

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 22

Name

Email ID.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

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	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Indian foreign policy over the years have undergone significant shift :-

① Era of Idealism : (1947 - 1962)

India propounder of ideals and vocal for the marginalised. This reflected in foreign policy of 1947-1962 - with Non-Alignment movement, Bandung conference.

② Era of Realism (1962 - 1971)

with defeat of India in India-China war, NAM was diluted & India looked outside for relations

- 1962 - India - USA security deal.
- Late 60s - closer to USSR.

③ Greater Regional Assertion (1971)

- India went closer to USSR,
- help liberation of Bangladesh,

and also joined muscles - sending
IPKP in its dance.

④ Era of unipolar world 1991

• After break of USSR - India
rethink foreign policy &
came up with 'look east',
and rebuilt relation with USSR.

⑤ Now is era of energetic engagement
as used by PM Jai Shankar -
India following policy for national
interest and confidently.

Hence, India's evolution of foreign
policy is in tandem with
socio-economic & ideological shift

of country and gradual shift
only suited India for further growth.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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Q.2)

Diaspora - the group of people from India who have gone abroad for economic and social reasons - are often called living bridge connecting India and the world.

→ Significance ←

① Soft Power : diaspora takes it culture away with them and promotes Indian image.

eg Hollywood, Yoga promoted by diaspora.

② Political Pressure : They can form political pressure on govt to promote national interest.

eg USA political diaspora - persuaded Biden to send help to India - 2nd wave.

• India - USA civil nuclear deal 2005 - due to diaspora - India not part of NSG

③ Promote Economy :-

① send Remittance back home.
 Eg India highest receiver of remittance in 2022.

② Help develop Indian economy.
 Eg Kerala model of remittance based economy.

③ Promote tourism of India.

④ Also help exchange in R+D
 Eg Shajji village - learnt from diaspora & now ~~now~~ increased std. of living.

Even government has promised diaspora increased help & support and

① sign MOU with GCC : human rights -

② 'Bharat ko Janiye' : promoting Indian tour

③ 'Barari Kaushal Nayan Yojana' : skilling & reskilling diaspora - better opportunities.

Hence, diaspora living bridge connecting India & abroad - maintained & further India's image & achieve goal.

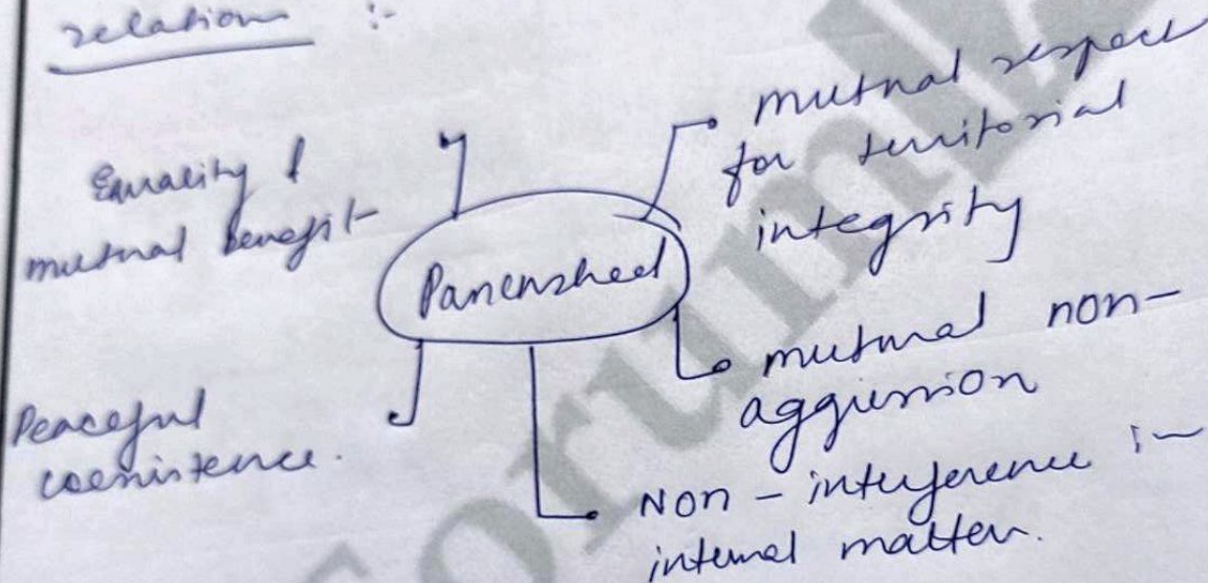
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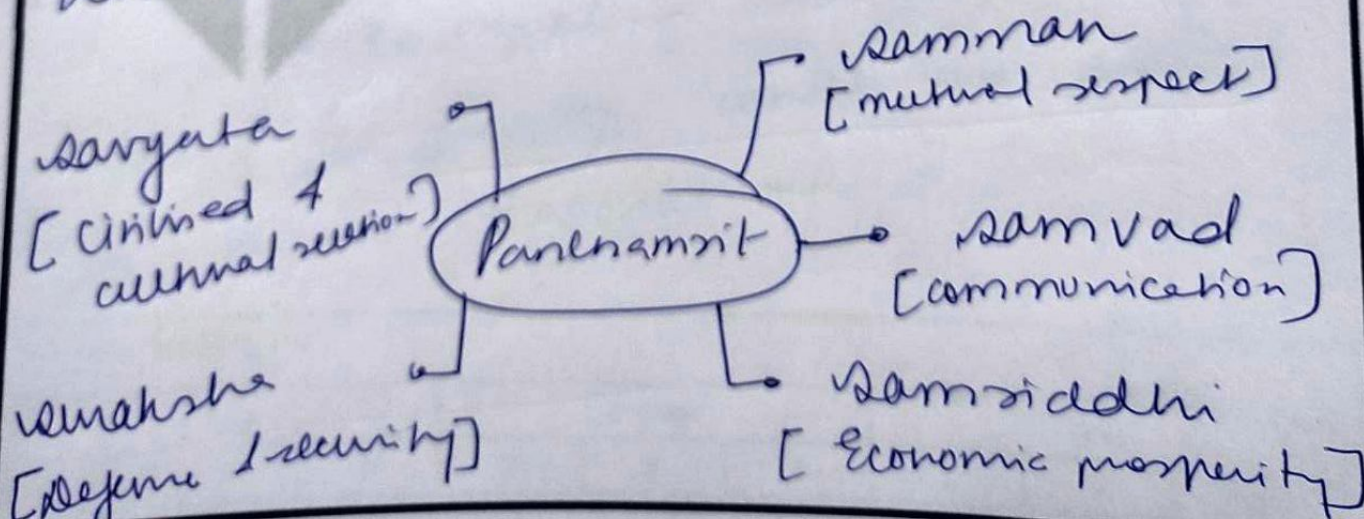
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Q.3)

