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anything in this Area)

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ...22....

online

Name

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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	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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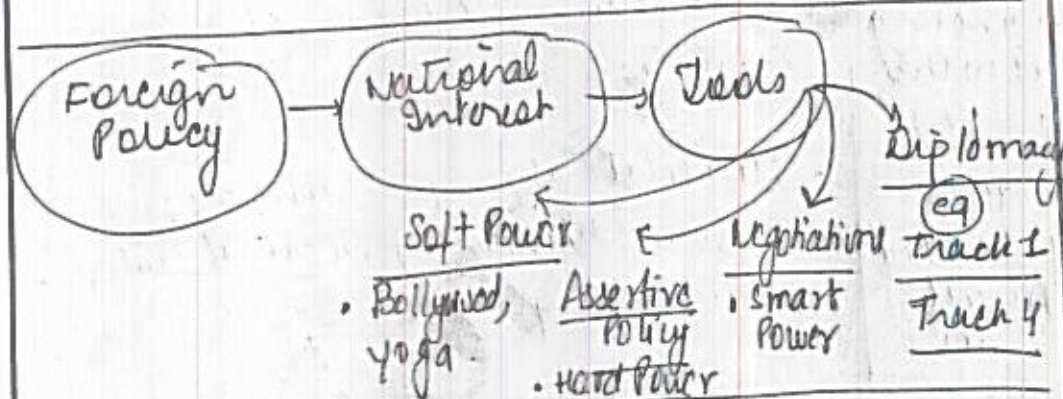
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Q.1)

Explain different phases of India's Foreign Policy.

Ans

Foreign policy - set of Principles adopted for securing national interest - aim at Minimising Shrivankar Memo.



Different Phases of India's FP

Phases.	Features
① <u>Optimism & Non alignment</u> (1947-62)	• Mediated Korean war • Third world solidarity • Cold war era: Sided Between US / USSR
② <u>End of Reaction and Recovery</u>	• Real Intentions of China discovered

(1962-71)	• Indo China war (1962) • Indo Pak war (1965) • <u>Taiwan</u> <u>Taiwan</u>
Era of Quadrupolar Political Assertion (1971-91)	• <u>Munroe Doctrine</u> • <u>Bangladesh liberation</u> • Failure of <u>IPKF in Indochina</u>
Unipolar world (1991-99)	• India became nuclear power (1998 - Pokhran test) • Help from USA • <u>Washington Consensus</u>
India - Balancing Power (2000-13)	• <u>Balance China</u> • US - Civil Nuclear Deal with India • NSG waiver
Energetic engagement (2014 till now)	• <u>Multilaterals</u> (eg) <u>QUAD</u>, <u>IPKF</u> • <u>offensive defensive</u> (eg) <u>surgical strikes</u> • <u>outreach</u> (eg) <u>Act east</u>

India's policy changed from Strategic
Insulation to engagement -
[TP Minivas] - however aim is to
protect National Interest

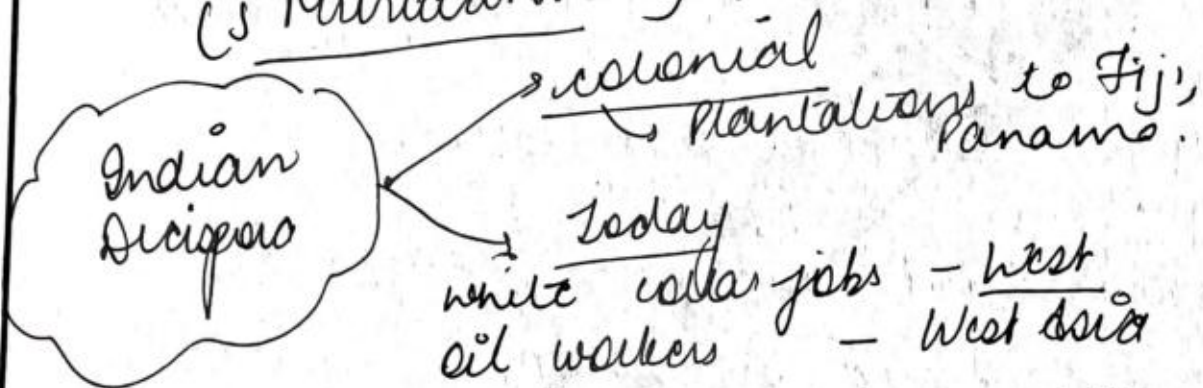
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.2)

How Indian Diaspora act as
lynchpin for its FP?

