

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. : # 5.....

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 -
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Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
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- 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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Q.1)

China was a prosperous civilisation with no need for British imports. This was against British Mercantilist Policy. Therefore, Britishers started smuggling Opium from India into China in exchange of gold & silver.

Later Chinese govt ban on Opium & events that followed led to colonization of China.

Events that converted China into international colony

- 1) 1st Opium War of 1839 resulted in defeat of China and British free-trade with China
- 2) 2nd Opium War of 1860 - again China was defeated by French & British forces.
→ free movement of European missionaries in China & opening of Chinese ports for

western trade.

- 3.) Sino-Japan War of 1896 over Korea and resulting Chinese defeat and huge war reparation imposed on China
 - 4.) Cutting of Chinese nation i.e. division of China into specific spheres of influence
 (e) Yangtze valley was under British & Manchuria under Russia
 - 5.) USA's me-too policy → All countries to have equal rights to trade anywhere in China.
 - 6.) Boxer rebellion and subsequent crushing of Chinese rebels by joint forces of Japanese, British, French, Russian, German & American armies.
- This finally led to establishment of China as an international colony.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.2)

After the WW2, the strategy of Western countries towards newly decolonized nations largely remained policy of containment of Soviet Union instead of appeasing the new nations.

Events highlighting policy of containment

- 1.) Truman Doctrine of 1947 which provided for economic, military & political assistance to all democratic nations under internal or external authoritarian threats.
- 2.) Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in 1949 as a military bloc to contain the spread of communism.
- 3.) Marshall Plan for European reconstruction.

was a method to stop the Soviet Union influence in Western Europe.

4) Arming of ^{local} Afghan militias was a western tactic to contain the growing Soviet influence in Afghanistan.

5) Korean & Vietnam Wars — entering of western forces in affairs of Korea and Vietnam is also an example of their policy of containment as there was no direct interest of west involved in these wars.

Thus, above mentioned events highlight that the policy of West towards Soviet Union has largely been of containment. However, 21st century demands greater friendship & cooperation among nations.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3)

Colonialism is the total system of imperial domination whereby imperialist nation establishes direct political control over another country through conquest and makes it a colony for settlement.

Reasons for end of colonialism post WWII

- ① Lack of resource & imperial crunch of imperial nations
- ② Shift of power from Britain & France to US & USSR
- ③ Rise of nationalist movements in colonies
- ④ Growth of cooperation among colonial countries for independence
- ⑤ Formation of United Nations

Long lasting impact of colonialism on regional peace & security across the world:

- 1) Partition of India & Pakistan and hasty boundary settlement by British to avert any responsibility of communal riots.

- led to three wars between India & Pakistan.
- 2.) Intractable boundary dispute between India & China led to skirmishes.
(eg) Sino-India war of 1965 and Galwan clashes.
- 3.) Vietnam wars due to cold war rivalry and resultant genocides.
- 4.) Polpot revolution & genocide in Cambodia.
- 5.) Military Junta Rule in Myanmar & extremist insurgencies.
- 6.) Large-scale instability in African countries owing to tribal differences, cold war rivalry & religious extremism.
(eg) Genocides in Nigeria, Congo, etc.

Therefore, although colonialism formally ended after WW II, its impact over regional peace & stability were long lasting and can be felt even today..

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Suez Canal was built by a French company in 1869 and was jointly controlled by Europe France & Britain for a 99 year lease. However, in 1956, Gamal Abdul Nasser decided to nationalise Suez Canal in Egypt.

Outbreak of Suez Canal Crisis

- 1.) The nationalisation of major global trade route infuriated British & French trade interests.
- 2.) Thus, Britain, France & Israel attacked Egypt to annex it.
- 3.) Soviet Union, an ally of Egypt threatened the aggressors of a nuclear response.
- 4.) Finally the aggressors withdrew.

This crisis further led to polarisation of world order in following ways:-

- 1.) Britain's and France's image as a global power received a major setback.
 - 2.) Emergence of US & USSR as global superpowers
 - 3.) Rise of Arab nationalism as the attack was viewed as Western attack over Arab world's sovereignty.
 - 4.) Rise of trust-deficit against Europe and rise of anti-West sentiments in Arab world.
 - 5.) fertile ground for ^{future} Arab-Israel wars
 - 6.) Growth of non-aligned movement
- Thus, the Suez canal crisis ^{indirectly} ~~forms~~ ^{or} resulted in greater polarisation of already bipolar world created post WWII.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.5)

Truman Doctrine (1947) was a US declaration to provide economic, military and political assistance to all democratic nations under internal or external threat of authoritarianism.

It was an official declaration of cold war by US President Harry Truman that aim of US was to contain the spread of communism across the world.

