



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

*online*Test Name/Code/No. : 20.....

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	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Do you think BRICS will survive despite internal contradictions in the emerging Polycentric global order? Discuss.

ans BRIC acronym coined by Tim O'Neill became BRICS with South Africa in 2010. It aimed to balance Bulldozered Institutions - IMF World Bank

Polycentric global order is emerging whereby countries engage with various groups, nations to serve National Interest and there is no loyalty to one faction.



BRICS may survive due to

- ① Huge Potential → 1/3rd of Food produce so shape food security, geopolitical significance - 40% population.
- ② Landmarks actions taken
 - eg. New Development Bank → Infrastructure build in India, China
 - Contingency Reserve Arrangement
- ③ Continuity of Summits
 - eg. 14th Summit at Beijing → proposed Counter Terrorist Action Plan
- ④ Increasing Popularity
nations like Turkey wished to join it.
- ⑤ group of Future economies
China, India - can't be ignored.
→ C. Rajamohan.

BRICS despite issues has "grown" as it reformed structurally (PM Modi)

Further can be used to relieve "global South" suffering by Food Security etc.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

.2)

Buttton wood Insts. criticised for
tool of developed world to target
developing countries. Do you agree?
what are issues in funct of IMF &
World Bank?

Post World War II for economic
Reconstruction & Macro economic
stability (Ford etc) Buttton wood
Institution formed - IMF World Bank

Aims -> Macro economic
stability.
currency stability.

loans for
Infra, Socio
eco. develop-
ment.

Tool of
West to
target
developing
as ->

Washington Consensus
led to Privatisation
Globalisation which
led to Neo Colonialism
(e.g. India)
Domestic sectors hurt
by free trade.

led to forced Westernisation
or "Westernification"

Public welfare reduced.

Thomas
Piketty

Economic Inequality enhanced

However Brettonwoods Institutionalised to good like →

- ① Development of poor nations (eg) Roads in Africa by World Bank.
- ② Averted economic bankruptcy (eg) Greece, Sri Lanka.
- ③ crushed Financial debt trap by giving cheap loans.

Issues in

IMF and World Bank →

- ① Western dominance
director is usually European
- ② Lack of Reforms
due to BOUTA system.
- ③ Based on inequality
(eg) US voting rights of 80%.
- ④ biased geopolitical considerations
(eg) loans given as per west.

Brettonwoods further improved by consensus based working. Increase in India, China's voting share is in right way.

Overall Grading (✓)

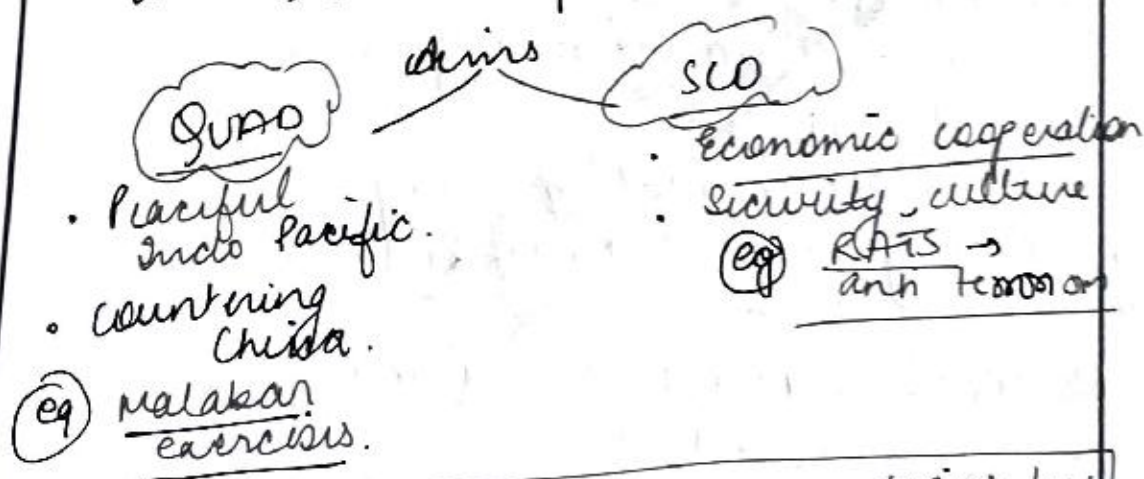
Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3)

India seems to be offering conflicting options at the same table by being member of both QUAD & SCO. Do you agree?

Ans

SCO formed in 2003 with China as one of founder; India joined in 2017. QUAD a grouping between India, USA, Japan and Australia.



