

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 692022

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.

* What is
the maximum
marks per
question?

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
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5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

The Indian foreign policy has evolved over the years to adapt itself to the changing geopolitical structures and to meet its domestic needs.

EVOLUTION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

▷ NON-ALIGNMENT (1947 - 62)

Drawing on the principles of Bandung conference, the newly independent states decided against aligning with the west or east, and focus on their survival.

Contrary to the views of the west, non-alignment didn't mean isolation/neutrality, but the ability to take a stand based on the merit of a case.

▷ REALISM & RECOVERY (1962 - 71)

After the conflict with China in 1962, India made pragmatic choices and looked beyond NAM.

India signed security treaty with USA in 1964. It tilted towards USSR by the end of 60s.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

▷ INDIA'S REGIONAL ASSERTION (1971-91)

India intervened in East Pakistan for its security interest and successfully won, redefining its regional position.

India then deployed IPKF in Sri Lanka in 1987 which is regarded as a misadventure by critics.

With the growing nexus between USA-Pakistan-China, India signed friendship treaty with USSR.

▷ UNIPOLAR WORLD ORDER (1991-99)

Disintegration of USSR and a unipolar world led to new diplomatic approach.

India engaged with Israel & USA and also started the look East policy.

India also secured nuclear weapons in quest of strategic autonomy.

▷ BALANCING POWER (2000-13)

Rise of China and global distress led India to undertake a more balancing role & trying to find common causes with nations.

▷ ENERGETIC ENGAGEMENT (2013- till now)

India's foreign policy has gathered momentum where India views itself as a pole in the international system and follow an independent foreign policy based on pragmatic realism.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Thus India continues to evolve and reform its foreign policy with the geopolitical flux to meet the demands of the nation and the contemporary realities of world.

Indian diaspora refers to the people who have migrated from India across the world.

India has more than 30 million overseas population, with USA holding the maximum followed by Saudi Arabia.

[INDIAN DIASPORA : LYNCHPIN OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY]

▷ SOFT POWER

The Indian diaspora promotes India's culture and values ~~in~~ on the global stage.
Yoga, Bollywood & Indian cuisine has garnered global appreciation.

▷ POLITICAL CLOUT

Indian diaspora helps to exert pressure and lobby for India's interest.
This was seen during the Indo-USA nuclear deal.

▷ REMITTANCES

India is world's top receiver of ~~remittance~~ remittances, bringing the much needed foreign-exchange reserves for India.

soft power { lobbying
political clout
non state actors
historical implications
remittances
• racial attacks
• security (Khalistan)

▷ GLOBAL IMAGE

- India's form the most educated & richest minority in USA.
- Indian origin CEOs and scientists enhance India's global image.

▷ HISTORICAL IMPLICATIONS

- The Komagata Maru incident and the Gads movement was initiated by the diaspora which helped to boost political agitation.
- Mahatma Gandhi and various other leaders like Shyam Krishna Varma advocated the case of India's independence abroad.

▷ However, the Indian diaspora has also created some issues in the past.

▷ SECURITY CONCERNS

- Keralistani groups are said to be funded by diaspora.
- Some anti-India & secessionist movements have also been caused by diaspora's help.

Thus, the Indian diaspora is the most diverse and target set of people, representing India in more than 130 countries.

