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(Don't Write
anything in this Art**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.
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Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
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Q. No.	Grade/Score
✓ 1	
✓ 2	
✓ 3	
✓ 4	
✓ 5	
✓ 6	
✓ 7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) The Minister of External Affairs, J. Jaishankar has highlighted six phases in the evolution of India's Foreign Policy.

Phases of Indian Foreign Policy :-**① Era of Optimistic Non-Alignment - 1947 to 1962**

- Bipolar world - US & USSR
- Objective was to resist the constraints on its choice, dilution of sovereignty & to consolidate its integrity.
- Bonding Principles
- Third World Solidarity
- India criticised Britain attack on Suez canal, USA's attack on Vietnam & played constructive role in Korean War.
- Ended with 1962 war.

② Decade of Realism & Security (1962-71)

- India made more pragmatic choices
- Priority was National security → looked beyond NAM
- Security deal with USA in 1971

③ Greater Indian regional assertion (1971-91)

- 1971 - Bangladesh Liberation War → ended false

equivalence with Pakistan

- Friendship Treaty with USSR because of emerging US-China-Pak nexus.
- Deployment of IPKF in Sri Lanka → failure
- Disintegration of USSR → setback for India & compelled to rethink its foreign policy.

④ Safe guarding Strategic Autonomy (1991-99)

- Unipolar World led by USA
- Look East Policy
- ~~Expanded~~ Established diplomatic ties with Israel
- Acquired nuclear weapons - Pokhran-II
- Period of Economic growth

⑤ India - a balancing power (2000-2013)

- Balancing power against China
- India-US civil nuclear deal
- Emergence of BRICS

⑥ Era of Energetic diplomacy (2014 - to present)

- Issue based alliances
- Willingness to shape key global negotiations eg → Paris Climate Change
- India led initiatives like ISA, CDR2 etc
- Neighbourhood First Policy, Act East Policy
- Offensive Defense strategy

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Indian diaspora refers to group of people who are currently living outside India (temporary or permanent) and those who can trace their origin back to India.

* Indian Diaspora → largest in the world
→ 18 million (UN report)

* Top destinations → UAE, USA, Saudi Arabia

Indian Diaspora: Lynchpin for its foreign policy

The Indian diaspora acts as a lynchpin for its foreign policy because of its significance :-

* Political → People of Indian origin holding top positions in many countries -

⊕ Rishi Sunak → PM of UK

⊕ Kamala Harris → Vice President of USA

⊕ Elected members in Canada, UK, US like Tulsi Gabbard, Preeti Patel, Bobby Jindal etc.

→ The political clout of Indian diaspora played vital role in US-India nuclear deal.

* Economic → Indian diaspora is one of richest minorities in many developed countries.

- Remittances - India largest recipient of remittances in the world
- Angel investments in Indian start-ups
- Lobbying for trade deals
- Philanthropy, contributing to socio-economic development

* Soft Power, diplomacy & National Branding of India

* Facilitating technology transfer, Reverse brain drain also happening

However the Indian diaspora also face some challenges such as → Anti-globalisation wave resulting in hate crimes against Indians, Radicalisation and Human trafficking in West Asia, separatist movements like Khalistan, Racial discrimination etc.

The SM Krishna doctrine can go a long way in making Indian diaspora to act asynchris for its foreign policy. It says that consulates should shed elitism & and engage with Indians in host countries. The foreign policy should be more people oriented and show urgency to their needs.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

The Panchsheel principles are a set of principles to govern relations between states. The first Indian PM emphasized these principles for world peace.

5 Principles of Panchsheel :-

- ① Mutual respect for territorial integrity & sovereignty
- ② Mutual Non-aggression
- ③ Non-interference in each other's internal matters
- ④ Equality & Mutual benefit
- ⑤ Peaceful coexistence

These principles guided the initial years of Indian Foreign policy. These principles were subsequently modified in a form of statement of ten principles at the historic Bondung Conference which led to the foundation of Non-Aligned Movement.

Recently there has been a shift in Indian Foreign Policy from Panchsheel to Panchsheel.

Panchsheel includes :-

- ① Samman → dignity & honour
- ② Samvad → greater engagement & dialogue

- ③ 'Suaksha' → regional & global security
- ④ 'Samliddhi' → shared prosperity
- ⑤ 'Sanskriti even Sabhyota' → cultural & civilisational linkages...

