which only promotes illegal immigration.

Rather suggest measures to deal with the issues associated to HRC

(G)
Remarks

Q15. The resurfacing of ISIS and its head with the Sri Lankan attack has created greater security concerns now. How far do you agree that the organization has started training its recruits in the east? What preventive measures should India take? (15 Marks)

Recently ISIS claimed terror attacks on Sri Lankan churches and claimed it to be a retaliation for Mosque attacks in New Zealand.

This had sparked new security concerns in the Indian subcontinent in general and in Eastern Asia as a whole.

try to discuss how terrorists have reinforced form of ISL.

ISIS footprints in the East:
• Its recruitment, use of social media etc.

1) Afghanistan: It is operating as IS in Khorasan and is fighting with Taliban to gain control of Afghanistan.

Relevant

2) Af-Pak region as new base: With its eroding strength in West Asia region, ISIS sees Af-Pak region as new base, which already has liking for its radical ideology.

- Q. 9) I) Spread in India: NIA had arrested several persons in India for connections with ISIS.
ISIS flags displayed in Kashmir
- ii) Philippines: Abu Sayyaf group had pledged its loyalty to ISIS.

Preventive measures to be taken by India:

- i) Security measures: This includes greater surveillance, social media monitoring, strengthening capacity of security forces, CMS (Central Monitoring System), NACRIS to collaborate intelligence.
- ii) Economic development: India needs to remove perceived sense of injustice among minorities by developing initiatives like Nai Roshni, USTAD, Padhe Pradesh etc.

Remarks

3) Diplomatic collaboration

- Bilateral level: Agreements on intelligence sharing, extradition treaties e.g. with Saudi Arabia, UAE etc.
- Regional level: Raising issue in forums like BIMSTEC, RATS of SCO, SAARC.
- Global level: Pushing for comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

4) De-radicalisation programmes

To help those who had been brainwashed by terror propaganda e.g. de-radicalisation programme of Maharashtra

- i) Political outreach: Promise to fulfill the demands, address grievances presented through constitutional means e.g. political mainstreaming of JKLF.

Hence, multi-pronged approach is needed to tackle menace of terrorism.

(6)

Remarks

Overall: well attempted.

→ Briefly introduce OIC and its objective

Q16. Does OIC recent invite to India marks India's growing global stature? How can deeper engagements with OIC be beneficial for India? (15 Marks)

Recently, OIC invited India's external affairs minister to its plenary session as ~~Guest of honour~~ despite opposition by Pakistan. This shows India's growing global stature and

its recognition as a major power in

Briefly about background of India and OIC engagements following manner :

1) Diplomatically : It shows India's success to thwart Pakistan's anti-India propaganda in OIC.

2) Politically : It reflects deepening of India's relations with resource rich gulf countries.

3) Economically : It signifies that OIC recognised India as major partner as it seeks to diversify its economies from being oil centric to new areas.

Remarks

Also briefly discuss growing relations and cooperation of India with individual OIC members

