

**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 -
<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
1	
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Overall Grade/Score	

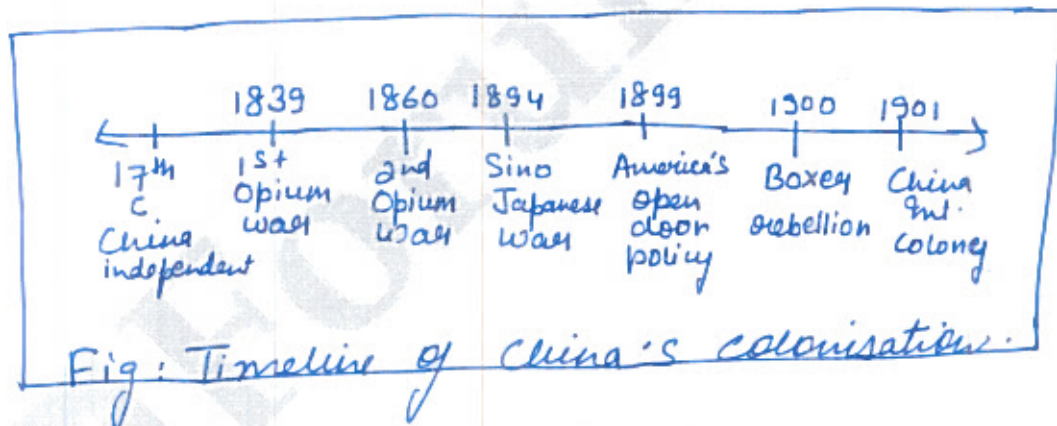
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Q.1) Enumerate various events which converted china into an international colony.

An international colony is the where where there is exploitation of economic resources of a country through direct political control is by multiple foreign countries.

Events that led to china becoming an international colony.



Events and Outcomes.

- 1st Opium war (1839) - between china & Britain.
 - Outcome - Treaty of Nanian
 - Opening of China for Trade.
- 2nd Opium war (1894) - between china & combined forces of Britain & France

- Outcome - defeat of China ; removal of trade restrictions, & free movement of missionaries
 - Sino-Japan War (1894) - between China & Japan over Korean peninsula, China lost, took loan from European countries to pay war guilt to Japan.
 - America's 'Meat too or Open door policy' - involvement in China
 - Boxer Rebellion (1900) - by rebel group, crushed by European powers.
- All these events led to cut China's Watermelon between European countries (Britain, France, America, Spain etc.) and China becoming an international colony.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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

Ans. World War-2 ended in 1945 with victory of Allied powers (UK, France, U.S, & Russia) over Axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan).

Even though Russia was among allied powers, due to its communist ideology its interest clashed with European nations. So, the west largely applied 'policy of containment' against USSR.

Events that show this policy.

- 1) → Truman doctrine of U.S was mainly to contain communism from spreading to Europe was directly against U.S.S.R.
- 2) → Berlin Blockade by USSR and construction of Berlin wall by west was a victory of European countries against U.S.S.R.

- 3) → Proxy wars in countries where there was ~~Soviet~~ Soviet influence.
e.g. - Korean War, Cuban (Pigs invasion), ~~at~~ Afghanistan, Vietnam etc.
- 4) → Isolating U.S.S.R in Europe and impose certain philosophy.
- 5) → Marshall plan (1947) - Economic manifestation of Truman doctrine to put capitalist influence on European countries in the name of reconstruction through financial aid.
- 6) → Military blocks formation to counter communism and U.S.S.R.
e.g. → NATO, CENTO etc.

The above examples show the 'policy of containment' of Soviet by west during Cold war period (1945-1989).

This policy still continues against Russia and ~~now~~ has led to Russia, China friendship.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Ans. Due to huge war expense incurred during WW2 and due to persuasion by U.S at decolonisation happened in most of the countries by 1950s.

But, the exploitation ~~was~~ and unthoughtful decisions of colonisers had a long lasting impact on the

India.

— Independent in 1947.

— ^{of Colonialism} Impact on peace and security.

— India and Pakistan partition was not strategically done.

led to ~~liberal~~ civil war in Pakistan in 1971 & liberation of Bangladesh.

— Border issue between India, China, Pakistan is majorly attributed to colon policies during colonialism.

Vietnam Indo-China.