Panchamrit guiding Indian Foreign Policy :-

- ⊕ India's doctrine of 'Defensive offence' for its security (Suaksha) → surgical strikes & air strikes in POK
- ⊕ Greater engagement with various stakeholders (Samvad) ~~at~~ at multiple levels → diaspora, govt to govt, govt to business, govt to ppl etc. Plus establishing new ties with countries like Mongolia.
- ⊕ India got unanimous support ^{in UN} for celebrating International Yoga Day (Sanskriti)
- ⊕ New trade deals & economic partnerships like CEPA with UAE, pulling out of RCEP, initiatives like 'Make in India'. (Samliddhi).

India should shed its dogmas & adopt a pragmatic approach in foreign policy. The Panchamrit principle is a step in the right direction.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

~~Chinese~~ Recently Chinese satellite tracking vessel Yuen Wang 5 arrived at Sri Lanka's Hambantota Port despite India voicing concern with Sri Lanka.

India's concern :-

- ✦ Increasing presence of China in Indian Ocean challenges Indian clout in the region
- ✦ ~~the vessel~~ Fear of ~~satellite~~ ship spying on Indian coasts. Plus India also apprehensive about the possibility of ship's tracking systems attempting to spy on Indian defence installations
- ✦ The vessel could be used for surveilling the ocean which would help China in planning ~~submarine~~ submarine operations in the region.
- ✦ China using Hambantota for its 'String of Pearls' strategy.

Impact on India-Sri Lanka Relations :-

- ★ Sri Lanka → facing economic crisis. Acute shortage of foreign exchange and short of

several essentials like vehicular fuel, cooking gas, medicines and even food.

* India's aid has been critical to ~~keep~~ the country being afloat.

* This episode is being seen as an embarrassment to India as Sri Lanka violated Indian concerns and sensitivities despite India being its biggest backer in its worst economic crisis.

* Experts believe that India might retaliate by pulling the plug on its support to Sri Lanka.

However India stopping its aid to Sri Lanka might further tilt the island nation towards China. India should continue to work on its projects - Kankesanthurai port in Jaffna and the oil tank farm project in Trincomalee to ensure that China does not make any further inroads in Sri Lanka.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5) OPEC is a cartel of 13 oil producer countries. When OPEC is joined by certain non-OPEC members to make collective decisions over world's oil business it is referred to as OPEC+.

Recently the OPEC+ cut oil production by 2 million barrel per day starting in Nov 2022, stating that the decision was based on the "uncertainty that surrounds the global economic and oil market outlooks".

Reasons for cut in Oil Production :-

⊙ OPEC+ members are concerned that ^afalling global economy would reduce the demand for oil, and the cuts are seen as a way to protect profits.

less oil production → Increase in demand → More profits for OPEC+ members

Increased oil prices have helped Saudi Arabia, one of the founding members of OPEC, Kuwait

one of world's fastest growing economies.

Affect on India :-

• India → imports 85% of its crude oil consumption

• Union Petroleum & Natural Gas Minister, Hardeep Singh Puri expressed India's confidence of being able to navigate through the situation. He also indicated that a possible rise in energy prices can lead towards recession which would in turn lower the oil demand.

• Russian oil accounted for about 16% of India's overall imports in April-August, 2022 → this move may further increase the share of Russian oil in India's imports.

• According to ICA, for every \$10 per barrel increase in price of Indian crude oil basket, the CAD would widen by \$14-\$15 billion.

• Less oil production → Increase in oil price → Inflation → Possible rise in interest rates

Effect on the world :->

- ✦ Fuel price rise globally
 - ✦ ~~With already~~ ~~crisis~~ countries like UK and USA already facing highly inflation rates. As prices go higher these countries would suffer more and there would be a serious risk of recession.
 - ✦ To curb oil prices, the US is considering releasing its own shale oil reserve.
 - ✦ ~~Embarrassment~~ ~~Embarrassment~~ for US in 2 ways :-
 - ① cuts come at a time when the US-led West is trying hard to wean the world off Russian oil. As prices rise countries would find it hard to say no to discounted Russian oil.
 - ② cut comes after a long lobbying by US administration with the Saudis to boost supplies.
- The oil cut highlights the America's limit in determining the global landscape. India should look for energy diversification and co-operate with like minded countries for green energy projects.

