

171536_692022_1910080690_(2022-11-24 16:03:15)



(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :

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	

171536_692022_1910080690_(2022-11-24 16:03:15)

 **ForumIAS**

(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Q.1)

 **ForumIAS**

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Foreign policy implies set of ~~principle~~ principles & means adopted in order to secure national interest by any country while dealing with others

Since independence, India has adopted different orientations as per changing circumstances in respect to its foreign policy.

Different phases

1) Era of optimistic Non-alignment (1947-62)
In order to secure its strategic choices in a bipolar world, India safeguarded its sovereignty through nonalignment. ~~Non~~ Africa-Asia Bandung conference & criticism of Vietnam war, Suez canal issue. is the result of this

2) Phase of Realism & Recovery (1962-71)
pragmatic approach in dealing due to various domestic issues such as food crisis. India looked beyond NAM & secured a security deal with USA in 1964. At the end of 60s, India also came closer to USSR

3) Regional assertiveness of India (1971-91)

India liberated Bangladesh & burst the myth of India-pakistan equivalence. IPKF was a misadventure in Sri Lanka. India-USSR friendship deal was result of US-China-pakistan nexus.

4) Unipolar world order (1991-99) → Due to

disintegration of USSR, India's engagement with Israel (de-hyphenation), Look East policy were made. Nuclear deterrence was achieved.

5) Balancing power (2000-2013) → Rise of China as another pole made India a balancing power. India cooperated with China on issues of trade & climate.6) Energetic Engagement (2013 onwards)
Domestic political decisions saw ripples in foreign countries. Multipolarity of India is witnessed amidst US-China turf & inward-looking Europe.

The different phases of foreign policy explain India's evolved role as per times. Today, India is gaining leverage of Economic strength, Indo-Pacific power.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

- Q.2) Indian diaspora is 31 Million strong with second largest (after china) strength. Migration from India is centuries old but has spurt due to ^{to} globalisation.

Role of Diaspora in foreign policy objectives of India

- Soft power asset in other countries by furthering India's cultural values in other countries. (Ex) India's Diaspora in Saudi, ~~Qatar~~ UAE has been instrumental in increased cooperation with these countries
- Shared prosperity objective of foreign policy is spurt due to diaspora. India receives largest remittances while its skilled population benefits other countries
- Dialogue & Engagement increases due to Diaspora. (Ex) India-US Nuclear deal in 2008 was helped due to India's rising diaspora's influence as technical space was occupied by Indians there.

ForumIAS

(Don't Write
anything in this Ans.

Q.3)

India has taken various diaspora outreach measures such as Pravasi Bhartiya Divas, merger of PIO & OCI cards, Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana,

Issues → Heterogeneity in diaspora creates difficulty in engagement
 ↓ Security issues as Khalistani elements in Canada, UK
 ↓ Ripple effects such as Gulf crisis had on India due to return

The ~~need for~~ diaspora diplomacy needs continuous engagement of Indian immigrants with national projects such as Make in India, Skill India. Foreign policy can't sideline the crucial asset that can be used through NRI policy & regular usage of these ~~take~~ elements.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3) India's foreign policy has evolved since independence as per ~~its~~ changing dynamics ~~in~~ and India's standing.

PANCHSHEEL PRINCIPLES (1954)

- Non-Aggression
- No interference in internal matters
- Equality & Mutual Respect
- peaceful co-existence
- Mutual Respect for Territorial Integrity

PANCHAMRIT (2015)

- Samman (Dignity & Honour)
- Samvad (Dialogue)
- Sabhyata & Sanskriti (Civilisation & culture)
- Samriddhi (shared prosperity)
- Samaksha (collective security)

GUIDANCE TO FOREIGN POLICY

- India's Engagement with Neighbours & border issues → have been guided by Panchsheel due to its focus on bilateralism, non-interference, territorial respect.