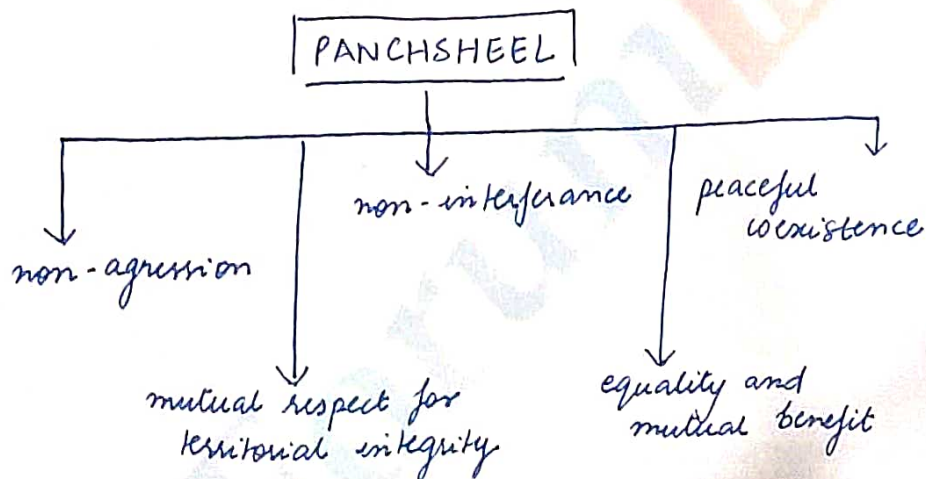
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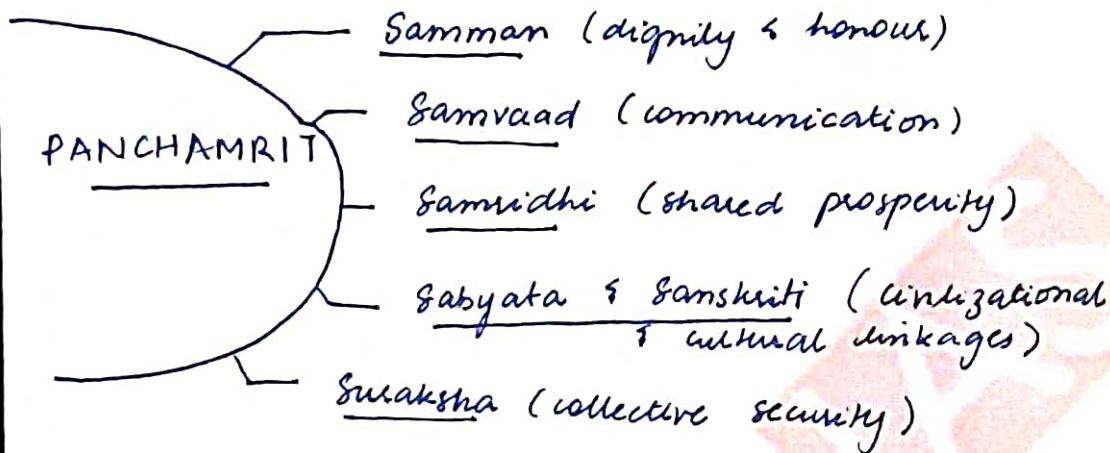
There are various determinants of India's foreign policy with their own interests and contradictions, however the Panchsheel and now the Panchamrit form the guiding light to our foreign policy.



- ▷ Panchsheel, thus advocates adherence to the 5Ps taking inspiration from Buddhism.
- ▷ Panchsheel was the foundation of our foreign policy, the Non-alignment mission (NAM) was congruent to these principles.
- ▷ India, in the early years took a very NORMATIVE approach to its foreign policy, sticking to the ideals of Panchsheel.

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Panchsheel has now evolved as 'Panchamrit',
as and works on 5S as iterated by our PM :



▷ India, in today's era of geopolitical flux has ~~also~~ p always promoted diplomatic engagement between countries.

▷ It has called for dealing between countries as EQUAL PARTNERS and advocated for common but differentiated responsibilities.

▷ It has always valued cultural linkages between countries reflected in the 'Act' [East] policy and 'look West'.

▷ moreover, it has advocated for a free & fair Indo-Pacific based on the idea of collective security.

Thus, Panchsheel and now Panchamrit form the polextar to the ever evolving foreign policy.

Overall Grading (✓)

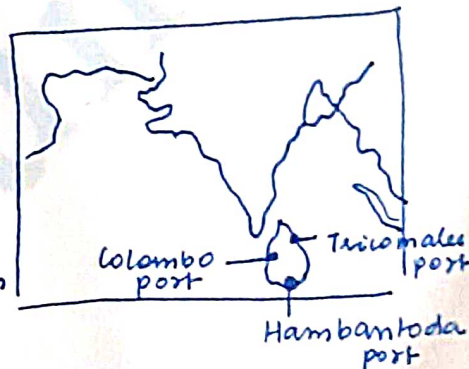
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Recently, a Chinese vessel 'Yuang Wang 5' arrived in Hambantota port, concerning India's security interests.

Though the Chinese have called it a 'Research vessel', but it has an areal reach of ~~more~~ more than 750 kms, thus impacting India's maritime security.

INDIA - SRI LANKA RELATIONS

- ▷ This Chinese expansionism in India's backyard using Sri Lanka will impact trilateral relations between the two countries.



- ▷ It was expected by Sri Lanka to send an ADVANCE NOTICE to India as per the understanding on Indian Ocean Maritime domain awareness.
- ▷ India criticized Sri Lanka's lack of diplomatic engagement with India despite India being the 'first responder' in the times of crises.

- The growing Chinese clout on Sri-lanka and its debt-trap diplomacy may sour the relations between India and Sri-lanka to due to active interference by China in the Indian Ocean region.
- India should clearly convey about its reservation with Sri Lanka's Chinese proximity and advocate for robust diplomatic ties between India - Lanka.
- There should be 'NO SURPRISES' in Indo-Sri Lanka relations, as said by Sri Lanka's high commissioner to India.
- Asymmetry in communication will only result in mistrust between the countries, which will negatively affect their relations.