Ans / Diaspora or group of people scattered
over geographical area - in India's
6% of world - International migration
talks - acts as "living Bridge"
(S Mukherdharan)



Indian diaspora act as lynchpin
for foreign policy as →

① act as Brand ambassadors of Nation

(eg) Indian in USA → exert political influence

(eg) NSG waiver

② Spread Soft Power

(eg) Chhatra Pya - London
→ exert India's influence

- ① Act as linking Bridge
(eg) West Asia Policy towards India shaped by diaspora.
- ② Act as cushion in Foreign Policy
(eg) Indians in Singapore assert for greater ties with India.
- ③ Prioritising Foreign Policy Initiatives
(eg) Kamla Harris → Indian preference

However diaspora face issues as lynchpin in FP and

- Low level reach to Diaspora
- Issues faced by Diaspora ignored
(eg) Gajala (West Asia), Radicalisation.
- elitist attitude of curulan
SM Krishna

Indian govt by calibrating Pravasi Bharatiya Deivas aims to do for Diaspora (C. Rajamohan). Further Bilateral talks on safety of diaspora needed.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.3)

Panchsheel Principles and Panchamrit
form guiding light of India's
foreign Policy. comment.

Ans

Panchsheel Principles given by Nehru
and Panchamrit by PM Modi
act as torchbearer to National Interest.

Panchsheel

- Respect for territorial integrity
- Mutual non Aggression
- Non Interference
- Equality mutual Benefit
- Peaceful Coexistence

Panchamrit

- Samman
- Samvad
- Sanskriti
- Sabhyata ^{evam} suraksha
- Samadhi

They are guiding light of India's
Foreign Policy as

- ⑦ Neighbourhood First Policy
- ⑧ exchanging of enclaves with Bangladesh
→ show territorial suspect
- ⑨ Peaceful settlement with China

- ① Seknam issues → various talks held / samvad
- ② Line of Credit
 - ③ Mongolia - 1 Billion \$ - Sir Corrado (Samridhi)
- ③ Spread of soft Power
 - ④ Suryavala → sanskriti
- ④ Dialogues for disputes
 - ⑤ Teesta (Bangladesh) → Peaceful coexistence
- ⑤ Look West, Act East Policy
 - shows coexistence, samvad.

However, challenges are there →

- ① China's Wolf warrior diplomacy limits samvad, Panchshul
- ② Pakistan's sponsored terrorism cannot be dealt with Panchshul.
- ③ Pragmatic policy needed.

India on case by case basis apply above Doctrines with further offensive policy to safeguard interest.

Overall Grading (✓)

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China's vessel Yuan wang 5 in
Sri Lanka. What impact it could
have on India's Sri Lanka Relations.
Examine.

Ans

Recently, Yuan wang ship docked by
China at Hambantota - India calls
it 'spy ship' - thereby affecting
Indo-Sri Lanka Relations.

Indias Concerns

- Furtherance of String
of Pearls by China.
- Threat to Nuclear
Plant Kudankulam (TN)
- Strategic concerns
can choke Indian Ocean
trade Routes,
- used for Military purposes,
surveillance over mainland India.



Impact on India - Sri Lanka Relations

- ★ violate Indo Sri Lankan accord 1987

said Sri Lanka territory not used by another for harming India.

- (*) Deepen Mistrust between two nations.
- (*) Delay projects
(eg) Colombo terminal project.
- (*) Escalate Maritime tensions
(eg) fishermen caught more.
- (*) challenge to Neighbourhood First Policy
- (*) Sharpen Anti India sentiments
- (*) Escalate ethnic tensions with Tamil Sri Lankans.

However, it may not increase tensions as

- Sri Lanka & India can Bilaterally resolve issue.
- Dialogues can help.
- Sri Lanka may claim a sovereign decision.

India must start integration with neighbours. Revival of SAARC, using BIMSTEC to deepen ties can help.