- Mutual conflict Resolution → though 'Samvad' is instrumental in guiding diplomatic solutions to differences.
- Economic Engagement as a crucial pillar of foreign policy → though shared prosperity
- India's assertion of civilisational & cultural values though focus on Buddhism, yoga, spirituality for its soft power
- Security of the nation & regional partners as highlighted in Act east, Indo-Pacific QUAD is guided by collective security

India's upcoming role in various global & regional bodies such as G20, SCO will be instrumental in achieving objectives of India's foreign policy guided by Panchsheel & panchsheel.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

The Chinese survey ship visit to Sri Lanka at Hambantota port is another reminder of rising China's assertiveness in Indian Ocean.

IMPACT ON SRI LANKA - INDIA RELATIONS

- India's recent role in crisis as first responder saw a dent due to Sri Lanka's accession to China's ship
- It highlights the China's leverage due to its debt trap with Sri Lanka. It can impact upcoming economic engagement of India with Sri Lanka due to its reservation on China's involvement
- It strengthens India-Sri Lanka maritime cooperation needs in future to maintain centrality of India in Indian Ocean region as despite maritime domain's dwindling understanding between the two the event happened.

Issues that are hampering the India-Sri Lanka relations :

- Slow project implementation in Sri Lanka
- High Economic capacity of China despite India's nearly \$2 billion support

NEED

- Express convey of the reservations of India to Sri Lanka regarding Chinese proximity
- Sticking to 13th Amendment implementation
- Resolution of Bilateral Issues (Fishing grounds, Border)

Sri Lanka is a crucial partner of India (SAARC, BIMSTEC) and maritime cooperation in Blue economy, domain awareness. Chinese rising footprint can be curbed with active engagement of India with neighbours.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

OPEC+ is an extension of OPEC countries with 10 other countries for cooperation on oil production which saw emergence due to US's shale industry.

REASONS FOR SLASHING OIL PRODUCTION

- Poor Economic growth in the wake of pandemic was primary reason for concerns of OPEC+ regarding demand of oil
- protecting profits despite rise in demand post COVID ~~and~~ and Russia-Ukraine war despite numerous appeals to the group.

IMPACT ON India

- more than 80% of India's oil needs are met through imports that makes its economy highly dependent on such uncertain situations
- weakening Rupee had its origin in rising prices of oil & drain on

forex reserves

- Inflation in Economy of India was evident due to oil being crucial transport medium
 - widening of current Account deficit as imports became expensive due to weakening rupee & rising oil import costs.
- 0.4% of GDP $\leftarrow$ CAD impact of \$10 rise in oil price

Impact on world

- Food & ~~an~~ Energy price increase as impacting whole world but least developed countries are most impacted due to poor forex reserves
- Geopolitical alliances & treaties for safeguarding interests can be seen. oil deal between Qatar & China was made recently.

ForumIAS

- More focus on domestic coal power & other sources such as shale can be seen in the world.

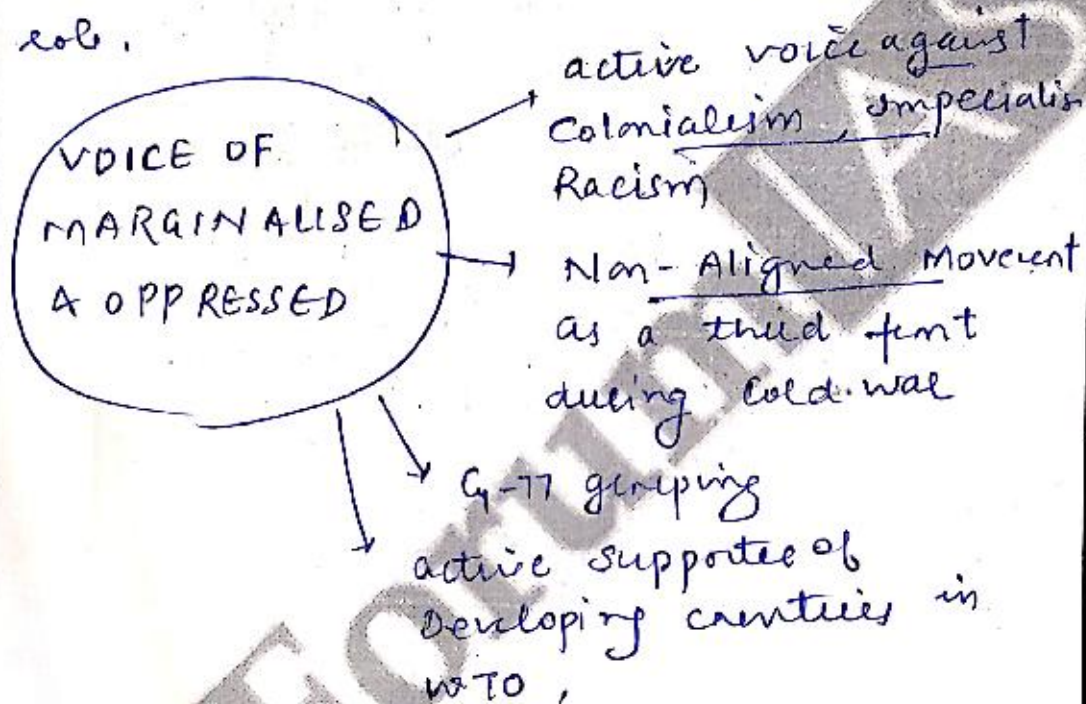
Despite numerous attempts, OPEC+ is not increasing ~~down~~ supply which is impacting India & the world. There is need for focussing on other areas such as supply chain issues, food production, help to least developed countries in short term while securing energy needs through other alternatives in long run.