Thus India and Sri Lanka should improve their diplomatic channels of communication and and ensure collective security of the entire region.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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In October 2022, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its allies, ~~etc~~ known as OPEC+ slashed oil production by 2 million barrels/day, boosting crude oil futures.

OPEC countries control almost 80% of world's crude supplies.

WHY A CUT IN PRODUCTION?

- ▷ Sanctions on OPEC countries like Russia and Iran increases uncertainty about the global economy.
- ▷ The Russian - Ukraine crisis has resulted in Europe to diversify their oil purchases → ~~thus~~ thus production cut will increase oil prices, making it extremely profitable to OPEC countries.
- ▷ The expected global recession points towards a fall in oil demand, thus production cuts are directed to reduce the damage that can be caused by price volatility. *

EFFECT ON THE WORLD

- ▷ Increased inflation due to rise in oil prices and thus rise in overall cost of living.
- ▷ Disruption in global supply chains and the rise of food insecurity.
- ▷ Fault lines in USA - Saudi ties may result in a worse geopolitical flux.
- ▷ The possibility of USA releasing its own shale reserves cause uncertainty.
- ▷ This may also provide Russia some leverage in negotiations with NATO, already suffering from energy crisis.

EFFECT ON INDIA

- ▷ India imports (85%) of its crude oil demands.
- ▷ Thus, increased oil price will may spike the inflation to worse and may cause an increase in the interest rates.
- ▷ This will increase the overall cost of living disproportionately affecting the poor.

*
could have made a flow chart!

- Moreover it will also result in widening of the current Account deficit (CAD) by \$15 billion.
- Though India has diversified its oil imports → now imports 16% from Russia (April-August), the demand is still largely met by West Asia.
- This will also result in volatility in the stock market and give rise to speculations and leakages.

Thus, India needs to continue to diversify its oil imports while simultaneously looking for alternative fuel options to ensure energy security in the near future.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6)

India, since its independence, has been the face the Global South, representing their interests on the global stage.

India has proven itself as the leader of the oppressed nations through its non-alignment movement [(NAM)] and promoting the interests of the South.

However, the recent geopolitical flux and changing realities of the world has evolved India's way of dealing in global politics.

[INDIA: A FALLING LEADER OF GLOBAL SOUTH or A RISING POLE?]

▷ India has advocated for common but differentiated responsibility, not only furthering interests of the Global South but making Global North take responsibility for its actions.

▷ India has been the provider of common goods and aid during the pandemic or otherwise through

missions like 'Vaccine Maiti' and 'wheat export' during food insecurity.

- ▷ India has time and again been the first responder during crisis like ^{during} the Mozambique floods where India provided Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster relief.
- ▷ India has been a strong advocate for climate finance which has recently materialized as 'loss and damage fund' in COP 27 at Egypt.
- ▷ India has also advocated for higher representation of Global South on international institutions like UN, WTO.

However, with a growing economy of \$3 trillion and huge diplomatic clout, India has also adopted PRAGMATIC REALISM and thus became assertive to protect its own national interests.

- ▷ Joining QUAD is seen with an eye of suspicion by some countries.
- ▷ Nepal & Sri Lanka have often blamed

India for interfering in these domestic issues.

- ▷ due to India's asymmetrical size it is often viewed as an aggressive power by the SAARC countries.
- ▷ India's deepening relations with Israel and the Indo-US nuclear deal questioned its values that promoted global peace.

Despite these issues, India has always held a slightly normative framework and dealt with each country as an 'EQUAL PARTNER', and not just a satellite state.

India's role in international system has never been of domination or bloc-building but cooperation and collective security, as visible in Panchsheel & Panchamrit.

India, with its G20 presidency in 2023, should continue to raise the demands of the Global South and be the beacon of light to the North-South harmony.

