

Test Code: 21099

FIAS - 2019 - GS2H/6G/10E/12D/22C/30B

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

SHIKHAR

Email Id.

Roll No.

1910045024

Mobile No.

Date:

30-08-2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
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12		
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Total Marks:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTION

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Start Time| 9:00 am

End Time| 12:10 pm

Mode Of Examination :

Online ☒ Offline ☐

ECN CODE:

Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) "The recent judgement of the Supreme Court on Section 377 of IPC presented a new vision of equality that is truer and more faithful to the Constitution's transformative character." Comment.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Supreme Court in its judgement quashed Section 377, thus decriminalizing Homosexuality in Nartej Singh Johal case

A new vision of equality:

- Will end discrimination against LGBT
- Give them equal rights, similar to rest of society
- Freedom of choice, Right to sexual life
- Equality of opportunities
- Spirit of fraternity and brotherhood in the society

Truer and more faithful to Constitutional's transformative character:

- Dynamic Constitutionalism, where Supreme

- Court reversed it's Naz Foundation judgement
- Right to Life (Article 21) : The judgement expands the ambit of Right to life for LGBT
 - Social justice mandated under DPSPs are served
 - Reinforces the belief that Constitution is not just for majorities but also minorities
 - An acceptance of our multicultural society and diversity
 - strengthens Article 14 & Article 15

Some steps

- Personal laws amended for including LGBT community
 - Gender sensitization, societal awareness
- We should follow Yogakasta principles in case of LGBT

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) "Gender justice, as a value, seems to have become vulnerable to pragmatic politics." In light of the recent controversy, critically evaluate the statement.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gender justice means empowering women and transgenders socially, economically and politically.

Pragmatic politics

Positives

- Triple Taluk Bill passed for justice to Muslim women
- 33% reservations in local bodies for women
- Gender Budgeting, with 33% allotted to women beneficiaries
- Successful initiatives like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Swachh Bharat, Sukanya Samriddhi
- Gender parity in education, with equal enrollment ratio.
- Laws like Sexual Harassment at Workplace,

- Negatives**
- Transgender bill yet to be passed
 - As per FICCI, ^{only} 25% companies have constituted Internal Complaint Committee
 - Women representation only around 11% in Parliament
 - Despite laws against rapes, as per NCIB, rapes increased by 12% in 2016
 - Issues like khap panchayat (eg May Monoj - Boli killing) foetide remains

- Way**
- Reservation in Parliament
 - Nudge behaviour as per Economic Survey
- We should strive for SDG 5 (Gender equality)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3) Special provisions given to various states and region in our constitution signifies the principle of federalism which is unique to India. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian Constitution promotes our 'Unity in Diversity' through special provisions for states and regions

Special provision

① States

- Article 371 provides autonomy for areas like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland etc.
Eg. Nagaland has Tuensang Hill Council

② 6th schedule states are provided autonomy to protect their culture, in Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya

③ GST Council can provide special assistance to states, eg Disaster/Calamity cess for Kerala

④ Finance Commission recommends Special Assistance for Special Category States

Regions

- ① PESA has been provided for autonomous administration of tribal regions
- ② Autonomous district Council, Tribes Advisory Council provided in the 5th and 6th schedule
eg. Gorkhaland Territorial Administration
- ③ Governor has special responsibility towards tribal regions, L-G for UT and
- ④ Several regional councils like Zonal Councils, and North Eastern Council, Interstate Council etc

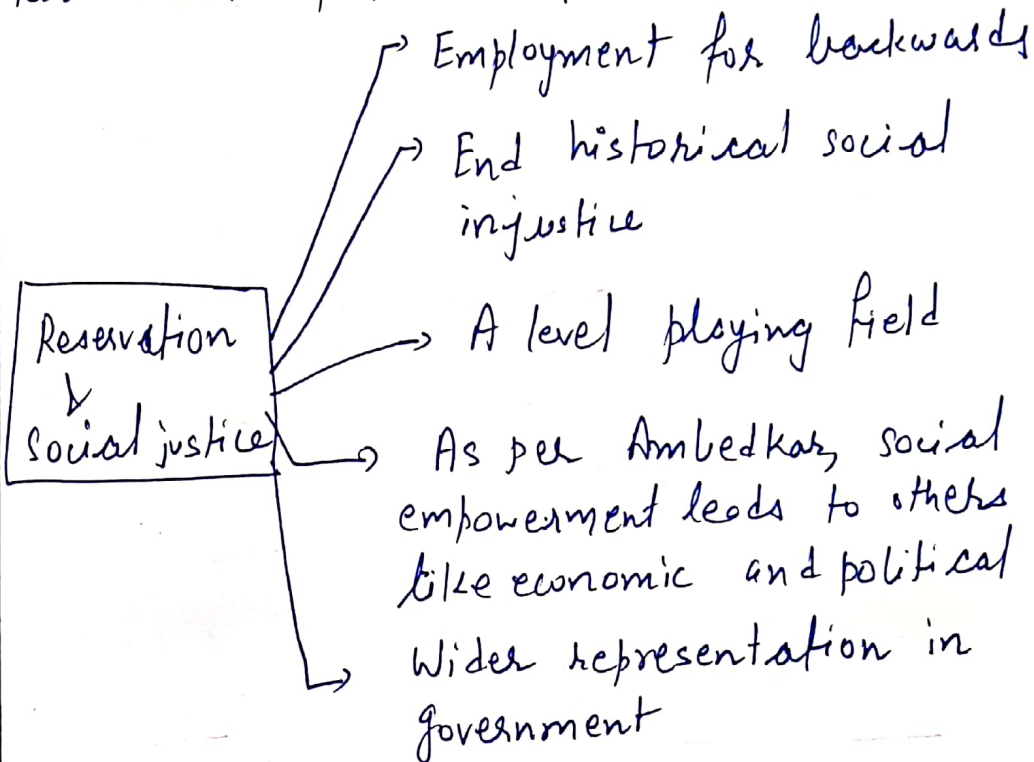
Hence, our Constitution promotes federalism by accommodating diverse interest