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.

- Q.6) India's role in the world has been instrumental since independence. Due to India's civilisational history, large size, massive population & democratic construct it plays crucial role.



The new emerging global order is providing space for different & multiple poles due to rise of china & other countries.

INDIA'S Changing Role

- 3rd largest Economy in PPP terms
- Rising integration with other countries post 1991
- 7th largest defence Budget

⇒ India is part of multiple alliances & groupings
(QUAD, I2D2, SCO, BRICS)

Despite India's new found role, India continues to be voice of oppressed & marginalised as evident from:-

- climate change → common but differentiated responsibility, international solar alliance
- voice of vulnerable countries → in-feasthood resilience initiative
- terrorism & its most burden on oppressed countries is void, 1996 convention proposed.
- finance & technology transfer

- Food security & India's concern for
least developed
- vaccine diplomacy of India during COVID
19 focused on aid of poor countries

India's upcoming role in G20, SCO,
UNSC is going to be important for
global south as India still has
poor per capita income, most vulnerable
to climate change, suffers from terrorism
India can help in furthering the
voice of oppressed

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Gujarat Doctrine is the set of five principles that guide India's foreign policy and furthering its objectives in its neighbourhood.

Gujarat Doctrine

- Unilateral concessions without Reciprocity to the countries like Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal
- Non interference in internal matters
- Countries of South Asia should not allow usage of their territory against others &
- Bilateral Negotiation for solving Disputes
- Respecting territorial sovereignty

RELEVANCE OF GUJARAT DOCTRINE TODAY

- Inroads of other extra-regional powers such as China → It's debt trap policy, string of pearls focus on South Asian countries

- ↳ Bilateral Disputes among South Asian countries pose challenge to the smooth relations. (Ex) → Kachathivu (India-Sri Lanka), Kalapani-Limpiyadhar-Lipulekh (India-Nepal). Gujarat Doctrine focus on solutions through talks.
- ↳ Non-state actors role due to transnational porous borders require Gujarat doctrine non-usage of territory against others.
(Ex) India collaborated with Bangladesh & Myanmar to restrict various insurgent groups there.
- ↳ India's Neighbourhood first policy reiterates all such objectives that synchronise with Gujarat Doctrine.
- ↳ Scope for socio-economic prosperity is immense as seen through various regional groupings such as ASEAN who have gained immensely.

- Issues in implementing Gujarat Doctrine
- Poor integration of the region
(South Asian region - intra-regional trade just 5%)
 - Trust & lacking due to asymmetrical size of India
 - Poor implementation of projects (Kaladan multimodal)
 - Lack of consensus building measures (BBIN motor vehicle agreement)

There is need for cooperation & connectivity in the South Asian region for mutual prosperity. India's Northeast connectivity is dependent on neighbours cooperation. For better application of Gujarat principles, India should provide soft loans and sector grants (as seen in Sri Lanka crisis) along with confidence building measures.

Overall Grading (✓)

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