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Title	The IBSA task list
Syllabus	General Studies-II - International Relations - International Institutions and Global Groupings
Issue	India-Brazil-South Africa tripartite meeting
LaEx Notes	<p>Context: India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) grouping needs to evolve a careful blueprint to rejuvenate IBSA</p> <p>Highlights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Some details about IBSA<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The IBSA Dialogue Forum (India, Brazil, South Africa) is an international tripartite grouping for promoting international cooperation among these countries• IBSA was launched through the Brasilia Declaration in 2003. Its summits, between 2006 and 2011, gave it a special global profile.• IBSA is the true inheritor of solidarity among developing countries, which was nurtured from the Bandung Conference (1955) through UNCTAD and G-77 to the BAPA+40 Declaration (2018).• Objective of IBSA: galvanizing South-South cooperation and greater understanding between three important continents of the developing world namely, Africa, Asia and South America.• What is South-South cooperation? Exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries, also known as countries of the Global South.2) IBSA was overshadowed by BRICS, the larger group comprising IBSA countries, China and Russia3) However, recent meetings of IBSA are a welcome sign to revitalize tripartite grouping. Some of the actions taken in this regard are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foreign Ministers of these countries meeting regularly• Organizing IBSA Academic Forum4) Features of IBSA countries:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• their faith in democracy, diversity, plurality, inclusivity, human rights and rule of law• They advocate a coordinated response by developing economies to secure the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).• Another feature of IBSA is their determination to step up advocacy for

- reforms of global governance institutions in multilateral fora
- India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation have successfully implemented many developmental projects in various countries.

Takeaway point: IBSA is a unique grouping which could impart a more balanced approach on key issues of interest to India, Brazil and South Africa. Measure to reenergize this grouping is a welcome phenomenon

Previous Questions

# Previous UPSC Question	Year	Marks
1 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)	2018	
2 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)	2018	
3 What are the main functions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)? Explain different functional commissions attached to it. (150 words)	2017	
4 Evaluate the economic and strategic dimensions of India's Look East Policy in the context of the post-Cold War international scenario.	2016	
5 What are the aims and objectives of the McBride Commission of the UNESCO? What is India's position on these?	2016	
6 Discuss the impediments India is facing in its pursuit of a permanent seat in UN Security Council. (200 words) 15 marks	2015	
7 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? (200 words) 10 marks	2014	
8 Some of the International funding agencies have special terms for economic participation stipulating a substantial component of the aid to be used for sourcing equipment from the leading countries. Discuss on merits of such terms and if there exists a strong case not to accept such conditions in the India context. (200 words) 10 marks	2014	
9 India has recently signed to become founding member of New Development Bank (NDB) and also the Asian Infrastructure Bank (AIIB). How will the role of the two Banks be different? Discuss the strategic significance of these two Banks for India. (200 words) 10 marks	2014	
10 WTO is an important international institution where decisions taken affect countries in a profound manner. What is the	2014	



	mandate of WTO and how binding are their decisions? Critically analyse India's stand on the latest round of talks on Food security. (200 words) 10 marks		
1	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. (200 words) 10 marks	2013	
1	What is meant by Gujral doctrine? Does it have any relevance today? Discuss. (200 words) 10 marks	2013	
1	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. (200 words) 10 marks	2013	
1	Compare the significance of IBSA and BRICS in the context of India's multilateral diplomacy.	2012	20
4			
1	Discuss India's stand on agricultural issues in WTO's Ministerial Conferences since Doha Round. (250 words) 15 marks.	2008	20
5			
1	Elaborate on India's Nuclear Doctrine. (150 marks)	2007	
6			
1	What is Dumping? Evaluate the remedial measures taken by Government of India vis-à-vis WTO provisions regarding dumping. (250 words)	2007	20
7			
1	What do we understand by 'Doha Round' of talks? (125 words)	2006	
8			
1	Discuss the importance of world Trade Organization (WTO) to Indian economy in the light of various opportunities and challenges at the global level. (250 words)	2006	
9			
2	Present a complete picture of India's effort for a permanent seat in the UN security Council. (150 words)	2005	
0			
2	Explain the political and economic implications of the Indo-Iran gas pipeline. (150 words)	2005	
1			
2	What is WTO? What are India's objections to its overall functioning? (125 words)	2004	
2			
2	Explain India's strategic relationship with Russia. (150 words)	2004	
3			
2	Account for India's increasing involvement in the South-East Asian region. (150 words)	2004	
4			
2	Describe the role of the Amnesty International in securing human rights. (150 words)	2004	
5			
2	What is the 'Veto' in the UN-system? (150 words)	2003	
6			
2	Discuss the role of the NATO after the end of the Cold War. (150 words)	2003	
7			
2	Discuss the role of the United Nations in the protection and	2003	