- Independent after WW2.

→ But Vietnam was between north and South Vietnam led to civil war.

→ Also creation of combinidia, Loas and Vietnam as separate country.

Africa.

- Decolonisation of Africa was among the last few.

- But the border division (i.e. paper partition) done by European countries led to civil war in multiple countries.

- Africa still a unstable continent and its low socio-economic indicators are also attributed to colonial policies.

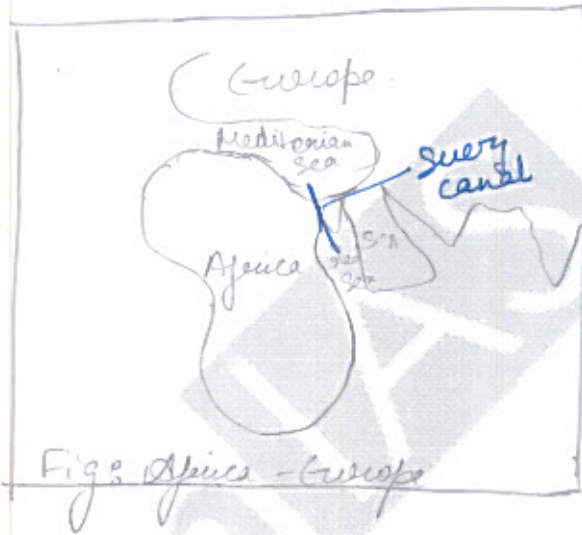
These are just few examples where in spite of decolonisation countries face security and peace challenge. Socio Drain of wealth during colonial rule led to very low social indicators which were difficult to overcome even after decades.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4) What was Suez Canal crisis of 1956? Examine how it further led to polarization of world order.

Ans. Suez Canal which is a very narrow canal passing through the territory of Egypt (Sinaï peninsula) connects red sea with Mediterranean Sea. Was built by France.



* Suez Canal Crisis

- Suez canal was constructed by France and was given for lease to European Countries in 1869 for 99 years.
- But in 1956 the government of Egypt under Abdul Nasser nationalised it.
- It incorporated western countries and Britain, France and Israel attacked on Egypt.

This came to be known as Suez Canal crisis.

Outcome

- Western forces did not keep U.S in loop and upset U.S.
- U.S.S.R being an ally of Egypt threatened of nuclear attack on Britain, France and Turkey. Israel.
- The attacking countries moved out of Egypt due to fear of nuclear attack.
- The reputation of Britain & France tarnished as world powers.

This act of Britain and France proved to be the final nail in the coffin of their loss of superiority.

This led to a bi-polar world with U.S and U.S.S.R as only two superpowers.

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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.

Ans. Truman doctrine (1947) was given by then president of U.S.A. It is regarded as the official declaration of Cold-war between U.S.A and U.S.S.R.

Reason for the adoption of doctrine.

→ Political

→ To contain communism from spreading in post war european countries.

→ To counter U.S.S.R influence in ~~west~~ eastern european countries.

→ Humanitarian.

→ Humanitarian crisis post WW II.

→ Countries of west faced huge economic and human resource loss

→ reconstruction of European economy (Marshall Plan)

- The line between established government and assistance from communist party. e.g. - Turkey (U.S funded established government).

When the Truman doctrine was presented in U.S parliament a sanction of \$400 b was passed immediately to implement it. Marshal plan was the economic manifestation of Truman doctrine.

Outcome of Truman Doctrine.

→ Political

- Influence of U.S as a world power increased!
- was able to stop communism from spreading its roots in East European nations.
- U.S took over Britain and France as the dominating power of Europe.

→ Humanitarian

- Reconstruction of Europe economy.
- Reduction in poverty, unemployment, hunger etc.
- Helped Greece and Turkey from collapse.
- Better human development indicators in Europe.

Human doctrine which had political and humanitarian impact can be perceived as a blessing for war torn Europe but it was led to peace for hegemony in the region and later many proxy Wars (Korean, Vietnam, Afghanistan) between U.S.A and U.S.S.R.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6) Discuss how imperialism took its roots in Africa and why it trailed behind its Asian counterpart in the process of decolonization?

Ans. Imperialism is an economic ideology where a country influence the economic and political structure of another country not necessarily through direct rule.

Imperialism in Africa.

