



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 692020

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.

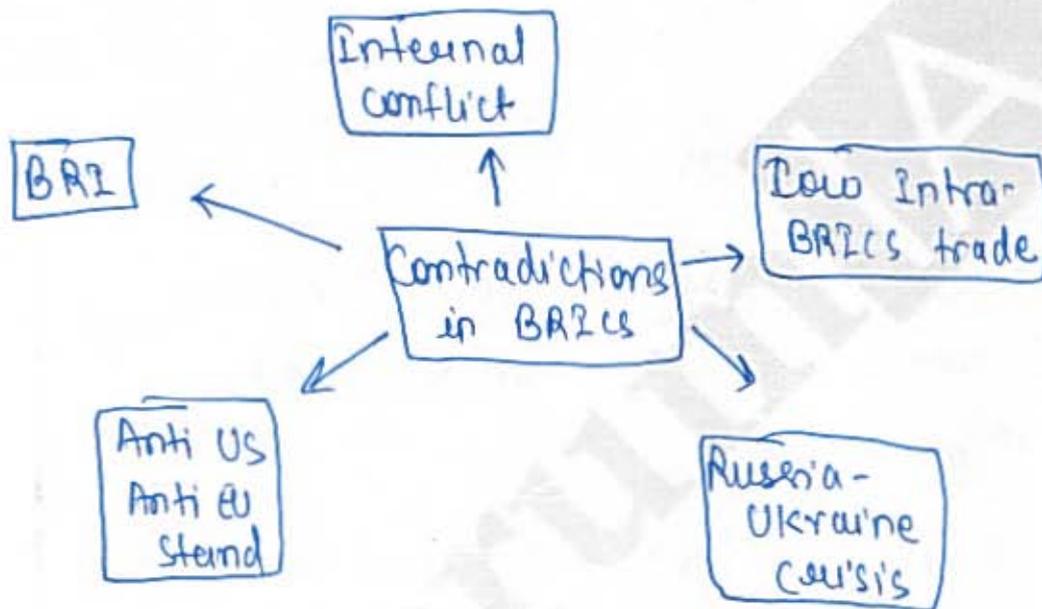
Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1)

BRICS was formed to rebalance the global hegemony of the developed nation and to have a more inclusive global order.



Despite these contradiction, BRICS have achieved the following in short span of time:

- ① New Development Bank: This has funded nearly 75 infrastructure projects
- ② Contingency reserve Agreement: To a tune of \$100 billion, this fund is to be used in BoP & other crisis.

③ Developing world's voice: Due to which even IMF has to change the quota share.

④ Technology co-operation: Part of which is launching of 6 remote sensing satellites.

Measure to strengthen the BRICS further

① Enhance co-operation: The members need to work on increasing trade among themselves.

② Eliminating regional conflicts: which would lead to even better development in the region.

③ Expansion: Many countries has applied for its membership which need to be considered.

Thus, as highlighted by Indian PM, the growth & influence of BRICS has been significant and would better even further.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Bretton Woods Institutions were formed post second world war to have more developed economies around the world.

Issues in the functioning of World Bank and IMF:

① Focused towards developed world:

The developed world have a great say in the functioning of world Bank & IMF.

② Conditional help and stress on Washington consensus: These issues are very difficult in getting implemented in developing world.

③ Reforms: A total of 85% of votes are required for any reform. USA has 17% votes thus no reform without its assent.

④ Other Challenges: Like supporting dictatorial government, failure to tackle 2009 are other issue in it.

Major achievements of World Bank and IMF:

- ① Helping countries in distress: These countries come themselves when they need help and many times are being bailed out by ~~the~~ IMF like India's BOP crisis.
- ② Voice to developing world: Like recently the increase vote share of China and India on BRICS request.
- ③ Rule based world order: Due to its strict guidelines, it helps the nations set and achieve standard target.

Thus, due to lacking in its intent, World Bank has not been able to deliver in recent time. A major reform is the need of the hour.