The Panchsheel Principles framed in 1960s - by pm nehru, is one of the most revered principles - it was based on Buddhist doctrines - and was made the first in India-China relation :-



with coming of pm modi - Panchsheel has been rebranded as Panchamrit



The two are said to be backbone of India's Foreign Policy :

① Economic growth one of the factors of Foreign Policy - as FDI and FI are important for investment.

② : India asked Nordic - sovereign wealth fund to invest in India.

② Communication vital for India - INSTC, mekong-ganga cooperation

• Spice Route all for connectivity.

③ Mutual-Respect : India not interfere in internal matter.

④ Cultural exchange : People to People relations preferred.

⑤ : USA has highest Indians on diaspora to students - 2022.

Hence, Indian policy determined by

5 principles which are moulded to follow national interest.

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Q.4) Sri Lanka over the past few years have developed close diplomatic relations ~~over~~ owing to China's BRI and debt trap diplomacy.

The relations have developed to an extent that - China's strategy of string of pearls to choke Indian trade route - one is in Sri Lanka - Hambantota Port.

The Recent Chinese vessel - Yuang Wang has India concerned :-

① Threat to India's security - as Chinese vessel close to Indian border - within missile range.

② Yuang Wang said to be collector of communication & intelligence signals. Threatening communication and data security.

③ Chinese presence in Indian neighbourhood to menace neighbours against India.

→ The above is said to have impact on India-Sri Lanka Relations:-

- ① Trust deficit : India not trust Sri Lanka and its intentions.
- ② Sri Lanka - seen as enemy camp support.
- ③ Another hostile neighbour in neighbourhood threatens India's peace & security,
- ④ decline in relations between both parties - cooling
- ⑤ India's investment in Sri Lanka - questioned by India.

The proximity of ~~India~~ Sri Lanka and China despite India's protest can lead to shift to negative orbit - India must use strategic balancing to counter Chinese influence in Sri Lanka.

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OPEC is an organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries -

is a group of countries formed a cartel - who decide the price in which oil is sent to world.

The countries allowed are ones who have significant oil export in exports.

→ Reduce Exports ←

Recently news came about with OPEC demanding for reduction in oil supply. The Reason can be attributed to :-

① Enhance profit.

↓
less supply

↑
Increase demand

Enhance profit

← Spike up Prices →

② Entry of Russian oil in the market ~~at~~ at cheap cost leading

to reduction in their profit-margin.
 ③ Saudi's personal interest benefitted
 as increasing oil prices boost its
 economic growth.

→ Effect ? ←

The above will have multidimensional
 effect on India and the world.

Affect food
security in
 the country
 as inflation
 attacks the
 poor the hardest

Close to
Russia and USA

Rise in political
instability due
 to higher prices.

India

India is
import dependent
 on oil (85%) →
 Hence rise price
 lead to inflation

It will affect
current account
deficit of country
 due to cover of
 foreign reserve.

The world won't go unscathed by
 this move —

US economy following contractionary monetary policy lead to depreciation of currency of world

World

Climate
Higher price lead to countries scurge for cheap oil regardless of climate impact

disrupt already fragmented global order - due to weaponisation of energy & trade

Rise in food & economic insecurity and global hunger
Reduce impact of west - countries buy oil from Russia despite sanctions

The above show - India and world to be impacted - this gives a call for countries like India to be self sufficient in energy to protect national interest - India should boost renewable energy consumption & not be effected by weaponisation of energy.

