



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : G.A.S.P.05

Name

Email ID

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	



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anything in this Area)

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Q.1) Enumerate the events which converted China into international colony.

China, today, is one of the most powerful economies of the world. But like majority of the world, China was also exploited for its resources and colonised by European powers—

- (i) China had trade relations with the world since ancient times, but enjoyed its independence and sovereignty.
- (ii) After fall of Constantinople, as Europeans looked for new trade routes, they found China. Portuguese were the first to establish relations in late 16th century.
- (iii) Portuguese were followed by Spanish, Dutch, English, French, Danes etc.
- (iv) The Chinese emperor did not like this influx of foreign ~~and~~ traders. But, Europeans wanted access to Chinese tea and silk, so they persevered. Ultimately, China had to

put restrictions.

(V) But this led to increased efforts of colonisation. Britain smuggled opium into India which ultimately resulted in conflict and the two opium wars (late 19th century)

(VI) The resultant treaty of Nanking led to transfer of Hong Kong to Britain.

(VII) This was followed by a number of treaties with countries like France, Japan etc.

(VIII) The Russo-Japanese War (1904) was on issue of gaining control of Chinese territory of Manchuria.

(IX) Due to inefficient rulers and lack of unity, China became an international colony and playground of European nations. China was cut like melon.

(X) Finally, China was able to rise against foreign dominance, against exploitation and missionaries. But this Boxer Rebellion was thwarted and China became an international colony.

The impact of colonialism can be seen in today's China - its anti West attitude, conflict with India etc.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2) After the WW2, strategy of ~~the~~ west towards Soviet Union largely remained 'policy of containment.' Examine.

The end of World War II marked the creation of two superpower blocks - US and USSR preaching capitalism and communism respectively. The US and its allies (WEST) ~~continue~~ adopted a policy of containing and limiting the influence of USSR during post World War II period that is known as Cold War.

- (i) The West tried to increase its own influence using Marshall Plan, NATO etc to contain USSR.
- (ii) The theatres of cold war in countries like Egypt, Cuba, Korea, Vietnam were all about preventing USSR influence and spread of communism.
- (iii) Truman Doctrine sought to prevent spread of communism by use of economic aid.
- (iv) Eisenhower Doctrine took it a step ~~for~~ further. It authorised American President to use armed forces to quell

dangers of communism.

(v) USA established its military bases all over the world to create pressure on USSR and curtail its influence.

(vi) US sponsored regime changes and conducted espionage through its CIA. The main aim was to establish pro-West rulers who would resist Soviet influence. It was done in Iran, Pakistan etc.

(vii) The West believed in Dominoes Theory that if one country fell to communism, neighbouring countries would follow. Hence, its sole focus was to prevent communism and USSR to make inroads. It jumped in Korean War, Vietnam War for this reason.

The ~~the~~ policy of the West during post World War II, & cold war period was to contain USSR and prevent it from making in-roads in the newly de-colonised countries. It relied on not-so-ethical means but was able to achieve its end successfully with USSR disintegration in 1991.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) Although doctrine of colonialism formally ended with WW2, but it had long lasting impact on regional peace and security across the world. Elucidate.

Colonialism is the process where a powerful country establishes its colonies (direct control) ⁱⁿ ~~over~~ weaker countries to exploit them for resources.

Doctrine of colonialism was in vogue in the late 18th to early 20th century. It was based on different racial supremacy ideas like - white man's Burden to civilise the savages.

Though, post World War 2, doctrine of colonialism waned and lost support, its impact was long lasting on regional peace and security across the world -

(i) BOUNDARY DISPUTES

One of the major sources of conflicts in decolonised nations like India-Pakistan, India-China, Malawi-Tanzania etc. can be traced to colonialism. In their efforts to make governance easy or to leave hastily, the colonisers left without

demarcating boundaries. It has led to a huge loss of life and it is a major threat to world peace and security as three nuclear power nations in Asia are in border dispute.