Overall Grading (✓)

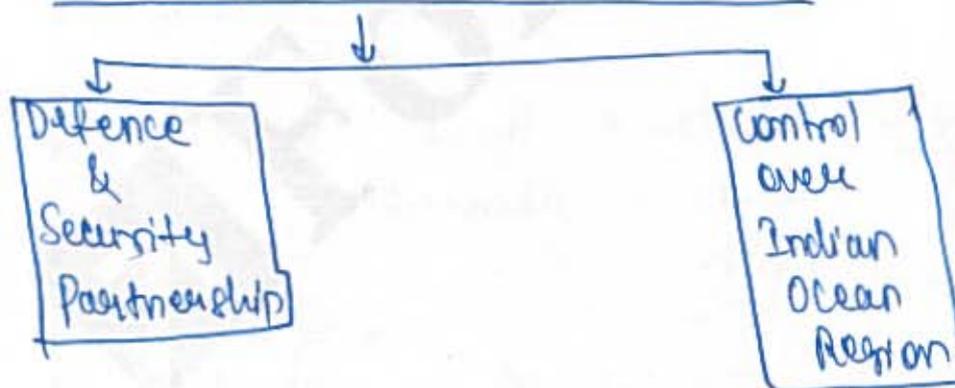
Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) In the era of Multi-lateralism, it is common for any sovereign nation to be part of multiple multilateral forum.
 India has been a part of SCO and QUAD at the same time.

Advantage of SCO for India



Advantage of QUAD for India



Reasons supporting India's decision to be part of such multi-lateral:

① Sovereignty: India can decide on its own that where it wants to stand.

② National Interest : Covering these two blocs help India achieving its target internally which includes economic, security etc.

③ Countering narrative : The Anti-US sco narrative and Anti-China narrative in QUAD. India always stands clear on these issue terming it a bilateral issue and not global issue.

④ Regional aspiration : India being 'Big Brother' for SAARC and BIMSTEC, needs to put the agenda of these smaller nations at various platform including sco and QUAD.

⑤ Anti-terrorism - Through these, India always have focused on demanding terror free world.

Thus, being part of QUAD and sco and other major bloc has further strengthen the ties with major economies of the world.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4) ASEAN is a group of ten countries in the south east region of India in Indo-pacific region.

It gives a major advantage to India in this region:

① Development of North-eastern region -

The gateway to South eastern region is the north-eastern region of India.

A cordial relation with ASEAN will lead to development of these region.

② Trade relation - India is the 4th largest trader in this region highlighting its importance in ASEAN

③ COVID-19 & vaccine diplomacy - India earned a lot of goodwill with \$1 million COVID-19 response fund and sending COVID vaccine on priorities to ASEAN members.

④ Humanitarian Initiative : These are various initiative by India through food & other necessary item during crisis in various ASEAN countries.

Roadblocks in relation with ASEAN

① Insurgency : Every year thousands of migrants come to India from these countries creating chaos in north-east.

② Militancy : Also the militancies in the north-east are managed and force through the regions of Myanmar.

③ Low trade : Even being such a large market, the trade figures still looks dismay.

④ Failure of RCEP : India walk out of RCEP citing flooding of market with Chinese goods and endangering the local market.

Thus, there is a lot of potentials in India-ASEAN relation. Time has come to harness these potentials.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5) United Nation Security Council (UNSC) is a UN body comprising of five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members.

Challenges in UNSC function:

- ① P-5 countries: The USA, The UK, Russia, France and China are the permanent members of UNSC. These members are the major swordblades in case of any opinion or changes in UNO.
- ② Veto power: The veto power granted to these nations are not exclusively used by these countries for their own benefit and leaving the whole global aspirations aside.
- ③ Reforms: It's been ages when any major reforms has been done at UNSC which defeats its very foundation in this dynamic era.

④ Exclusion of major powers : UNSC has merely 5 countries as its permanent member ignoring the importance of countries like India & Japan as major world power.