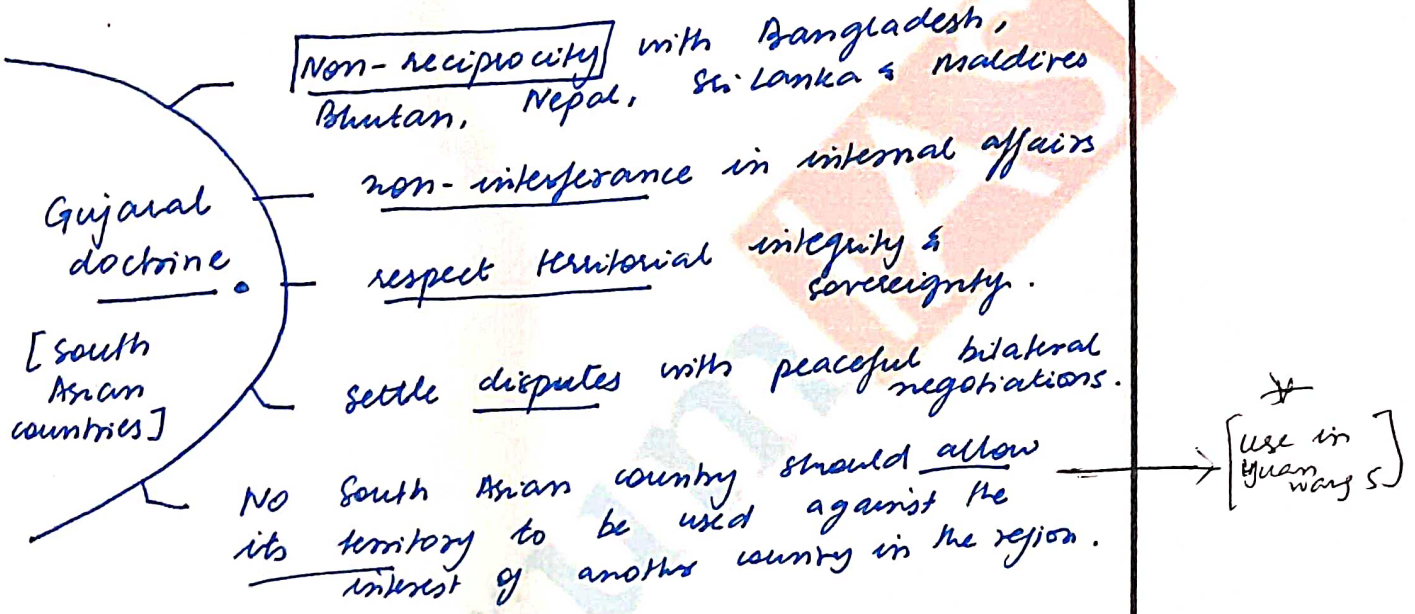
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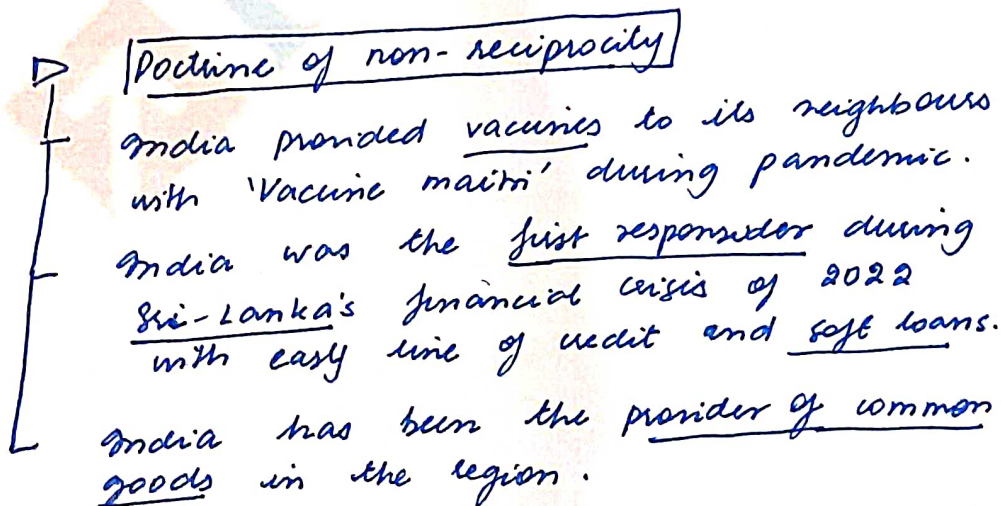
This Generic OCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

Q.7)

The Gujarat doctrine is a set of five principles in India's foreign policy with its neighbours.



[GUJARAL DOCTRINE: MORE RELEVANT THAN EVER]



▷ Settle disputes with peaceful bilateral negotiations

— The recent Kushiyara river treaty between India & Bangladesh.

— Bangladesh initiatives to arrest anti-India elements.

▷ Territorial integrity

— India recently confronted Sri Lanka for allowing the Chinese vessel 'Yuan Wang 5' on its Hambantota port without an advance notice to India.

▷ Non-interference

— Despite the political turmoils in Pakistan & Nepal, the South Asian economies have been respectful enough to not interfere in their neighbours affairs.

However, with the recent changing regional structure, growing Chinese clout in the region, the Gujarat doctrine becomes an important spirit in the South Asian economies.

The recent '6S' principles of Panchamrit given by our Prime Minister, find its utleads in the Gujarat doctrine.

'Samvaad, Samman, Sahyog, Shanti, Samridhi & Sanskriti, & Suraksha'

are all extensions, rather evolved proponents of the Gujarat doctrine.

Thus, 'NEIGHBOURHOOD FIRST' should always be India's prime concern since protecting its own backyard & its peace will boost India's efforts to become an 'international pole' in geopolitics.

Overall Grading (✓)

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