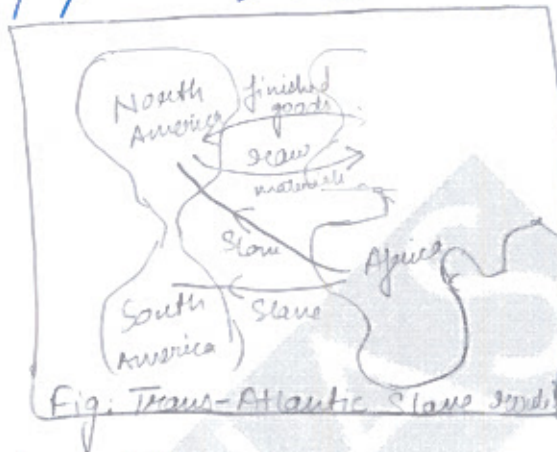
- Africa which had limited influence from outside world during 15-16th century. was colonised about 1/5th of its territories by late 19th century.

→ Events towards imperialism and colonisation of Africa.

1) As a Slave Trade market.

- African people had immunity against diseases that their

counterparts (American native population, and ~~sub~~ European population) and were considered fit for working in plantation of North America & South America



- 2) Superior military capabilities of European as compared to African Chiefs (e.g. - Maximum guns by Europeans vs ~~the~~ use of axe, bows & arrows).
- 3) Local chiefs divided among themselves and sometimes formed alliance with Europeans to counter their rival in exchange for land.
- 4) Unity among European nation colonisers - They rarely fought among themselves, met in Berlin (1884-85) to divide Africa among themselves (~~see~~ paper partition of Africa)
- 5) Initially ~~there~~ European focused on coastal areas but later entered inside the continent in ~~the~~ the search of resources (gold, diamonds, timber etc.)

Imperialism took its roots in Africa through these above events.

- As compared to its Asian counterparts Africa trailed behind in the process of decolonisation due to following.

Asian Countries	Africa
1) <u>Geography</u> - Major Asian countries were geographically small.	- A huge continent with around 50 countries.
2) <u>Nationalism</u> - Unity of nation & nationalism led to independence. (e.g. - India, China etc).	- Lack of unity among nations as boundary was divided not according to the demography but whims & fancies of European nation.
3) <u>Human Development</u> - Relatively better education, health	- Absolute poverty, infant death, illitacy.

Apart from this many European colonisers were reluctant to leave Africa due to its natural resources. Presently China is applying neo-imperialism in greed of resources

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Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7) 'Present instability in Middle-east can be attributed to Iranian revolution of 1979'. Discuss.

Ans.

Iranian Revolution of 1979 which led to topple of monarchy and establishment of Islamic republic is considered as one of the most significant event of middle west asia.



A Islamic republic is a republic form of government that is there is elected head and the state present and propagate islam as country's religion.

Outcome of Iranian Revolution

→ End of 2,500 years rule of monarchy in Iran.

- End of U.S supported monarchy and loss of an important U.S ally in the region.
- Challenge to other monarchical regimes in the region .e.g. Saudi, Iraq etc.
- Division of middle west into Shia, Sunni religious sects
- Reverse of modernising policies of earlier Shah's rule. e.g. -
 - Curtailment of women rights,
 - Strict implementation of Sharia law etc.

The Iranian revolution and its consequences

- 1) The era of cold war between Saudi Arabia and Iran and division of middle east into two factions i.e. Saudi Sunni dominated countries with Saudi and Shia dominated countries with Iran
- 2) Link to the Israel - Palestine conflict.
 - Iran supports the Hamas rebels of Israel who took to terrorist activities.

- 3) Instability in Yemen.
 - Iran supports the houthi rebels of Yemen who work against Yemen government.
- 4) Iraq-Iran war during was also a result of the rivalry ~~to~~ based on resources such as oil.
- 5) Lebanon's extremist group supported by Iran ~~were~~ have been the most successful in their agenda.

These instabilities in middle-east trace their origin to the rivalry that was created due to Iranian revolution of 1979.

To counter Iran, organisations like Organisation of Islamic Cooperation was founded in leadership of Saudi. America's ^{through} sanctions of Iran (CAATS).

Situation ~~is~~ is improving in the region with signing of Abraham Accord, I202 Organisation etc.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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