(ii) PROXY WARS

Though ^{theoretically} colonialism ended post world war II, colonies were still used as spot for proxy wars by the superpowers and their allies.
Eg Korea, Vietnam etc.

(iii) CIVIL WARS

Decolonisation, without leaving proper system in place for take over led to power struggle and civil war like situations in countries of Asia and Africa.

(iv) INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS -

Organisations like the UN and Bretton Woods Institutions still continue to guide ~~the~~ the world. But a closer look reveals that the strong parties in all such institutions are erstwhile colonial-ers, who despite their poor track record continue to make decisions in name of stability and peace.
Eg Britain and France.

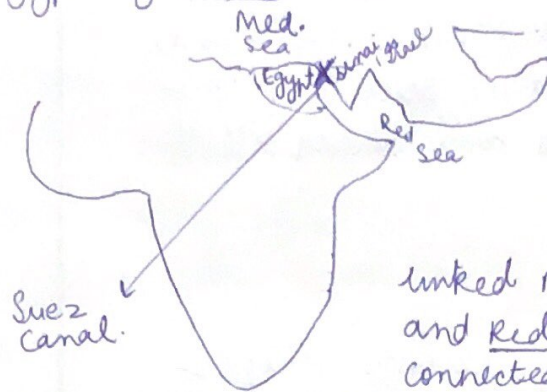
(v) NEO-IMPERIALISM - The most significant impact is that ^{ide-} colonialism has led to power vacuum which has made countries in Africa and Asia to neo-~~colonial~~ imperialism by China, IMF etc.
Thus, colonialism continues to have long lasting impact.

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Q.4) What was the Suez Canal crisis of 1956? Examine how it further led to polarisation of world order.

Suez Canal crisis refers to the invasion of Egypt by Israel, Britain and France in 1956.



Suez Canal had opened in 1869 and it linked Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea, thereby connected Asia and Africa. It was under the control of France and Britain.

CRISIS → In 1952, Egypt ~~was~~ replaced constitutional monarchy with a Republican government. The new president Gamal Abdel Nasser order Suez Canal to be nationalised in 1956. It was to gather funds for construction of Aswan Dam.

This nationalisation led to an outbreak of war. Israel attacked Egypt first, followed by Britain and France. Egypt was helped by USSR. This is known as Suez Canal Crisis.

Suez Canal Crisis led to Polarisation of world order -

- (i) The conflict marked end of Britain and France as hegemonic powers. The role played by US (US made Israel, Britain and France to withdraw) and USSR (that helped Egypt with ammunition) propelled them to be two superpowers - creating a bipolar world.
- (ii) As the myth of European hegemony was broken, it hastened the process of Decolonisation.
- (iii) It led to rise of Arab nationalism and anti imperial sentiments.
- (iv) It worsened Arab-Israeli relations, & that are still sour. (Eg → Six Day War of 1967)
- (v) Nasser became a popular leader and went on to co-found the Non-aligned Movement of 1961 that helped create a Third World Block.

Thus, though Suez Canal crisis was resolved in months, its impact was far reaching. It made the differences stark and signified beginning of Bipolar world.

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Q.5)

The Truman Doctrine was the mix blend of Political and humanitarian agenda, this duality also reflected in its outcome. Analyse.

The Truman Doctrine propounded by US President Harry S Truman in 1947 was the doctrine of containment of communism using economic aid and military intervention. This doctrine marked the departure of US policy of isolationism and is considered to be beginning of Cold War.

The US promised to help any country no matter how authoritarian it was, to help contain spread of communism and influence of USSR.

It was a mix blend of Political and humanitarian agenda →

POLITICAL

(i) As main objective was to contain USSR, it led to many collective security alliances like NATO, SEATO, CENTO etc

(ii) US interfered in many geopolitical conflicts to help put a stop to it. Though main reason was to prevent countries from

going to USSR camp, it helped ~~put~~ prevent death and destruction like in Suez Canal dispute.

(iii) On paper, the political agenda of Truman Doctrine was to protect free liberal institutions and values and prevent spread of authoritarian communism.