India offering conflicting options by at same table of SCO & QUAD as

- ① Conflicting Partners
(eg) in SCO China Partner with India but QUAD opposes China's.
- ② Conflicting Aims
whereby SCO talks cooperation

, QUAD aims to counter China.

- ⑧ Joint exercises of QUAD contrary to similar actions by SCO.

However its not contradictory

- ⑧ Same 'Real Politik'

SCO aims at economic cooperation while QUAD aims at Maritime security.

- ⑧ International band

(eg) 420 - Russia, USA together but they oppose.

- ⑧ Minilateral a Reality today.

(eg) Turkey part of NATO but close to China.

- ⑧ National Interest the Primacy

(eg) QUAD nudged to counter China's string of pearls. while SCO for ASEAN nations.

India can leverage QUAD for geo-economic purposes while SCO to nudge Pakistan's terror game.

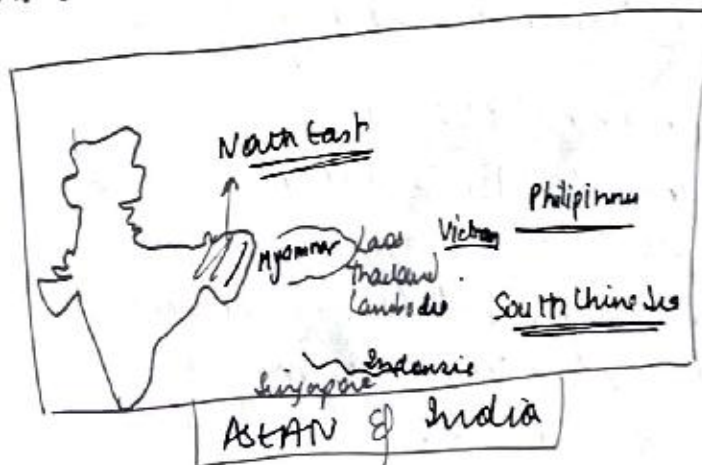
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ASTAN is central part of India's
Act East Policy. what Role
can play in dev of NE India?

ASTAN politico economic group formed
in 1967 by Bangkok Declaration —
due to strategic and economic
Reasons has potential for India.



ASTAN is part of ~~look~~ act east Policy

- act east Policy aims at cultural, economic, trade, security cooperation with south East Asian
- ASTAN with Asian tigers like Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam

are critical for technological,
R&D, medical, trade aspects.

(eg) Singapore can transfer medical
know how to India.

→ Vietnam → new textile techniques

ASEAN can play Role in NE Dev by

① Counter Emergency

(eg) operation Mawlaik → Myanmar.

② Development Projects

(eg) Kaladan Multimodal Project —
Kamrup to Sittoung.

③ Counter Organized Crime in NE

(eg) Golden Triangle like Myanmar, Laos,
Thailand be involved.

④ Human Resource development in NE

(eg) exchange of students for R&D.

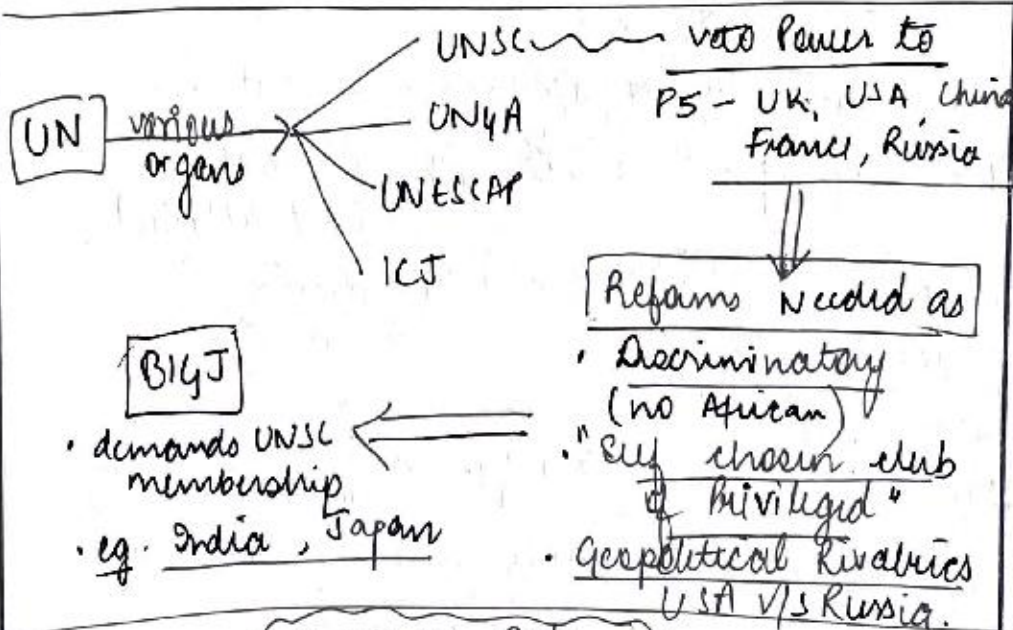
~~ASEAN~~ → ASEAN and India has huge
potential and 2022 is celebrated as
Year of Friendship. Further cooperation
with anti China nations can help.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5) The Biggest hurdle in Reforming UNSC is UNSC itself. What impediments India is facing in Pursuit of permanent seat? What efforts India is making?

