

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **#F19... (692019)**

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) Discuss the changing relation of India and USA specially in context of 2+2 dialogue and its impact on Indo-US relations.

India and U.S.A's relationship is based on respect for shared democratic values and rule based global order.

Changing relation of India and U.S

- Towards equal partners from U.S's satellite state treatment
e.g. → QUAD, 2+2 dialogue.
- Cooperation in maritime security.
- recognising India as a major vital player in Indo-Pacific region.
- US's preferential treatment to India.
- Thorough sanction weaver against S-400 deal with Russia while not sanctioned against Turkey who is NATO ally.

- Recognising India as 'major trade partner' of U.S.
- India's role as 'net security provider' in Indo-Pacific region.
- Conclusion of major agreements like COMCASSA, LEMOA etc.
- Support India's permanent membership in U.N and India's membership in NSG.

2+2 dialogue that is the dialogue between the defense and foreign external affairs minister of 2 countries is considered as a major lean in country's relationship.

India and US relation has transformed in the years to work towards a peaceful rule based world order.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) The ongoing Ukraine conflict has created a strain in India's relations with the west. How can India strike a balance between its relations with west and Russia?

With world dividing on the issue of Ukraine-Russia War, India's non-alignment stand has created a strain in India's relations with the west.

India's Balancing strategy

- ① India is using its 'Quiet diplomacy' where it condemns violence (without naming) and
- ② Russia - Important for India's continental strategy and age old friendship.
- West - Important for 'strategic trade partnership'.
- ③ Russia - supported India against Pakistan's effort of internationalising Kashmir Issues.

West - accused India of human rights violation in J & K.

④ Russia - India's largest arm supplier around 60%.

West - Many Major source of FDI for India.

India can balance it through

- Can play negotiating role as it enjoys confidence of west as well as Russia.
- Cannot isolate Russia as it will push Russia towards China.
- Move towards long term solution through dialogue & diplomacy.
- Engaging with China to find a solution as unstable world order is not in favour of any country.

India is using its 'diplomatic strategic autonomy'. It needs to convey west that only sanctions can end war & convey Russia that war will further worsen its economy. There is a need for peaceful solution.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) India and China have seen convergence and divergence in their policies and interest in recent times. What are the points of friction in Sino-India relations? How can both countries leave behind their conflict ridden past?

India and China share civilisational history through Buddhism and both have suffered under colonialism. But their ^{current} relation ~~is~~ does not reflect cooperation.

Points of friction in Sino-India relations

- ① → Border disputes
 - McMahon line, Aksai Chin
- ② → China against 'Dalai Lama's' refuge in India
- ③ → China Pakistan Economic Corridor
 - passed through Pok
 - India considers it violation of territorial integrity.
- ④ → China's debt trap strategy.
 - against- Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh etc.
- ⑤ → China against India's UNCC permanent membership and entry into NSG.

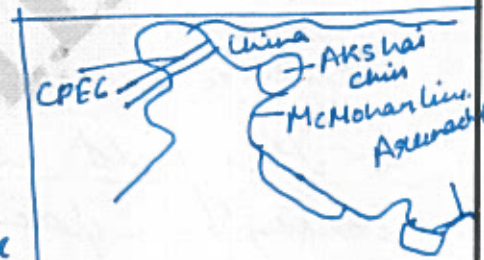


Fig: Border issues of India China.

⑥ - China's veto against 'Masood Azam' as terrorist.

Areas where cooperation possible

- ① → Data Sharing - about Brahmaputra river → will solve river dispute.
- ② → Trade - → about \$ 80 B trade but India has \$ 50 B trade deficit, counter this through more access to Chinese market.
- ③ → In Central Asia.
- on issue of Afghanistan to restore stability in central Asia.
- ④ → In the field of Space technology through capacity building and technology sharing.

India and China can work together to counter western hegemony and work towards 'Asian century' in real sense.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.4) What are the policy constraints in India-UK relations? What opportunities BREXIT has created for the growing India-UK relations?

India-UK share a relationship which is based on historical ties and respect for shared Democratic values.

Constraints in India-UK relations

→ Trade.

- Only a trade of around \$11 B

→ India is 2nd ^{largest} FDI country in U.K yet India UK's market is not that accessible to India.

→ Visa issue.

- India don't get easy visa due to strict rules.

→ Low cooperation in field of S&T, modern technology.

→ India still have that suffers from colonial legacy which hampers the relation.

Opportunities created by BREXIT

- An opportunity for direct and bilateral trade.
- In Agriculture products as E.U was major agricultural exporter to U.K.
- Opportunity for Indian students to compete on merit rather than nationality.
- Opportunity for Indian Business to collaborate with U.K not EU as a whole.
- India to identify its trade constraints in form of lower quality and enhance the quality.

India and UK have huge potential in form of trade, S & T, investment etc. It is important to realise common goal of multilateral rule based world order.

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Q.5) France is one country which have always supported India on key principle issues. What are the areas in which Indo-French relations can be grown further?

The institutional formation of International Solar Alliance by France and India in 2015, marked the relationship and leadership between both countries.

Areas of Cooperation

→ Defense Cooperation

- Rafale fighter jets to India
- military exercises like Vaahan etc to increase cooperation and interoperability between military of both countries

→ Climate Change and Environment

- formation of ISA and motto of 'One Sun, One grid.'