(iv) Institutions like Bretton Woods institutions helped spread liberal values and helping newly decolonised nations to democracy.

(v) US was able to portray itself as the ideal liberal democracy that everyone should strive to be. US became the watchmen of the world and was able to establish its hegemony.

HUMANITARIAN

To achieve its political goals, certain actions taken under Truman Doctrine helped further its humanitarian agenda as well -

(i) Marshall Plan helped Europe to restructure and develop after war.

(ii) Timely intervention by US in conflicts like Egypt and Korea help prevent authoritarian regimes.

(iii) US Policy to contain USSR was heavily based on economic aid. It provided assistance to

newly decolonised countries to prevent them from going to USSR camp.

OUTCOMES OF TRUMAN DOCTRINE

Political → US ended its isolationism and was able to contain USSR. It won the cold war. The idea of liberal democracy became a norm in the world. US was able to make strong allies politically due to initiatives like NATO.

Humanitarian → US helped in restructuring European economy and help it develop. Its allies like Japan and South Korea were able to become rich economies despite the destruction post World War II. Even though for ulterior motives, US economic aid helped countries like Pakistan and even India to deal with famines and disasters like PL-480.

Thus Truman Doctrine had both political and humanitarian aspects.

The US influence can still be seen on US policy. US considers itself watchman of the world and interferes even when it is not needed, causing more harm. Its aid was strings attached causing countries like India to go to NAM and green revolution etc.

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Q.6)

Discuss how imperialism took its roots in Africa and why it trailed behind its Asian counterpart in process of decolonisation?

The continent of Africa was colonised by a number of different European countries and exploited. Africa suffered and continues to suffer with the consequences of the imperialism and colonialism.

HOW IMPERIALISM TOOK ITS ROOTS?

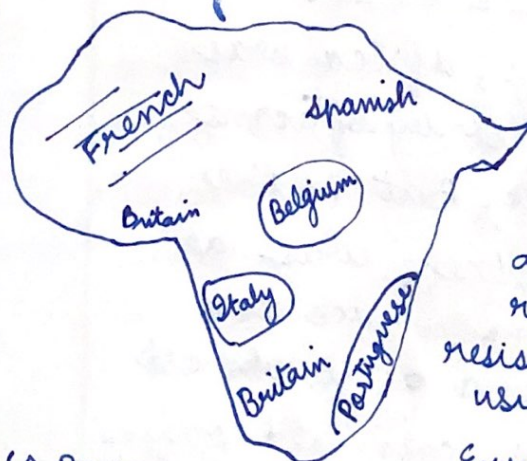
In the late 19th century, Africa was still substantially controlled by Africans except the coastal areas. But in the period of 1880s to 1914, there was a SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA i.e. a race to colonise Africa. By the end of it, almost the entire continent was colonised barring few countries like Ethiopia.

Africa ~~is~~ is rich in natural resources. As ^{European} travellers and missionaries arrived, the militaries followed soon behind to colonise and exploit raw materials.

Just like in India, first they took control over trade, then the government using military and bribery.

The colonisation of Africa is a dark chapter in world history. There was excessive exploitation and torture like by King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo.

~~While learning, Europeans~~ To easily govern, Europeans divided the continent like it was a piece of cake - with straight lines, with no regard to people and their cultural-historical ties.



(A ROUGH SKETCH OF COLONISED AFRICA)

Imperialism was able to take hold in Africa in short time due to lack of resistance and corruption of local rules. Where there was resistance, it was suppressed using superior military. Europe learnt from its mistakes in colonising Asia and South America.

DECOLONISATION IN AFRICA

Compared to Asia, decolonisation of Africa was a long and arduous process because -

- (i) Lack of Leadership → Africa was ~~used~~ ruled by small time rulers or warlords who

could not fight against mighty empires. They were also corrupt and willingly allowed their land and people to be exploited. Eg- the Trans Atlantic Slave Trade could not have existed without local participation.

