

IAS Mentorship

Reyasat Ali sir & Experienced team in CSE prep

CSE Main 2022: Mini Mock Test 7

Syllabus:

-
- International Relations
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Name of Candidate

ABHISHEK VASHISHTHA

Email Id

Date

28-07-2022

Medium: Hindi / English

EN 9

Time: 1 Hour

Start Time:

End Time:

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	15	
5	15	
6	15	
7	15	
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
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16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total	90	
Invigilator	Signature	

WhatsApp/Telegram/Text/Call: 8090528260

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Q1. Critically Examine the pros and cons associated with Indo-pacific Economic Framework for prosperity (IPEF) with respect to India. 150 words

IPEF is a USA led economic grouping comprising of 12 countries. They constitutes 40% of global GDP.

[Pros associated with IPEF]

- ↳ Grouping can acts as an engine of economic growth when the multilateralism is at fault.
- ↳ It will boost regional economic connectivity, integration and boosting trade and investment in the region.
- ↳ It can help India to regain the lost ground because of non-signing of RECP.

↳ It will help to develop resilient Supply Chains.

↳ It will act against money-laundering and anti-bribery regimes.

Challenges Related to IPEF

① Not in sync with India's stand on digital economy.

② doubts of India joining the USA led grouping.

③ Strict environmental and labour standards

IPEF should work on the Principles of Trust, transparency and timeliness to achieve its objectives to the fullest.

is different from Belt and Road Initiative in terms of to enhance development in low and middle income countries? 150 words

PGII is launched by G-7 Countries

to fund infrastructure projects in developing Countries.

Aims and objectives of PGII

- ① Mobilize around \$600 billion by 2027 to invest in sustainable and quality infrastructure projects
- ② To bring transparency in the funding of the infrastructure projects.
- ③ Focus on 4 core areas
 - health care
 - digital connectivity
 - Gender equality.
 - Climate Security.

Difference between PGII and BRI

- ↳ PGII → More focus is on transparency unlike BRI → known for lack of transparency
- ↳ PGII → focus is on financing Sustainable Projects.
- ↳ BRI → Aim is to revive old trade routes unlike PGII.
- ↳ BRI is China led initiative, whereas PGII is led by G-7 countries.
- ↳ PGII is seen as the attempt by west to balance the China led infrastructurel projects.

[Difference between PGII and BRI]

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Q3. What is Geneva package? How did India present and push its interests especially with regard to the fisheries and agriculture sectors? 150 words

Geneva package is the outcomes of the WTO's Ministerial Conference OR MC-12.

Key take aways

- ↳ Extension of the moratorium on electronic transmissions.
- ↳ Partial relaxation for the Vaccine Production related to Covid-19.
- ↳ Curtailing harmful fishing subsidies.
- ↳ MSP will remain intact.

India and its interests in WTO

- ↳ MSP will remain intact.

- ↳ Country has decided that they will not impose export prohibition or restrictions on food stuffs purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes.
- ↳ Agreement has focussed upon ~~the~~ ensuring availability, accessibility and affordability of food to those who are in need.

Therefore India has achieved most of its objectives when it comes to Geneva package, however, agrees to not achieve permissible public stockholding threshold for domestic food security. that can be resolved in MC13.

Bay of Bengal Community for BIMSTEC

Contributes around 22% of global population with

Cumulative GDP of USD 3.5 trillion.

Aims and Objectives of BIMSTEC

- ↳ To create new region for cooperation.
- ↳ Reviving connectivity and infrastructure projects.
- ↳ To act as a bridge between South Asia and South-East Asia.
- ↳ Sectoral or inter-organisational where different sectors are divided among the member countries.

Positives of BIMSTEC

- ① Permanent Secretariat of BIMSTEC was opened in 2014 at Dhaka.
- ② BIMSTEC Centre for weather and climate at Noida.
- ③ Energy Centre at Bengaluru.
- ④ Permanent working group to deal with administrative and financial matters of the Secretariat.
- ⑤ BIMSTEC Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism was, also adopted.