Overall Grading (✓)

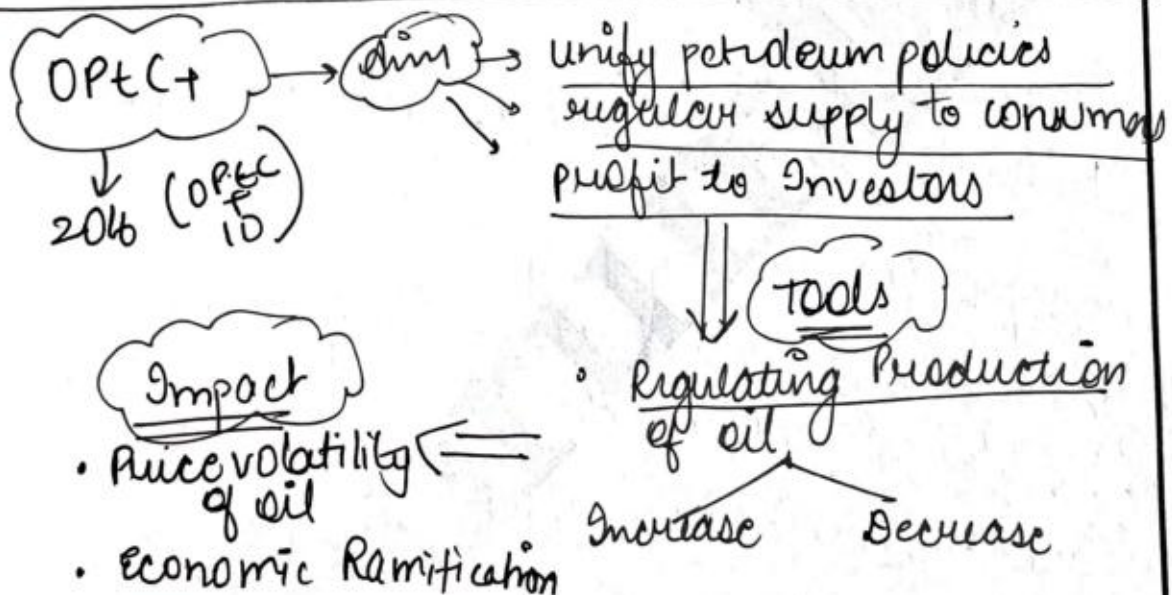
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Q.5)

What has OPEC+ cut oil production and how will it affect India & world?

ans

OPEC+ formed in 2016 with OPEC members allying with ten other oil producing countries like Russia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain etc.



OPEC+ and Agenda

Recently, OPEC+ slashed production by 2 million barrels/day.

The Reasons are →

① Structural Reasons

→ Anticipation of global slowdown

- (eg) messy → recession on way
→ Reducing Demand
- (eg) In covid - oil demand fell down
- ★ Preserving Profits
- (eg) OPEC+ nations - in falling demand - do not want excess production.
- ★ Covid lockdowns
- (eg) In China - lead to less demand
- ★ Geopolitical Crisis
- (eg) Russia Ukraine war → threat to global oil trade.
- ★ Geostrategic Reasons
- (eg) Russia intention act → to derail west & Europe

Impact on India

- ★ Increased Import Bill as →

Less oil

High Prices

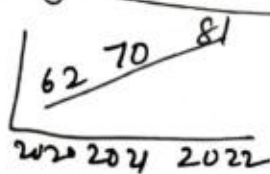
Social, economic
also suffer

Rupee
devalue

Imports
costly

- ① Current account deficit increase
 (eg) As per ICRA - every \$10 per Barrel
 Raise will widen CAD by .4% of GDP

- ② Currency Devaluation
 (eg) Rupee →



Trend of Rupee

- ③ Stock market Volatility
 (eg) FPI's pulling out of India.

Impact on world

- ④ on Europe → high oil prices → Inflation
 → unemployment.
- ⑤ West → USA → political & economic
crisis → Inflation
- ⑥ Geo Rivalries may Rise
 (eg) US warned Saudi of Results.
- ⑦ on oil Producers → Profits (eg) Saudi
Arabia grew fastly.

OPEC+ must ensure global oil stability.
 Further Oil Consumers Cartel as Italy
 PM said be formed for keeping check
 on OPEC+.