(ii) Lack of Education → The

modern education was not introduced in Africa as quickly as it was in Asia, which is why people took time to get awareness about ideas of liberty, democracy etc.

(iii) Lack of nationalism

The Scramble for Africa resulted in a cut up and sliced continent. People with similar history were partitioned. It was harder for ideas of nationalism and nation-state to take roots. Even their languages had been replaced by languages like French, English etc.

It was harder for people to fight for their independence. Even after the supposed decolonisation movement, countries like South Africa continued to follow racial policies like Apartheid. The current state of Africa is only due to the severe exploitation by the colonisers. It still lags behind in development and is extremely susceptible to new imperialism by countries like China through debt trap.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7) Present instability in Middle-West can be attributed to Iranian revolution of 1979. Discuss.

Iranian Revolution of 1979 was the overthrow of pro-West monarch Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and replacement by an Islamic clerical leader Ayatullah Khomeini.

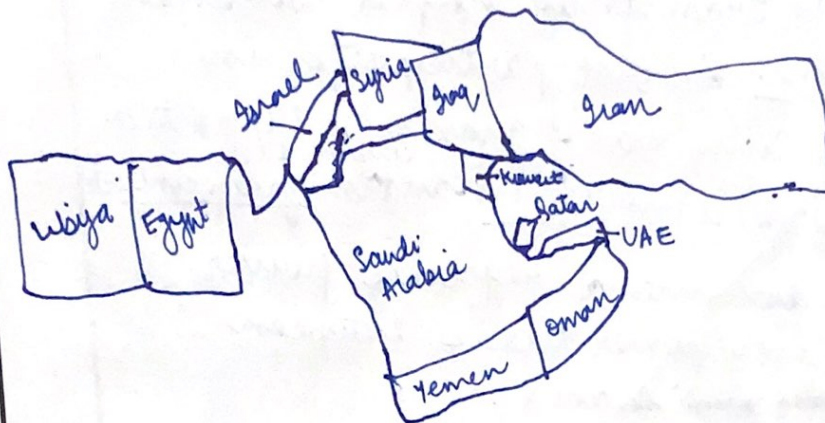
It started as a protest against Shah's attempt to modernise and liberalise Iran. Ayatullah opposed the reforms and wanted Iran to go back to its cultural and religious roots. The revolution succeeded in suppressing Western liberal ideas and a theocratic state of Iran was created and Ayatullah became the first leader and was followed by Ali Khamenei in 1989 who still rules Iran today.

IMPACT

Iranian Revolution had far reaching impacts.

- (i) Iran is a Shia state. Its revival as Islamic state led to Shia-Sunni

rivalry in geopolitics.



MIDDLE EAST REGION
WEST

- (ii) The revolution led to changes in international relations. The political instability of the region can be attributed to the revolution to some extent.
- (iii) It marked the end of ^{pro-west} monarchy and replacement with Islamic Theocratic state. It was the loss of important ally for US. US put sanctions on Iran and countries trading with Iran.
- (iv) This led to Iran adopting anti-Israeli stance and it started supporting militant groups against Israel.
- (v) The neighbouring countries of Iran like Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait etc were also monarchies and Sunnis so they were

apprehensive of Iran.

(VI) It was Iran that helped establish Hezbollah in that participated in Lebanese Civil War - Iran also supported Houthi rebels in Yemen and ^{interfered} in Syrian conflict.

(VII) Iran became a regional power which led to power tussle between Iran and Saudi Arabia.

(VIII) The ideology of radical Islam - Wahabism and Salafism gained prominence that led to terrorists attacks all over world.

(IX) Islamic government in Iran subjugated women rights and imposed severe punishments. It has led to globally supported fragmented protests. But in 2022, Iran is seeing massive opposition and protests from people against oppression.

(X) The US attempt to isolate Iran by imposing sanctions has resulted in further polarisation.

For eg → Iran is helping Russia in its war against Ukraine.

Thus, it will not be incorrect to say that political instability in Middle West and to some extent the world can be traced in part to the impact of Iranian Revolution.

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This Generic OCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.