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Q.6)

India post Independence - after fighting National Independence based on ideology of emancipation of weak and against exploitation, post independence took foreign policy initiatives under idealistic colonialism and hence championed the cause of underprivileged as seen :-

① NAM :- When under Nehru, the newly independent ^[Asia & Africa] nations refused to be a satellite state of the two military blocks of USA & USSR.

② India organised Bandung conference in 1955 among asia and african countries to discuss peace & stability.

③ India spoke against military powers - USA (attack on vietnam) and UK (attack on Suez canal) and promoted ideology against colonialism and exploitation.

Looking at the world order and India's stance in 21st century, it can be argued India is no longer leader of marginalised -

① ~~India's~~ A/c to Prof. H. Jacob, India is competing to be a role in rising multipolar world and is in race for global power balancing of power.

② India is not vocal about ideology and downtrodden's right -

(Eg): Junta backed Rohingya violence - India silent
[~~not commented~~ cooperation with Myanmar militarised]

③ India pursuing foreign policy solely based on National Interest.

(Eg) Russia not criticised by India - Russia-Ukraine war - India merely abstained voting.

④ India following de-hyphenated foreign policy and abstaining from butchering relations for mutual benefit.

(Eg) India's earlier stance against Israel - changed, now India abstains voting against Israel - Israel - imp partner despite tech.

Despite the above arguments, it can be held that India is probably the most suited to be called leader of marginalised :-

- ① India follows 'Gujral Doctrine' with weak neighbours - where it gives without expecting anything in return.
- ② In Pandemic under vaccine maitri India provided vaccine for LDC.
- ③ India called for TRIPS waiver in WTO - for know how of vaccine.
- ④ India comes to rescue for countries in financial need - Eg: Sri Lanka.
- ⑤ With India pursuing foreign policy based on National Interest but promoting rule based order - Eg: (Taiwan - India have regular exchange), India is ~~the~~ the pole in multipolar world, most vocal about ~~auto~~ marginalised.

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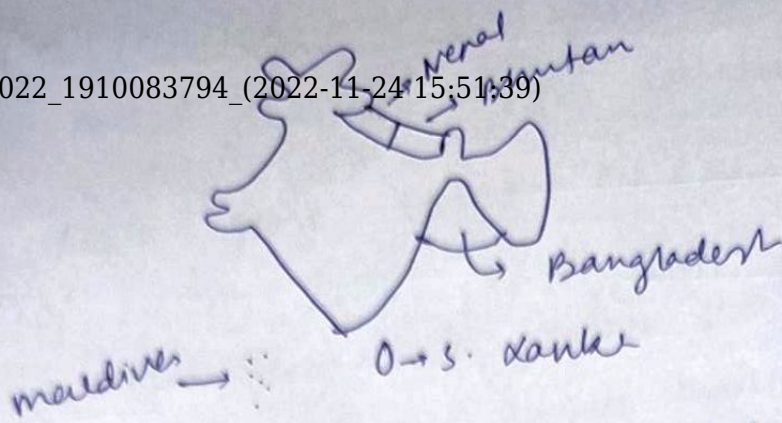
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Q.7) Gujral Doctrine is a doctrine propounded under leadership of PM I K Gujral, which aimed at putting neighbourhood above all - in orienting foreign policy.

There are five principles of Gujral Doctrine:- India is to -

- ① Give concession to countries like Maldives, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives unilaterally and not expect any thing in return.
- ② South Asia not let external powers to use its territory against another country.
- ③ No internal interference in other countries' ~~external~~ internal matters.
- ④ settling disputes in a peaceful bilateral manner.

The above policy aimed at strengthening India's policy with neighbourhood.



The Gujral Doctrine in today's era of energetic diplomacy as held by foreign minister Jaisankar - has significance.

① India using 'Neighbourhood first' policy to strengthen relationship with neighbours.

② India vocal about security of south Asia - and challenges that can be faced if external forces enter.

③ India critical of Sri Lanka's Kambantota Port used by China.

④ India unilaterally giving benefit to the neighbour not expecting any - thing in return

• eg - Operation maitri : send relief to Nepal during Nepal Earthquake.

• India gave about \$4 billion line of credit, with food, fuel, fertiliser to Sri Lanka in crisis.

• Nepal, Bhutan can send their administrator here - India for training.

However, this policy implementation has

challenges :-

① Indian 'Big Brother' Image making neighbours sceptical of India.

eg ~~India~~ Nepal want to have look at India - Nepal friendship treaty.

② India has historically deployed military might against neighbours.

eg Air strike and Pulwama.

③ Internal matter interference done by India in - case - Sri Lanka ^{by} sending of IPKF.

A/c to Pramha Chakravy, India wants a unipolar South Asia, and hence to attain this goal India must deploy 'Gujarat Doctrine' in letter & spirit.

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