Reason / Roadblocks for India's inclusion:

① Chinese obstruction : Every bid of India has been countered by Chinese veto which is a major hindrance.

② Non-veto permanency : Countries like UK & USA had advocated to this which India rejected.

③ UN Charter : The rigid charter of UN also makes it difficult for India's entry.

④ Opposition by other developing nation - like the bid for G-4 inclusion is opposed by coffee club.

Measures India can adopt to strengthen its effort:

① Diplomatic channel: India can keep the negotiation on with every stakeholder to get the support.

② Better relation with other countries: Apart from P-5, India needs to improve its relation with other countries so that the demand could be raised effectively by India in UN General Assembly.

③ G20 as a forum: Another major bloc for unofficial ~~diag~~ dialogue is G20 for which India is president now, could be used as a platform to raise the demand.

Thus, India's inclusion in UNSC permanent member is the need of the hour and push for it must be carried on.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6) Recently, Indian PM took over the
presidency of G20 for 2022-23 at
G20 event held in Bali, Indonesia.

Importance of G20 for India

① First major event of its kind:

This G20 to be held in November 2023
at G20 will see the gathering of
world leaders at such a large number
for the first time in Indian Independence
history.

② Highlight India's global aspirations:

Through this, India can showcase its
agenda and aspiration towards the
global community.

③ Era of 3D : As highlighted by
Indian PM at various events, the
focus of India will be dialouge,
diplomacy and debate to resolve
issue.

Challenges for India

① Russia-Ukraine war: One of the major issue which India will face will be to discuss the on-going crisis in Ukraine and will be under pressure to discuss the same with Russia as it is close to Russia.

② Dissenting emerging countries voices: Another major challenge will be to address the voices of developing economies while being one such economy.

③ Chinese narrative: China has already started putting diplomatic pressure on India, and it will be the strategic challenge for India to counter this narrative.

④ Regional harmony: India needs to keep in consideration of major Asian blocs like SAARC, BIMSTEC & ASEAN

even though they all are not part of G20.

Measures India can adopt to have successful tenure of G20:

- ① Neutral stand on Ukraine crisis: and to have diplomatic channel open to have peace around the world.
- ② Stakeholder approach: where Indian government need to bring all the parties on the same table for the global event.
- ③ Promote Trade and Tourism: As already highlighted, Indian government is planning to organize various event at various place from J&K to Andaman Island. This will give overall boost to economy.

Thus, the G20 presidency is a blessing in disguise and a successful tenure will lead to India approaching as a global power.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Recently, India's foreign minister has stressed regarding reviving of foreign Trade Agreement with European Union (EU).

India's Trade Relation with EU:

- ① Total Trade: As per 2021-22, the total trade between the two was \$ 115 billion.
- ② Strategic Alliance: The trade relation involves many dimensions like Defence, security, Food processing, etc.
- ③ Bilateral Relations: Apart from an overall trade relations, India also has one-on-one trade relations with many EU countries like France, Germany etc.

④ People-to-people interactions: In this area, targets are achieved through cross border offices and providing opportunities of Job.

⑤ Other areas of interest: Like financial assistance, grants and loans are also being carried out between the two.

Despite this, the trade relations are still not encouraging because:

① Minuscule figures comparing the market: When the total area which the two parties have is compared, the figure of \$115 billion is too small trade figure.

② No FTA: India-EU does not have any FTA as of date which poses a major challenge in carrying out trade at mass level.

③ Quality Issue: Recently also, EU has raised concerns about the quality of food grains sent by India & rejected to accept it.

④ BRexit: After Britain leaving EU, the focus on trade relations have shifted.

Measures to improve the relationship

① FTA: The need of the hour is that both countries sits together and chalk out a plan on trade agreement.

② More comprehensive trust building:

Both the parties need to sit together and decide in advance the type of requirement so that there are no conflicts in future.

Thus, there are a lot of scope in India- EU relation which needs to be harnessed by appropriate stakeholders.

Overall Grading (✓)

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



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