

# For UPSC & MPPSC

## UPSC IAS MAIN GS Paper 2

International Relation/ Diplomacy / Indian Foreign Policy

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### Previous Year Question Paper Main

#### GS Paper 2 IR 2019

1. 'The time has come for India and Japan to build a strong contemporary relationship, one involving global and strategic partnership that will have a great significance for Asia and the world as a whole.' Comment.(10)
2. 'Too little cash, too much politics, leaves UNESCO fighting for life.' Discuss the statement in the light of US' withdrawal and its accusation of the cultural body as being 'anti-Israel bias'.(10)
3. The long-sustained image of India as a leader of the oppressed and marginalised Nations has disappeared on account of its new found role in the emerging global order" Elaborate(15)
4. "What introduces friction into the ties between India and the United States is that Washington is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy, which would satisfy India's National self- esteem and ambitions" Explain with suitable examples.(15)

#### GS Paper 2 IR 2018

1. "India's relations with Israel have, of late, acquired a depth and diversity, which cannot be rolled back." Discuss. (10 )

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2. A number of outside powers have entrenched themselves in Central Asia, which is a zone of interest to India. Discuss the implications, in this context, of India's joining the Ashgabat Agreement, 2018. (10)
3. What are the key areas of reform if the WTO has to survive in the present context of 'Trade War', especially keeping in mind the interest of India? (15)
4. In what ways would the ongoing US-Iran Nuclear Pact Controversy affect the national interest of India? How should India respond to its situation? (15)

### GS Paper 2 IR 2017

1. 'China is using its economic relations and positive trade surplus as tools to develop potential military power status in Asia', In the light of this statement, discuss its impact on India as her neighbor. (150 words)
2. What are the main functions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)? Explain different functional commissions attached to it. (150 words)
3. The question of India's Energy Security constitutes the most important part of India's economic progress. Analyze India's energy policy cooperation with West Asian Countries. (250 words)
4. Indian Diaspora has an important role to play in South-East Asian countries' economy and society. Appraise the role of Indian Diaspora in South- East Asia in this context (250 words)

### GS Paper No 2 IR 2016

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1. “The broader aims and objectives of WTO are to manage and promote international trade in the era of globalization. But the Doha round of negotiations seem doomed due to differences between the developed and the developing countries.” Discuss in the Indian perspective.
2. Evaluate the economic and strategic dimensions of India’s Look East Policy in the context of the post Cold War international scenario.
3. “Increasing cross-border terrorist attacks in India and growing interference in the internal affairs of member-states by Pakistan are not conducive for the future of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation).” Explain with suitable examples.
4. What are the aims and objectives of the McBride Commission of the UNESCO? What is India’s position on these?

### GS Paper no 2 IR 2015

1. Increasing interest of India in Africa has its pro and cons. Critically Examine.
2. Discuss the impediments India is facing in its pursuit of a permanent seat in UNSC.
3. Project ‘Mausam’ is considered a unique foreign policy initiative of Indian government to improve relationship with its neighbours. Does the project have a strategic dimension? Discuss
4. Terrorist activities and mutual distrust have clouded India – Pakistan relations. To what extent the use of soft power like sports and cultural exchange could help generate goodwill between the two countries. Discuss with suitable examples.

### GS Paper No 2 IR 2014

1. With respect to the South China sea, maritime territorial disputes and rising tension affaure the need for safeguarding maritime security to ensure freedom of navigation and ever flight throughout the region. In this context, discuss the bilateral issues between India and China.
2. The aim of Information Technology Agreements (ITAs) is to lower all taxes and tariffs on Information technology products by signatories to zero. What impact would such agreements have on India’s interests?

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3. Some of the International funding agencies have special terms for economic participation stipulating a substantial component of the aid used for sourcing equipment from the leading countries. Discuss on merits of such terms and it, there exists a strong case not to accept such conditions in the Indian context.
4. India has recently signed to become founding member of New Development Bank (NDB) and also the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). How will the role of the two Banks be different? Discuss the strategic significance of these two Banks for India.
5. WTO is an important international institution where decisions taken affect countries in a profound manner. What is the mandate of WTO and how binding are their decisions? Critically analyse India's stand on the latest round of talks on Food security.