Challenges

- ↳ Slow Implementation of projects.
- ↳ Inadequate financial and manpower assistance for operators.
- ↳ Economies continue to be protected,
- ↳ Low intra-Regional trade.
- ↳ No FTA till date.

Prospects for future

- ↳ Signing of FTA.
 - ↳ Focus on increasing intra-Regional trade.
 - ↳ Boosting connectivity,
- BIMSTEC in order to remain relevant should work in above mentioned direction.
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Q5. The WHO has been criticized for shortcomings in containing the virus spread during COVID pandemic and shown its other limitations too. In the light of the above statement discuss the issues faced by this UN body and suggest measures. 250 words

Ans: 5) WHO is a specialized body of UN, responsible for international public health. It is a part of U.N. Sustainable development group.

WHO was criticized because of its lack of efficiency in tackling Covid-19 Pandemic.

Issues faced by WHO

① Conflict between rights of sovereign states and need of global solidarity

↳ It leads to limited ability of

WHO to intervene.

- ② Vague mandate and global power imbalance.
- ③ Lack of control and accountability mechanisms in its legal framework.
- ④ It has too large a responsibility and too small a power.
- ⑤ No Power to sanction its member.
- ⑥ Small budget
↳ only \$2 billion in 2019.

Measures to improve working of WHO

↳ Extra budgetary or Voluntary Contributions.

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- ↳ Establish significant amount of transparency with respect to data reporting and disbursements of funds.
- ↳ Give member states more say in functioning of WHO.
- ↳ Ensure fair and equitable access and distribution of Covid-19 vaccines and other things.

Above steps will ensure the overall efficiency in the working of WHO.

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Q6. "Advancing the India -UAE Comprehensive strategic Partnership: New Frontiers, New Milestone". In the context of above statement critically examine the significance of increasing India - UAE ties in recent past. 250 words

India and UAE have established diplomatic relations in 1972, thus 2022 marked 50 years of diplomatic relations of both countries.

Significance of India - UAE relations

- ① Relations has Potential to expand to critical areas of Security, technology and innovation domains.
- ② India is going to establish first foreign branch of IIT in UAE, as part of CEPA agreement.

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in the late contribution by
Capt. Patton.

It was of the largest kind of
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- ③ People to people ties and Indian diaspora in UAE contributes to India's soft power.
- ④ UAE is one of the largest source of remittances and investment in India.
- ⑤ I2U2 initiative has further expanded the areas of cooperation
for eg → cooperation on critical and emerging technologies.

Challenges in the Relationship

↳ Faultlines in middle-east
for eg → Arab-Sunni divide in
the region,

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L Slow implementation of projects from Indian side.

L deep Pockets of China.

way Ahead

L → Fast implementation of projects by India.

L Trap the potential in education and training sector.

L Joint training programs in defence sector.

The above steps will help both countries to further solidify their

relationship.

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Q7. "Whoever controls the Indian Ocean dominates Asia. The ocean is key to the seven seas. In the 21st century, the destiny of the world will be decided in these waters." In the context of above statement critically examine the prospects of India as a net security provider in Indian Ocean Region. 250 words

Indian ocean region market for
new fulcrum of global politics and market
important Geo-Strategic theatre in global
Politics

Importance of Indian Ocean

- L 17.5% of global land area.
- L more than 2.5 billion of population.
- L Important trade routes
 - L also consists of important
choke points like Strait of Hormuz,
Strait of Malacca etc,

India as a net Security Provider

India sees itself as net-
Security Provider in the region because.

↳ It has good partnership with
countries such as Maldives, Mauritius.

↳ First responder in disaster
mitigation operations in the

region.

↳ During Covid-19 → it has
provided vaccines and critical
medical equipments in the

region.

↳ It has one of the most modern navy of the region,

Challenges

① China has deeper pockets and

stronger navy.

② Instability in the neighbour.

③ Power asymmetry in the region

↳ Small neighbour plays anti-

India card.

In this context, India need to focus on soft power as well as hard power, if it want to establish itself as net security provider in the region.

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