Benefits for India

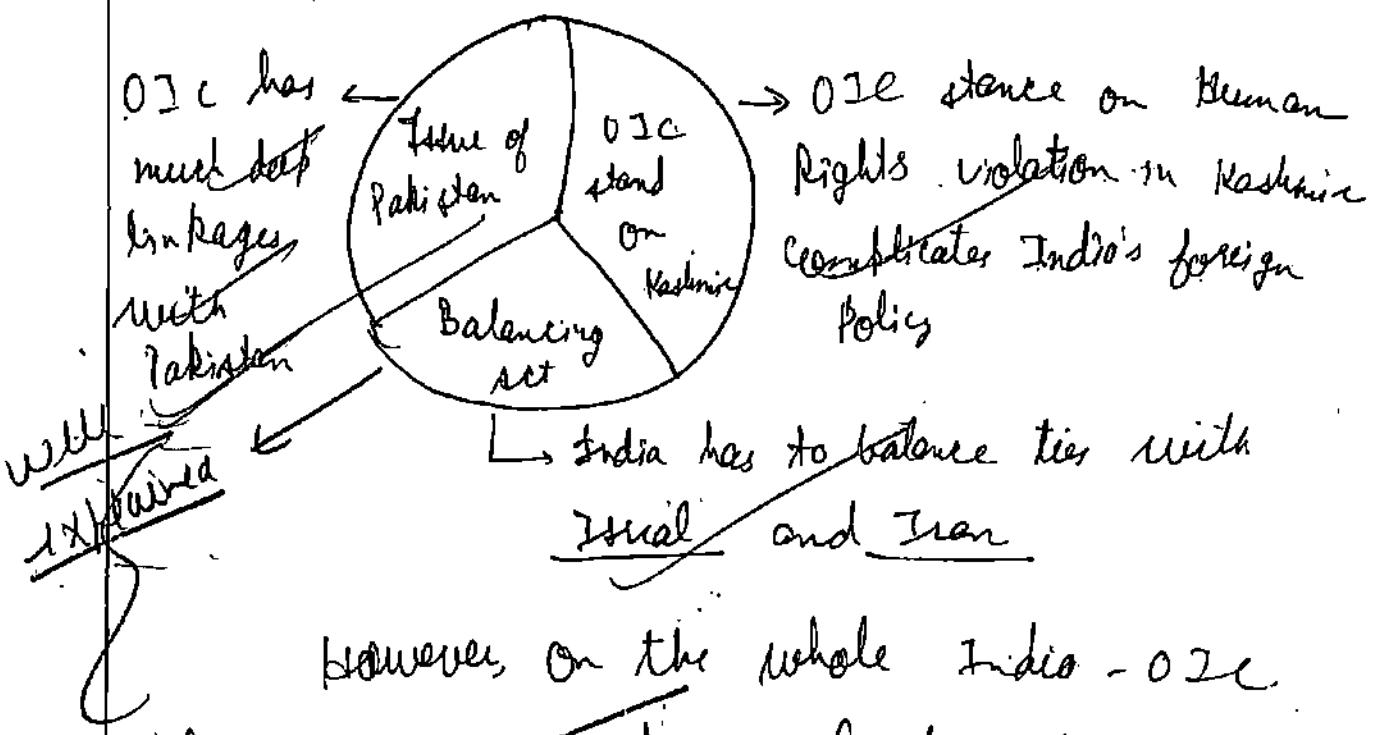
- 1) Energy security: India sources more than 50% of its oil requirements from OIC countries, hence deeper relations ensure energy security.
- 2) Counter-terror co-operation: OIC countries can help pressure Pakistan to stop anti-India terrorism, apart from intelligence sharing, extradition etc.
- 3) Geographically: OIC countries will help tackle challenges of radicalism, enhance India's security in its extended neighbourhood.
- 4) Geoeconomically: OIC countries can be a source of investments e.g. UAE's commitment to NIIF to tune of Million \$
- 5) Expatriates and remittances: India has millions of expatriate workers in OIC countries, sending

Remarks

millions of dollars of remittances.

~~(i) Geopolitically : India can count on OIC relevant support for reform of UNSC, WTO, NSG and also help counter Chinese influence in West Asia Region.~~

Challenges in deepening ties with OIC



However, on the whole India - OIC relations are on upward leading to mutually beneficial outcomes.

~~Covered all the aspects asked in the question.~~

Remarks

Q17. Examine the need for initiatives like BBIN in the region. Discuss Bhutan's apprehensions towards it. What are the challenges associated with BBIN?

(15 Marks)

India proposed the idea of BBIN (Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal) sub-regional grouping at Kathmandu Session of SAARC after Pakistan vetoed proposal on Motor vehicle agreement amongst the SAARC countries.

Need for subregional initiatives like BBIN!

- 1) Overcoming opposition of Pakistan: Since Pakistan's terrorist activities had paralysed SAARC, groupings like DBIN, BIMSTEC are seen as alternatives.
- 2) Boosting regional connectivity: Such initiatives will help enhance regional connectivity, people to people contact.

Remarks

2) Enhance sub-regional trade: These groupings will bring mutual prosperity for members by raising mutual trade.

Boxed: Bhutan's apprehensions:

1) Environmental concerns: Bhutan fears that massive infrastructure projects may cause ecological damage to pristine Himalayan kingdom.

2) Influx of foreigners: Bhutan is a conservative country and fears large scale influx of foreigners.

3) Economic disadvantage: Bhutan being small economy, fear that benefits of trade will be reaped by other countries.

Boxed: Challenges with BIMT

1) Infrastructure deficit: There is inadequate Remarks

⁴³ mentions → transporters and taxi operator of

Bhutan opposing the initiative as it will impact their business.

infrastructure capacities to support logistics.

2) Poor connectivity across borders: BBIN countries have poor border connectivity, lengthy and cumbersome custom procedures.