Mix blend of political & humanitarian agenda

1) Political agenda of Truman doctrine

- 1.1) → to contain the spread of communism
- 1.2) → to establish US as hegemon in global order.
- 1.3) → to spread democratic values and capitalist model of economy.

- 2.) Humanitarian agenda of Truman doctrine
- 2.1) → economic aid to underdeveloped nations to fight communist civil wars.
- 2.2) → Marshall Plan as economic manifestation of Truman doctrine for reconstruction of Europe post WWII damages.

Same duality is outcome of Truman doctrine

1.) Political outcome of the doctrine

- 1.1) → formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) as military bloc against Soviet Union
- 1.2) Negation of communist influence in Western Europe as a result of Marshall plan.
- 1.3) Proxy wars in newly established decolonised nations.
- (eg) Korean & Vietnam wars, Afghan civil war, etc.

2.) Humanitarian outcome

- 2.1) economic aid to Greek Govt against civil war by Communist parties
- 2.2) Economic & military aid to Turkey to prevent Communist expansion.
- 2.3) High & unparallel economic growth of Europe post Marshall Plan execution.
 → Income levels of European had risen by 20% by 1970s.

Thus, even though Truman doctrine brought integration, stability and prosperity in European nations like Greece, Turkey, etc., it also led to unnecessary instability due to proxy wars between US & Soviet Union. Therefore, it furthered both humanitarian & political agenda & had same outcome.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6)

Africa was explored by Europeans in early 15th century which led to arrival of European traders and beginning of slave trade in Africa.

How imperialism took its roots in Africa

1.) Until mid - 19th century

→ African coastal regions were colonised by old European traders i.e. Britain, France, Dutch & Portuguese.

→ Interior Africa was unknown to Europeans.

2.) Role of explorers, traders & missionaries

→ explorers initiated European interests in Africa.

→ traders saw profit in gold, ivory & timber.

→ missionaries → place to spread Christianity.

3.) Scramble of Africa

- Advancement of technology like creation of inland map, cure of malaria, etc
- movement of Europeans from coastal Africa to inner Africa.
- Berlin Conference of 1884 was a political settlement to divide African countries among Imperial nations.
- By 1914, around 90% of African continent was colonised (1880s only 10%)

Reasons for trailing of Africa behind Asia is process of decolonisation

1.) Tribal differences among various ethnic groups in Africa led to genocides.
(eg) genocide in Nigeria, Zaire, Rwanda, etc.

2.) Cold War rivalry to annex greater resource rich territory led to prolonged civil wars. (eg) Civil wars in Burundi.

- 3.) Religious extremism is ~~the~~ a recent phenomenon giving rise to Islamist ideologies (eg) Boko Haram (Nigeria) and Al Shabab (Somalia)
- 4.) Delayed introduction of modern education in Africa as compared to Asia.
→ led to absence of enlightened leadership, awakened masses with faith in democratic values.
- 5.) Natural & economic disasters leading to political instability.
(eg) famines of 1980s, HIV/AIDS epidemic of 1990s.

Thus, although imperialism took its roots quite faster in Africa but it trailed behind Asian countries in the process of decolonisation.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7)

Iranian Revolution (1979) was a popular uprising against Shah rule in Iran which was considered to be a stage of western power politics. It was led by an Islamic cleric Ayatollah Khomeini and resulted in establishment of theocracy in Iran.

Outcomes of Iranian revolution

- 1) Clash of western and Islamic civilisations
- 2) Shia and Sunni conflict
- 3) Mutual tussle between Saudi Arabia and Iran over Arab world hegemony.
- 4) Rise of radical Islam (eg) Wahabism and Salafism.
- 5) loss of an old & secure US - ally i.e., Iran.

Contribution of Iranian revolution is present instability in Middle-east

1.) Proxy war between Iran & Saudi Arabia.

- Major Sunni Power (Saudi) versus major Shia Power (Iran)
- clash over energy resources
- absence of diplomatic relations

2.) Houthi Rebels in Yemen

- The US, Saudi Arabia and Yemeni Hadi Govt have accused Iran of supporting Yemen's Houthi rebels.

3.) Syrian Civil war — has after been described as a proxy war between US & ~~the~~ Russia as well as Saudi and Iran.

4.) The US factor → Saudi being a secure US-ally whereas isolationist policy towards Iran post Iranian revolution has led to regional instability.

(eg) economic sanctions by US on Iran.

5.) Arab-Israel conflict and Iranian support to Israel's political enemies like Hezbollah and Hamas groupings.

Thus, Iranian revolution has put a significant impact on middle-east and has a role in its current instability.

However, initiatives like Abraham Accord, I2 U2 and renegotiation of Iran nuclear deal are positive steps to bring peace & stability in the region.

Overall Grading (✓)

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