Ans UNSC created in 1945 by amending UN charter - has 10 Non Permanent and 5 Permanent members having veto Powers



UNSC to Reform

Biggest hurdle in Reforming UNSC :
UNSC itself as →

① Procedural Issues

eg. Referring UNSC - Charter amended by
 $2/3$ of UNGA + P5 → Resists.

② Lack of will among P5

eg. US refuses extension

③ Not Ready to Reduce Power

eg. France objected still back of veto

④ Geopolitical Rivalries hinder Reforms

eg. China opposes India's entry to UNSC.

India ~~also~~ claims Permanent seat in

UNSC being → 5th largest economy (3 trillion)

Representing
18% global population → largest democracy

India faces challenges as →

① Opposition of Veto Club

eg. Italy, Pakistan

② Resistance by China

being geostrategic Rival it wants to stop India's membership.

① Pandora's Box before UN
with other nations demanding it.

② Policy Hurdles

eg 15 nuclear concerns for India non
signatory to NPT, CTBT.

Efforts Made by India →

① Disaster Diplomacy

eg operation Rashid → Yemen

② Covert Diplomacy

eg vaccines to LDCs - Bhutan.

③ Contribution to UN peacekeeping forces

eg Ethiopia

④ Leadership for climate

eg Osaka, LIFE, ISA

⑤ Economic outreach

eg Push for Rupee settlements in Europe

UN suffers from "crisis of confidence"
(PM Modi) - UNSC be geographically,
politically more represented. India's
candidate for "global south" considered.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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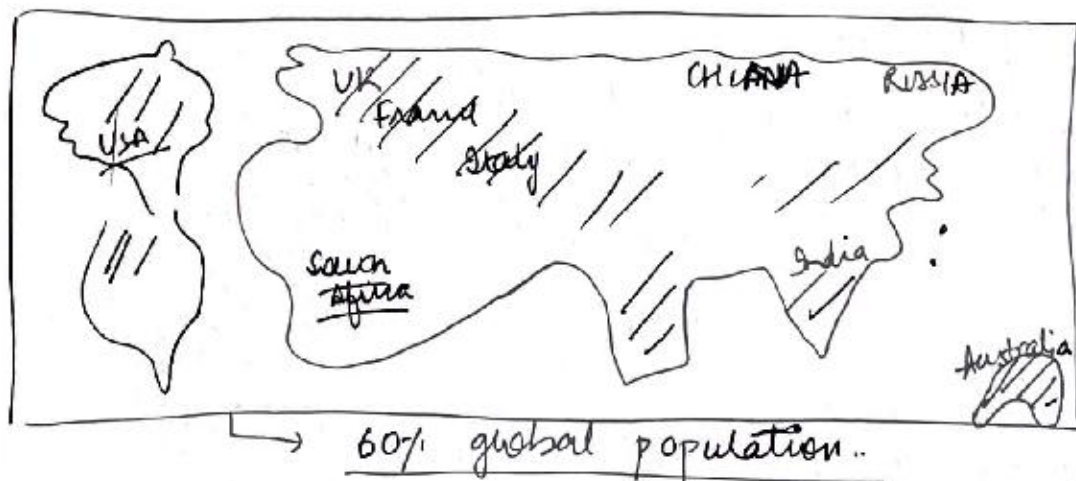
Q.6)

G20 Presidency is an opportunity for India to become voice of Global South. analyse