3) Perception of India: Due to India's huge size, big economy, other countries fears India's dominance, big brotherly attitude.

Hence India needs to adopt regional doctrine by extending unilateral support to neighbours and improving cross-border regional connectivity.

→ Rather, discussing how by using other regional groupings ex:- SAARC, BIMSTEC can negotiate and overcome these challenges.

5.5

Q18. Examine India's stance on the Rohingya crisis. Discuss reasons behind India not signing the 1951 UN Refugee treaty. (15 Marks)

Rohingyas are ethnic Muslim residents of ~~Myanmar~~ Rakhine province of Myanmar which are considered ~~Rohingyas~~ fleeing from ~~Myanmar~~ due to persecution as ~~migrants from~~ ~~Bangladesh~~ by radical Buddhist groups.

This had led to refugee

~~lives in Bangladesh~~ where millions of stateless Rohingyas are staying. UN had ~~reinstated them world's most persecuted minorities~~.

Bangladesh wants India to pressure ~~Myanmar~~ to take back the Rohingya refugees:

India's stand :-

I) India had extended humanitarian assistance

Remarks

to Rohingyas in Bangladesh under "Operation Sagar Yod".

India termed it as "internal matter of Myanmar governed by government". India is not putting pressure on Myanmar, rather it wants a naturally acceptable solution.

Reasons for India's stand:

1) Relations with Myanmar: While humanitarian concerns matter, but India's relation with Myanmar is much more important, given our Act East Policy.

2) Security threat from Rohingyas: Rohingyas are prone to radicalisation, hence they may pose security threat to India.