Overall Grading (✓)

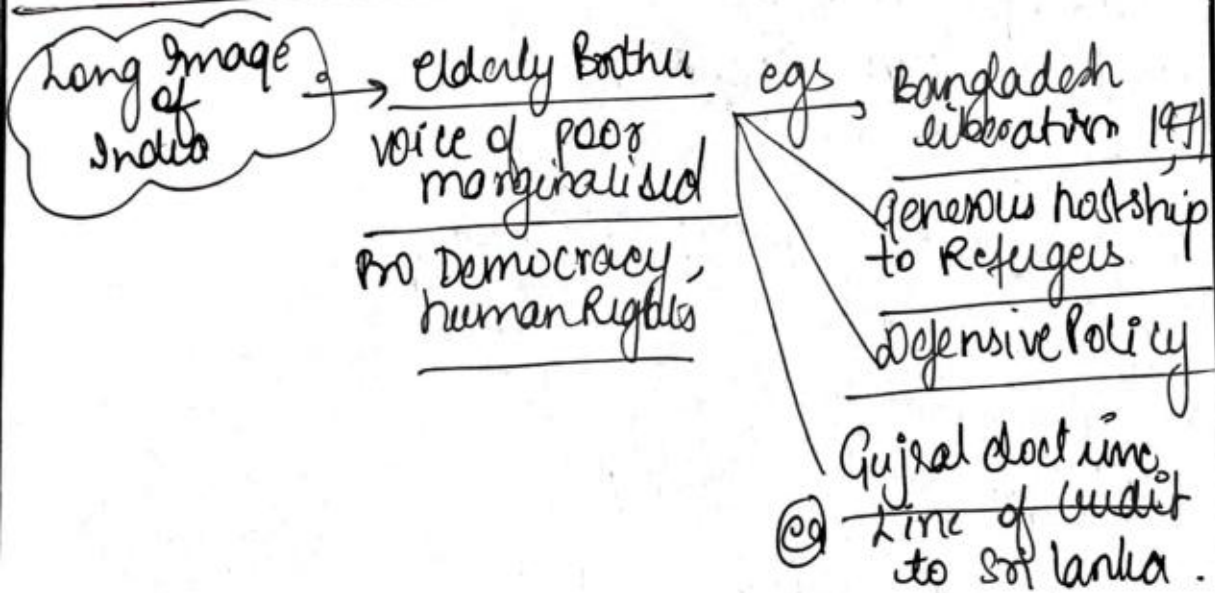
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Long sustained image of India as
 nation of oppressed and marginalised
 has disappeared on account of new
 found role in emerging global
 order. Elaborate.

India follows policy of one Big family
 'Vasudev Kutumbakam', however as
 "world is getting smaller & meaner (Shirsh
 ankar munon) - India's role evolving.



Long sustained Image of India

Emerging global order →

① Pragmatic oriented rather idealism

- ① No Permanent friends or enemies - only Permanent Interests - Henry Palmerston
- ① Rise of Rogue states - North Korea, Pakistan, Iran (Axis of evil)
- ① Rising territorial expansion
- eg China's salami slicing policy → claim to Arunachal.

India's ^{older} Role in this order changed as →

- ① India emerging as "Pole Itself" as Happyman Jacob said → asserting itself.
- ① Pragmatic policy
- eg condemning Rohingya influx rather than just taking as weak group
- ① offensive & Defensive Policy
- eg Yuan Wee ship in Indo-China - India refused to hear victim game and condemned Chinese act.
- ① Preserving strategic Autonomy
- eg Rather siding with Ukraine as

oppressed state India remained in 'Quiet Diplomacy'

① Viewed as Hegemon by neighbours.

However India's image continues as leader of oppressed as →

② voiced Pain of global South

eg) at G20 Bali, PM Modi → Inflation & distress in poor nations

③ Poor nation supports India's UNSC seat

This shows leadership of India.

④ India uplifted marginalised

eg) Covid diplomacy → vaccines to Nepal, Bhutan.