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Q.6) Post World War II, the world became bipolar. During this period, India which ^{had} newly gained independence emerged as the leader of oppressed and marginalised nations.

India : Leader of Oppressed & Marginalised Nations

- * Pioneer of Non-Aligned Movement, peaceful coexistence & non-aggression
- * Promoted Third World solidarity
- * Demanded end to imperialism & colonialism
- * Stood against racism & promoted Afro-Asian unity
- * Maintained neutrality during cold war
- * Criticised Britain's attack on Iraq and USA's attack on Vietnam
- * Upholding the interests of smaller economies in Doha round of WTO
- * Supporting the cause of vulnerable nations during the climate change negotiations.

However with the changing global order

there has been a shift in India's foreign

policy :-

⊕ Idealism giving way to Realism & Pragmatism :-

→ De-typhrenation of Israel & Palestine for
serving its national interest

→ India engaging with Taliban in Afghanistan
because of ~~the~~ ^{high} ~~stakes~~ ^{stakes} in the region

⊕ Economic Development is now a major agenda
of India's growth as a world power.

⊕ India's involvement in QUAD to counter China.

⊕ Strategy of Defensive Offense → preemptive air
strikes by India in Balakot.

⊕ From Non-Alignment to Multi-alignment →
India engaging ~~with~~ in issue-based collaborations
for its own national interest.

⊕ The Nuclear deal with US is said to have
diluted India's image as leader of the third world.

⊕ India pushing for reforms in UNSC and demanding a permanent seat.

In the era of changing geo politics, India is prioritizing its national interests over the collective interests of the developing countries.

However India still continues to ~~not~~ ^{provide} ~~concern~~ ^{help} the ~~concerns~~ of marginalised nations :.

- ⊕ Supplying ^{free} essential medicines, PPE Kits and COVID-19 vaccines to poor countries.
- ⊕ Humanitarian Aid ~~to~~ during natural disasters
eg. Afghanistan, Maldives etc
- ⊕ Soft loans, lines of credit to African nations
- ⊕ Supporting developing & marginalised nations during climate change negotiations by stressing on "differentiated responsibility".

With its new found role, India is successfully transforming itself from a leader of third world to a global leader.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

Neigral Doctrine is a set of Five Principles to guide India's Foreign Policy in relation to its immediate neighbours. This doctrine recognise the supreme importance of friendly, cordial relations with the neighbours.

Principle of Neigral Doctrine →

- ① Unilateral concession to small neighbours such as Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka without the expectation of reciprocity.
- ② No South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against the interest of any other country.
- ③ Non-interference in internal matters
- ④ Respecting each other's territorial integrity and ~~sovereignty~~ sovereignty.
- ⑤ Settling disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.

Contemporary Relevance of Neigral Doctrine :-

- ① Lyjral doctrine is in overdone with the present 'Neighbourhood First Policy' of India.
- ② This acts as a deterrence against China and prevent smaller countries from tilting towards China.
- ③ Water disputes, like Teesta River dispute with Bangladesh can be amicably managed by following this doctrine.
- ④ Co-operation with neighbours will be helpful in tackling the emerging threats from the Non-state actors who take advantage of the porous borders.
- ⑤ It will ensure an overall socio-economic development of the region with increase in trade & overall economic activities.

However, the implementation of Lyjral doctrine faces some challenges :-

- ⊛ According to World Bank, South Asia is the least integrated region in the world with less than 5% of the intra-regional trade.

- ④ China's growing footprint in the region through BR1.
- ④ Asymmetrical size of India results in India-phobic attitude from its neighbours. India is seen as a 'Big Brother'.
- ④ Lack of resources often delays the development projects of India in the neighbourhood, for eg - Koladon multi modal project.
- ④ Current slowdown in Indian economy means less willingness on India's part to further open its market to its neighbours.

In an age of shifting geo-politics, India needs to re-strategise its neighbourhood policy. Instead of 'Big Brother', India should position itself as a 'Elder Brother' and ensure peace & stability in the neighbourhood. Without becoming an undisputed leader in neighbourhood, India cannot become a global player.

Overall Grading (✓)

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