④

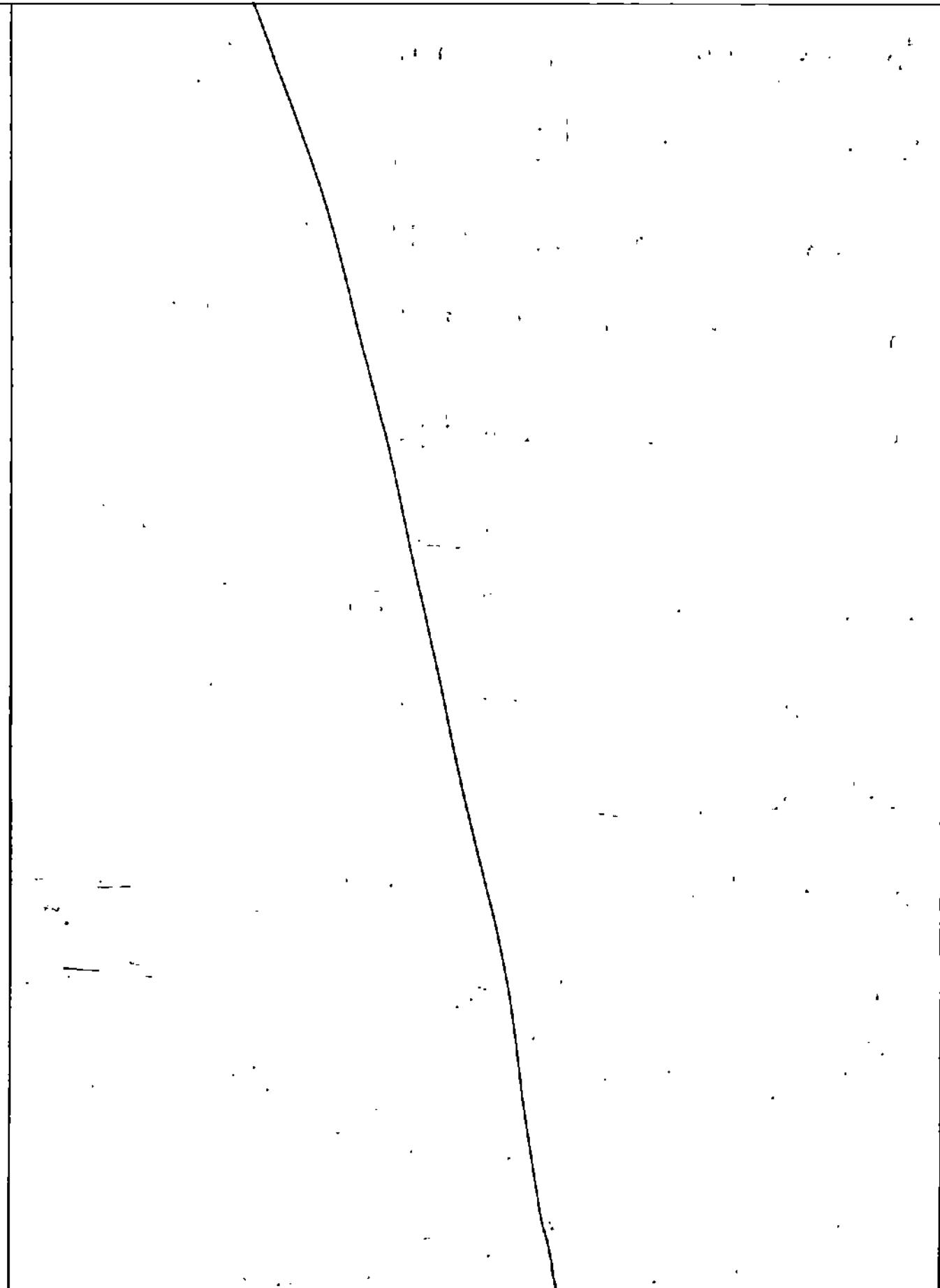
Therefore, India's stand

towards Rohingyas is in alignment with our national interest.

Remarks

Reasons behind not signing 1951 UN Refugee Treaty

→



Remarks

Q19. Discuss the recently adopted Model Bilateral Investment Treaty by India. Discuss the reasons behind its adoption. Also, elaborate the issues associated with it.

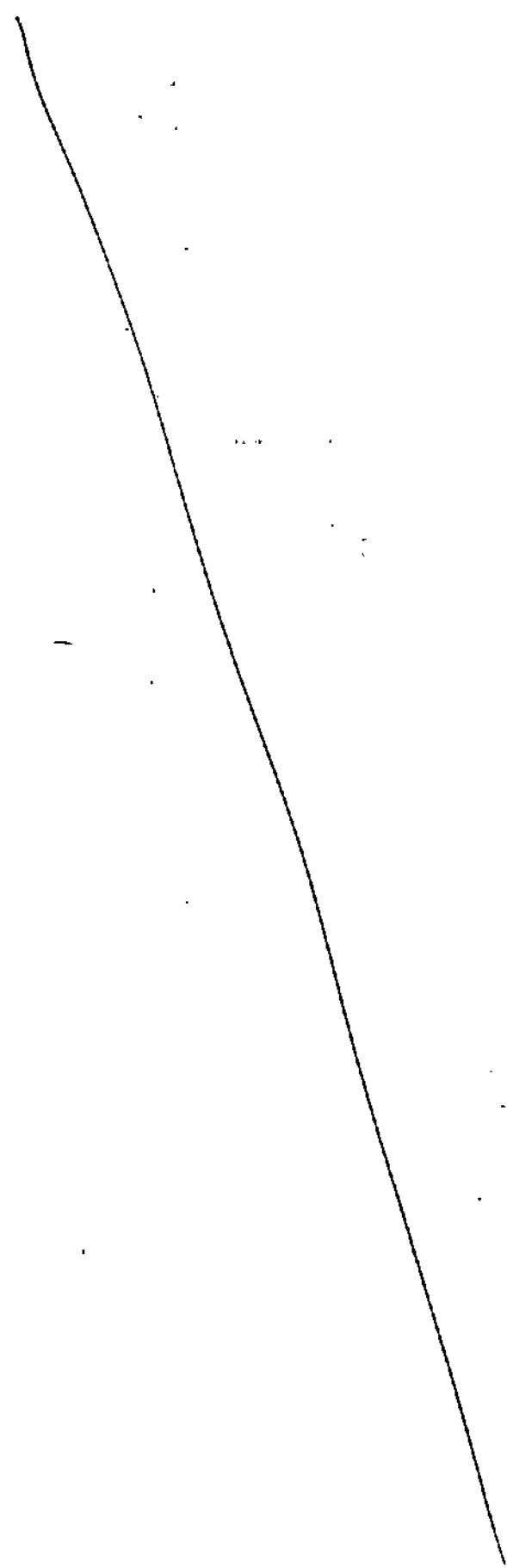
(15 Marks)

Model Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT)