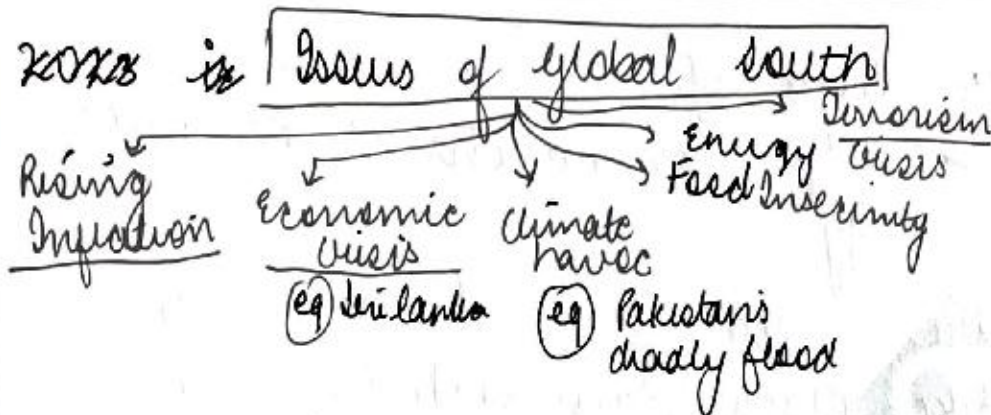
Ans

G20 was formed in 1999 aftermath of global financial crisis to provide financial stability - India's Presidency in 2023 can voice for Global South - however challenges remain..

G20 members →



Recently 2022 summit was held in Bali with theme "Recover Together, Recover stronger?"



India's Presidency in 2023 is opportunity to become voice of global south as →

- Address climate injustice
(eg) India can spearhead on loss and damage fund - COP27.
- collective action against Terrorism
(eg) India can push CCIT.
- work towards Supply chain Resilience
(eg) global south can work together to decarbonise supply chains
- Voice issue of Non-Tariff Barriers
(eg) poor nations products rejected on sanitary, phytosanitary grounds

④ Voice Issue of Energy Crisis
 (eg) Help poor nations to Renewable energy

④ Address Issue of Food Insecurity
 (eg) like Black grain initiative with Russia

However India will face challenges ->

④ geopolitical Rivalries
 U.S.A vs Russia

④ India's rivalries with neighbours
 (eg) China

④ Pressure on India on Phase out rather Phase down coal.

④ Digitalisation

↳ It reduces global efforts

④ Rising Inflation & Energy Crisis

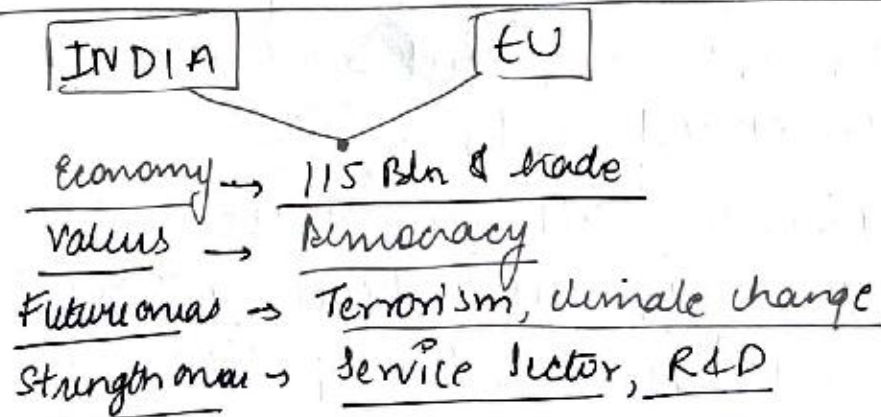
India with Approach of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas" can use G20 to push for Multi lateralism, Rule Based order and Peace.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7) For long India EU Partnership have been slow moving & India EU FTA remained a dead letter. Explain.

Ans European Union - grouping of 27 countries - can Partner with India to achieve SDGs as Reiterated in 2017 summit - however faces challenges.



Potential of India + EU

However, for long its slow moving due to →

① Internal Issues -

EU was struggling with BREXIT negotiations.

- ① India's focus on Britain
- ② Contentious demands on FTA.

Following loss of case by FTA like White Industries case - India has been cautiously moving for FTAs.

India EU FTA Remained Deadletter

- ① Issue on MFN status

EU wants it, but India rejects for Investments.

- ② Dispute Settlement Issue

EU wants Multilateral Investment Court ^{MIC} but Indian position is unclear.

- ③ Non Tariff Barriers

(eg) India imposes on agricultural products, restricting EU.
while EU puts on pharma sector.

⑩ Issue on Fair & Equitable Treatment
India doesn't want but to want

Recently, the negotiations for FTA
Restarted. India ~~can~~ can do →

⑪ Develop close ties with France
who could help strike good deal

⑫ Economic Cooperation
in Indo Pacific (eg) Rare Metals.

⑬ Post Brexit, clarity over business
movement of professional can help.

⑭ Common grounds found
(eg) Space, R&D

India and to tied by shared
democratic vision and engage in
FTA for quicker economic
prosperity by accommodating conflicting
areas.

Overall Grading (✓)

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