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.4) Reservations has become a mere tool for employment generation and power-sharing rather than a means of social justice as envisaged in the Constitution. Discuss with reference to reservation policy in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Reservations were introduced through 77th and 85th Constitutional Amendment for social upliftment of backward classes



However, it has merely become a tool for:

① Employment generation

- Private sector job crisis has led to demands for reservation

- Growing agricultural distress has made huge population unemployed, eg Gujjars
- Competition from outsiders for jobs, eg Marathas has led to demands.

② Power sharing

- Reservation is being used by opportunists to get in politics based on communal politics
- Growing vote bank, caste based politics.
- led to muscle power and money power based politics.

Even Local committee said that reservation has not benefitted lower strata

Way → Creamy layer as directed by Supreme Court in Jarnail Singh case
→ private sector job creation

We must look at reservation for social empowerment.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) Do you agree that exposure to media especially social media has affected voting behaviour and political preferences in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

social media like Twitter and Facebook has affected the political discourse.

Impact

①

Voting behaviour

Positive impact

- Citizens are making informed choices, by scrutinizing performance of parties
- led to wider reach of elections through steps like SVEEP
- led to a level playing field amongst parties
- Grossroot democracy

Negative impact

- Data mining like Cambridge analytica to decide voting preferences
- ~~lead~~ led to voting based on propaganda rather than merit
- Paid news has affected voting behaviour
- Fake news affected voting pattern

②

Political preferencesPositive

- People are voting on the basis of performance of parties
- Better scrutiny, leading to more accountability on behalf of parties
- Has led to wider voter awareness

Negative

- Social media has led to develop of personality cult of leaders rather than merit
- Political preferences are becoming shaped by parties with larger social media presence
- Social media remains outside Model Code (MCC)

Way

→ Umesh Sinha Committee recommended social media as a part of MCC

→ Voluntary Code of Ethics for social media

Hence, social media can be 4th pillar of democracy.

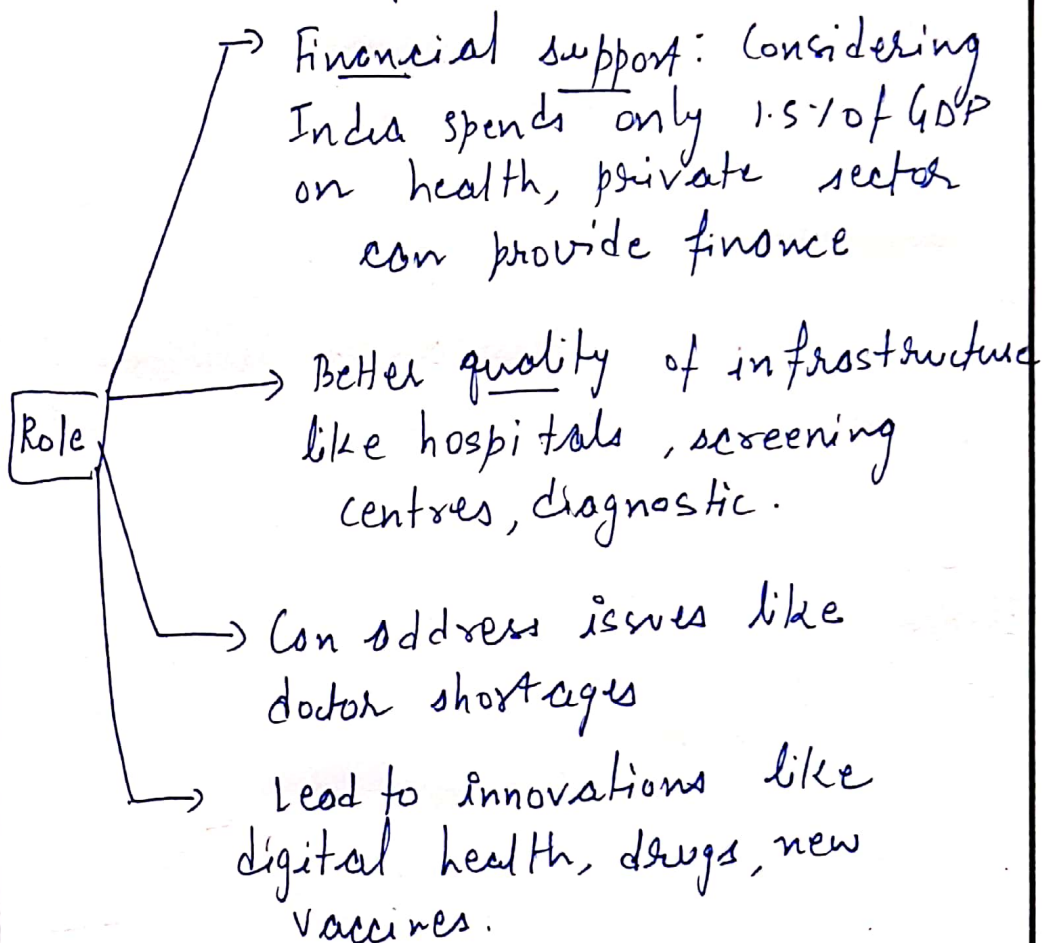
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) A special emphasis has been given to the private sector in the major health programs in India. Examine the role of the private sector in achieving the goal of a healthy India. What are the steps taken by the government in this regard?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