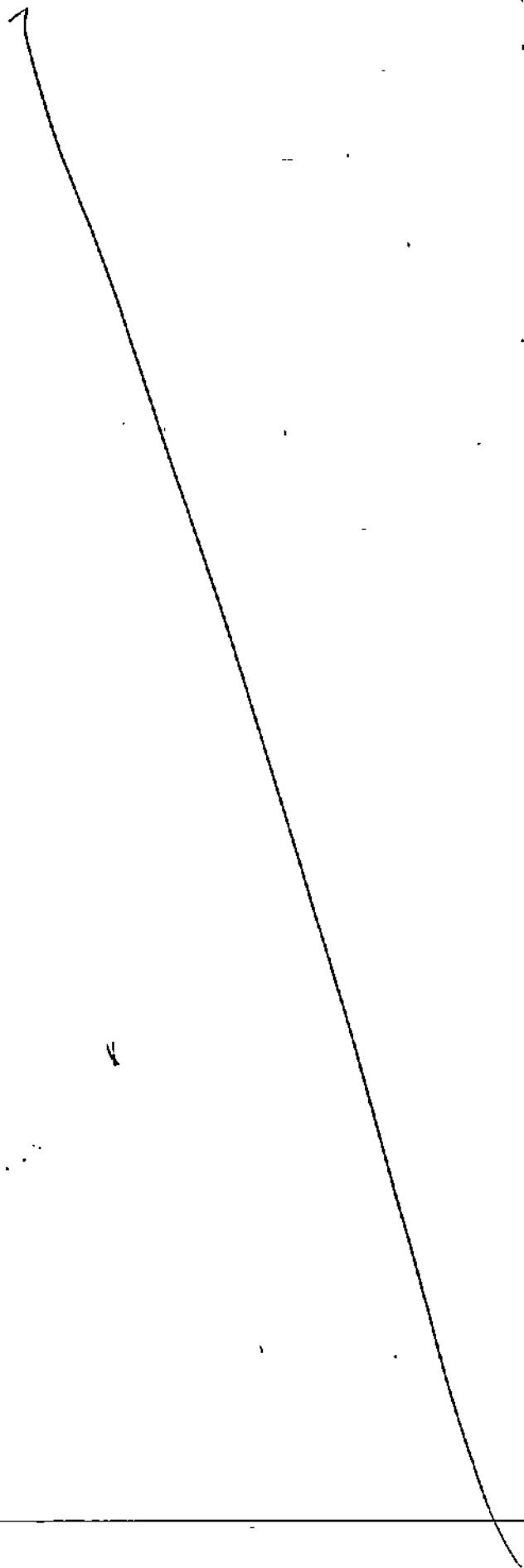
Not sufficient
for evaluation

- Analyse reasons behind adoption of Model BIT
- Features of Model BIT
- Examine the issues
- Way forward

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Explanation of UN peacekeeping forces could be

better

importance third party to maintain peace

Q20. How effective is UN peacekeeping? Elaborate the challenges faced by them. Also, discuss how India has contributed to UN peacekeeping efforts. (15 Marks)

UN developed the idea of peacekeeping during the cold war era which virtually paralysed the United Nations Security Council. They are tasked with ensuring observation of ceasefire, supporting political process.

Success of peacekeeping:

- 1) Peacekeeping was able to halt civil unrest in Sierra Leone, Burundi.
- 2) Peacekeepers help create ground for political rapprochement oversee the election process.
- 3) Peacekeeping missions are supposed to be neutral mediators in the conflict zone.

Remarks

Failure of Peacekeeping

- i) Genocide in Rwanda, massacre in Serbia happened despite presence of UN peacekeepers.
- ii) Control over deployment: It rests with UNSC, with little say for troop contributing nations.
- iii) Killing of peacekeepers: Several peacekeepers have lost their lives in the line of duty.
- iv) Rigid mandate: This prevents peacekeepers from responding to the dynamic and changing situation on ground.

India's contribution to UN peacekeeping

- i) India contributed more than 100,000 peacekeepers.

Remarks

Challenges

↳ Inadequate manpower, financial support etc.

to the UN missions in various countries.

- 4) Maximum number of casualties: India has suffered death of more than 168 peacekeepers in line of duty.

~~Relevant discussion~~ India is third largest troop contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.

- 5) Indian peacekeepers had also won the prestigious Dag Hammarskjold Award.

- 6) India also houses the peacekeepers training centre in Delhi

(15) India needs to build on its soft power generated by peacekeeping missions to fulfill the foreign policy goals

→ suggest reforms in UN peacekeeping