→ Space cooperation

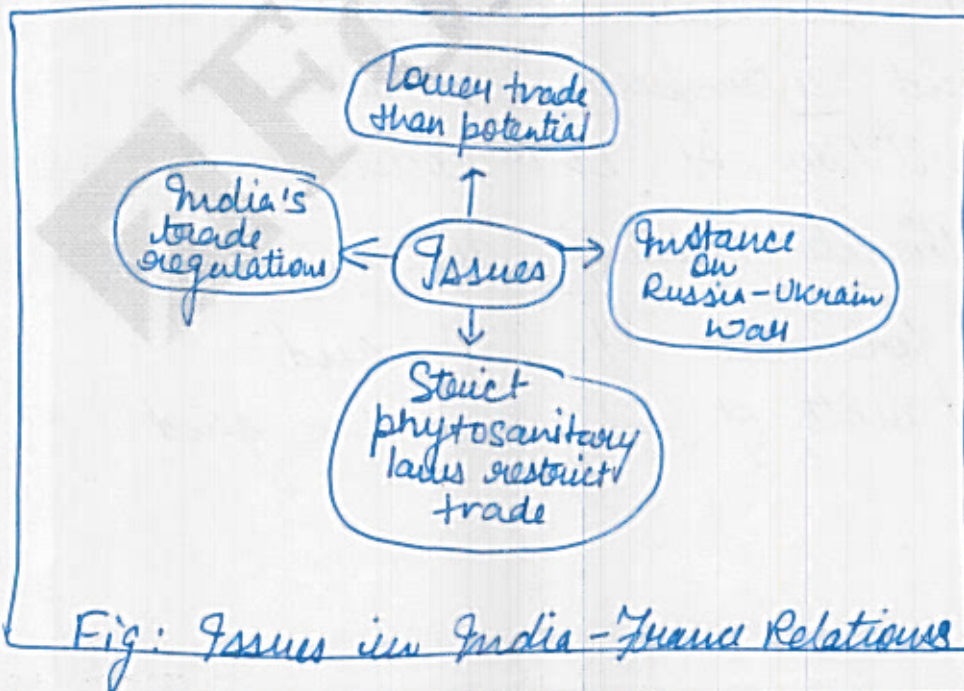
- collaboration between ISRO and CNES
- France support for training and equipment support for India's Chandrayaan mission.

→ Energy cooperation

- nuclear powerplant in Taitapur powerplant.

→ Support India's ^{permanent} membership in UNSC

→ Trade relation of around \$11 B.



Areas for better relations

- ① → Trade - India can reform its trade regulatory mechanism for smooth ~~the~~ trade.
- Also improve quality to access French Market.
- ② → Science and Technology - collaboration on emerging technologies, e.g. A.I, 5G, IoT etc.
- ③ → Push for UNSC reforms
- ④ → Joint action against terrorism, cyber crimes etc.
- ⑤ → Push for more people to people ties

India and France trace their friendship since 1958 and it has matured with time. The above areas need to be revisited to enhance relations and solve the problems of 21st century.

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Q.6) "The US faces greater threat from China than the Russia". Examine this statement.

Ans. Post cold war transformed the world from bi-polar (USSR and US) to uni-polar world (US hegemony/superpower), However China is emerging as a new challenge to U.S.

Difference between China & Russian Strategies

China	Russia.
① <u>Economy.</u> - Chinese economy is robust and resilient.	- USSR's economy & to crumbled due to its own weight.
② <u>Priority (Geo-Strategy)</u> - To not become world power not through ideological expansion but	- to bring more countries under the influence of socialism

through trade.

and communism.

③ Strength

- largest military, manufacturing hub, resource rich in semi rare earth metal.

- strength is in defence and oil but economy is on downfall.

④ Reforms.

- gradual reforms were introduced

- sudden reforms through glasnost and perestroika.

⑤ Leadership.

- Xi Jinping instated himself as the lifetime chairman of communist party

- faced leadership & crisis post Nikita Khrushchev

⑥ Influence.

- over whole world through strategies like one belt one road, debt trap

- limited due to imaginary iron wall

- Chinese ^{economic} growth was 'peaceful rise' & 'great leap doctrine'.

Combined with above America's power has declined evident from withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Above strength of China makes it a bigger threat for U.S also U.S fears that Chinese 'weaponisation of trade' ~~is~~ strategy.

America's fears are evident through formation of multiple organisations like QUAD, Blue Dot etc to counter Chinese influence.

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Q.7)

India & Japan have to evolve their relationship as it will create new opportunities for the Asia and for the world. Comment on the areas in which Indo-Japan relations can blossom further.

India and Japan's relationship ~~is~~ was strengthened since the time of R.N. Tagore, Subash Chandra Bose etc. who had influence on Japan and were influenced from Japan.

Areas of Cooperation

→ Investment

- Japan has extended loans to India

→ Infrastructure

- development of Bullet train between Ahmedabad and Mumbai, NH-40 in Meghalaya

→ Military Exercise

- Malabar for cooperation and interoperability between armies.

- New agreement on Supply Chain Resilience
- Cooperation & ~~thru~~ in Indo-Pacific region through QUAD.
- 2+2 dialogue to enhance
- Demand for UNSC reform through G4 grouping.
- Collaboration in Africa to provide infrastructure and developmental work.

However, there are certain limitation in form of low trade, different priority i.e India's focus on Indian Ocean and Japan's on Pacific etc. calls for more areas of cooperation.

New Areas of Cooperation

- ① Technology Transfer by Japan to facilitate India's Tech growth.

- ② Trade relations
- ~~by~~ low trade that is too mostly in favour of Japan. ~~etc~~
- ③ Japan's greying population
- India can meet ^{skilled} labour demand _{at}
- ④ Cooperation in the field of
S & T, research and innovation, 5G technology
- ⑤ Towards more inclusive Indo-Pacific
by collaborating with ASEAN for ^{Maritime} security
- ⑥ Collaboration in the field of
Space technology.

India and Japan need to evolve their relation in field of science & tech, infrastructure, space tech., maritime security as it will create new opportunities for the Asia and the world.

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