- 8 promotion of Human Rights.
- 2 Was Jawaharlal Nehru justified in adopting the principle of non- 2000
9 alignment as the corner-stone of India's foreign policy? (150
words)
- 3 How can India accommodate her foreign policy principle of 'non-2000
0 intervention' with the emerging right to 'intervention'? (150
words)
- 3 20th century was century of oil, 21st century would be the 1997
1 century of natural gas. Comment. 250 Words
- 3 SAARC Summit has been considered as a 'non-starter' by some 1995
2 political observers while for others it has marked a watershed.
Explain the two view points (About 250 words)
- 3 Examine the present status of Indo-US relations. What are the 1994
3 major irritants in the relations between the two countries (35)?
250 words
- 3 Twenty-five years term of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty will 1992
4 come to an end in 1995. Some important members want it to be
renewed; as it is, for another 25 or 50 years. What are its basic
provisions and how will its renewal adversely affect India's
interests (35)? (250 Words)
- 3 Who were the main participants at the West Asian Peace 1991
5 Conference in Madrid and what were the main issues
confronting the participants? What do you think has been
achieved at the meet (35)? (250 Words)
- 3 Briefly describe the chain of major events towards the end of 1991
6 1991 which led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the
resignation of Mikhail Gorbachov. Who assumed the Soviet
Unions membership in the United Nations including that in the
Security Council (About 250 words).
- 3 What main topics were discussed at the NATO Summit at Rome 1991
7 recently and indicate the main trends which emerged out of it?
(150 Words)
- 3 What is 'South South Commission' When and where was it 1987
8 formed? Who are its President and General Secretary? What are
its main objectives (About 200 words)? (35)
- 3 How far in your opinion is the recent Indo US agreement on 1985
9 technology transfer likely to help us? what are the
disadvantages?
- 4 Mention the main provisions related to the treaty related to the 1983
0 use of High Seas under the International Laws as adopted in
1982. Name the countries which opposed the above Law of Sea
Convention and have not ratified yet.
- 4 How often did the heads of the State Government of the Non 1982
1 aligned countries meet? When and where did it meet first? Who
is the chairman of NAM now? What were the main points
agreed to at the last meeting of the Conference of the Head of

- the States. What was included in the “New Delhi Message”?
- 4 When was the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation 1981
2 between the Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Republic
signed? What are the important of the treaty and what is its
duration? How has the Treaty served India’s interests? Does it
affect India’s position as a prominent members of the Non-
aligned Group of Nations (Not more than 150 words)? 25
- 4 What is ‘Commonwealth’ of Nations? Who are eligible for its 1980
3 membership? What are its aims? How does it function? Has any
member left the Commonwealth (Not more than 150 words)? 25
- 4 Why were the states of India ‘reorganised’ in 1950? Do you think 1980
4 that the policy has served the purpose which the Government
had in view? Give reasons for your views. 25
- 4 Why was ASEAN formed? Who are its members? What has 1980
5 ASEAN achieved so far? What stand has it taken in respect of
problems in Afganistan and Kampuchea (Not more than 150
words)? 25
- 4 The policy of nonalignment was enunciated by Pandit Nehru and 1980
6 it has become a cornerstone of the foreign policy of
independent India. What are the principles underlying the
concept of nonalignment? Has this policy been fruitful? Give
reasons for your views (Not more than 150words).25