⑤ Unilaterally Voices of oppressed

eg) Protecting Tibet Muslims China

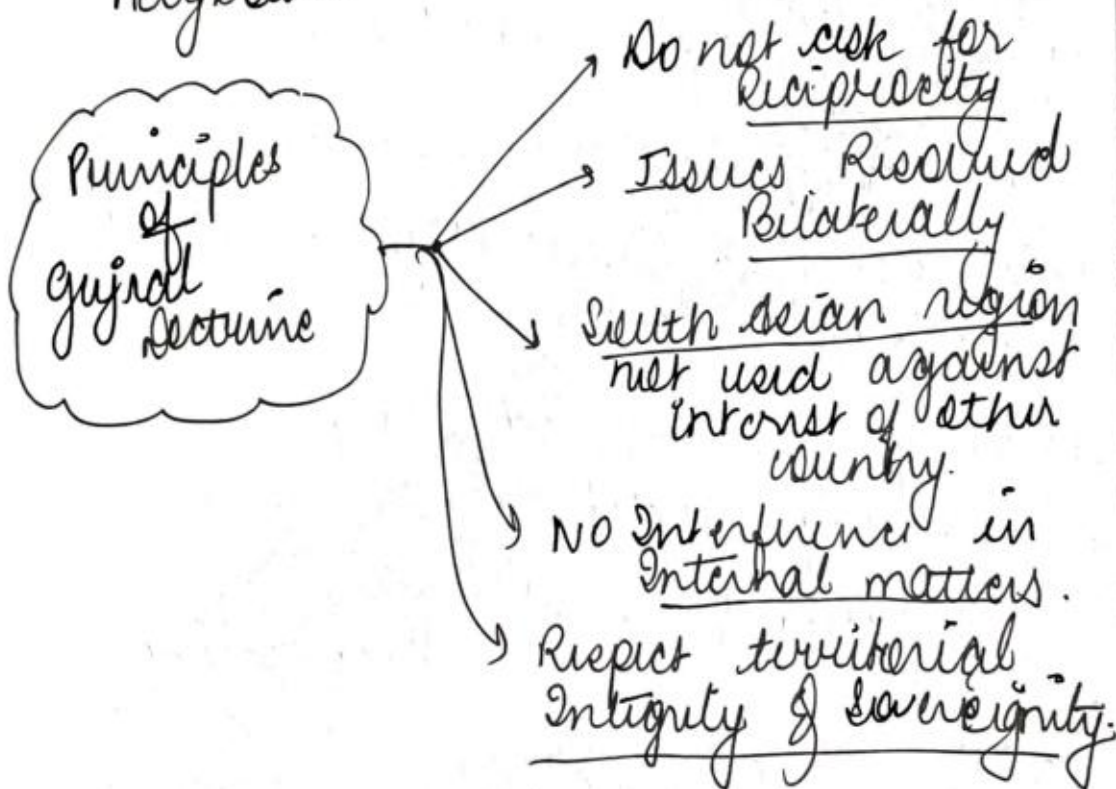
India following Policy of Mini morning Shivshankar Union trusts maintain strategic autonomy along with upholding poor oppressed as in Panchamrit vision.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7) What is meant by Gujral doctrine?
Does it have relevance today?

Ans Gujral doctrine refers to set of five principles to guide conduct of foreign relations with India's neighbours.



It is relevant today bco

① Neighbourhood First Policy
launched in 2014, it aims to
Build good relations with

neighbours.

(eg) Salmaudam (Afghanistan)
↳ Built by India.

(*) Sharing caring Diplomacy

(eg) India shared South Asian
satellite with SAARC.

Covid 19 → vaccines, Doctors
sent to Nepal, Bhutan.

(*) Exchange of enclaves in Bangladesh
↳ This occurred mutually, respecting
territorial rights.

(*) Working for Shared Prosperity

(eg) line of credit to Sri Lanka
1 Billion \$ → Mongolia
↳ Risk Consider

(*) Building Connectivity
(eg) Kaladan Multimodal Project
↳ connect Myanmar.

However challenges Remains to
Relevance of global doctrine as

- ① unconducive to hostile Neighbours
 (eg) Mumbai attacks (26/11)
Chinese incursions → Doklam
- ② Offensive Defensive Policy needed
 (eg) surgical strikes - Uri
- ③ India's exceptional size - neighbour view as Hegemon
- ④ Tilt of neighbours towards China
 (eg) Nepal Part of BRI
- ⑤ Present era demands assertive Policy
- ⑥ Financial constraints limit Policy

India can use Gujral doctrine to reduce trust deficit, enhance energy cooperation, become voice of neighbours and Prevent debttrap China.

Overall Grading (✓)

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