### GS Paper No 2 Main IR 2013

1. The proposed withdrawal of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from Afghanistan in 2014 is fraught with major security implications for the countries of the region. Examine in light of the fact that India is faced with a plethora of challenges and needs to safeguard its own strategic interests.
2. What do you understand by 'The String of Pearls'? How does it impact India? Briefly outline the steps taken by India to counter this.
3. Economic ties between India and Japan while growing in the recent years are still far below their potential. Elucidate the policy constraints which are inhibiting this growth.
4. The protests in Shahbag Square in Dhaka in Bangladesh reveal a fundamental split in society between the nationalists and Islamic forces. What is its significance for India?
5. Discuss the political developments in Maldives in the last two years. Should they be of any cause of concern to India?
6. In respect of India — Sri Lanka relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy.

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7. What is meant by Gujral doctrine? Does it have any relevance today? Discuss.
8. The World Bank and the IMF, collectively known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, are the two inter-governmental pillars supporting the structure of the world's economic and financial order. Superficially, the World Bank and the IMF exhibit many common characteristics, yet their role, functions and mandate are distinctly different. Elucidate.

RamanIAS

**India and its Neighborhood – Relations****India's Relations With**

- China
- Pakistan
- Myanmar
- Bhutan
- Bangladesh
- Sri Lanka
- Afghanistan
- Nepal
- Maldives

**Bilateral, Regional & Global Groupings & Agreements Involving India and/or Affecting India's Interests**

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### **India's Major Foreign Policy Doctrines Since 1947**

- Non-aligned Movement (NAM)
- Nuclear Doctrine
- Gujral Doctrine
- Look East to Act East
- Think West, etc.

### **Bilateral Relations With**

- Major Powers Like – USA, Russia, Japan
- Central Asian Countries
- West Asian Countries
- African Countries
- Australia & New Zealand
- EU & European Countries
- Latin American Countries
- Pacific Countries

### **Regional & Global Groupings**

- SAARC
- BRICS

- BBIN & BCIM
- BIMSTEC
- IBSA
- ASEAN & RCEP
- India-Africa Forum
- SCO
- Ashgabat Agreement
- FIPIC
- IOR-ARC
- Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC)
- Raisina Dialogue
- Heart of Asia Conference
- East Asia Summit
- G-20
- Asian Development Bank
- National Security Summit
- Multilateral Nuclear Export Regulatory Regimes: Wassenaar, MTCR, Australia Group
- Asian Development Bank
- APEC, etc

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**Effect of Policies & Politics of Developed & Developing Countries on India's Interests**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ One Belt One Road</li><li>▪ International North–South Transport Corridor</li><li>▪ Global Trade War</li><li>▪ Global Currency War</li><li>▪ Syrian Crisis</li><li>▪ UN Reforms</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ WTO Reforms</li><li>▪ South China Sea Conflict</li><li>▪ Brexit</li><li>▪ Deglobalisation &amp; Protectionism – US Sanctions on Iran, US Pullout from Paris Agreement, H-1B Visa Issue etc.</li><li>▪ OPEC Oil Prices Manipulation, etc.</li></ul>
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### **Indian Diaspora**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Spread of Indian Diaspora</li><li>▪ India's Diaspora Policy &amp; Engagement Initiatives<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ OCI</li><li>○ Pravasi Bharatiya Divas</li><li>○ Know India Programme, etc.</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ LM Singhvi High Level Committee on the Diaspora</li><li>▪ Role played by Indian Diaspora</li><li>▪ Issues Concerning the Diaspora:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Dual Nationality</li><li>○ Remittances, etc.</li></ul></li></ul> |
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### **Important International Institutions**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ UN &amp; its Agencies</li><li>▪ WTO</li><li>▪ World Bank</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ IMF</li><li>▪ World Economic Forum</li><li>▪ Commonwealth of Nations, etc.</li></ul> |
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MPPSC Syllabus of IR

International Org

- UN and Its Associate Org
- IMF, The World Bank and ADB
- SAARC , BRICS
- Other Bilateral and Regional Groupings
- WTO and its impact on India