To achieve SDG 3, private sector participation can be a major deal breaker.



However, there are issues:

- ① High cost of treatment
- ② Private hospitals unwilling to serve

rural areas

- (3) Difficult to enforce accountability in private hospitals as is with government
- (4) Issues like overprescription, unnecessary diagnostics etc

Government steps

- Ayushman Bharat has private hospital participation
- NITI Aayog has been exploring PPP models for district hospitals
- Tata developing digital dashboard for PM Jan Arogya Yojana
- MCI bill to encourage private hospitals

Other steps like 2.5% GDP on health (National Health Policy) or Public Health Management cadre can improve health outcomes & lead to prosperous India

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) The recently amended the Motor Vehicle Act prioritises road safety by fixing accountability for not just an individual driving the vehicle but all the stakeholders involved in road safety. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

As per WHO, India has the highest number of deaths due to road accidents. Hence, Motor Vehicle Act can help

Prioritizes Road safety by

① Accountability for individual driving:

- Mandatory 3rd party insurance of vehicles
- Increases penalty for accidents
- Protects good Samaritans
- Establishes driving schools
- Motor vehicle fund for compensation of victims
- Provision of cashless treatment of victims
- Penalty for violation of traffic laws.

(2) Other stakeholders

- Centre can recall vehicles if found defective (accountability of car manufactures)
- Centre to prescribe norms for toxic aggregators
- A National Road Safety organization to look into issues related to road safety
- A National Transportation Policy to fix accountability at different levels - individual, state and Centre

Other steps like → checking corruption by traffic police
→ Use of IT like speedometer, CCTVs on roads & highways.

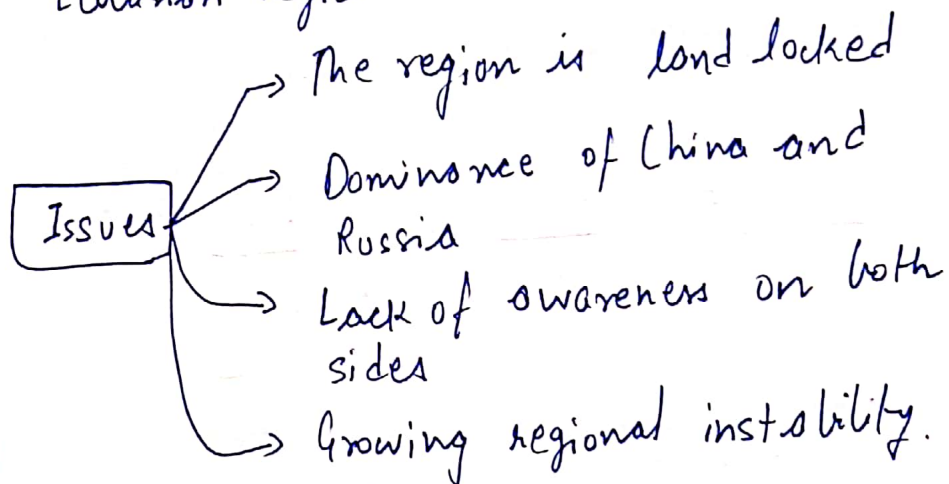
will make our roads safe and adhere to Brazilia declaration

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

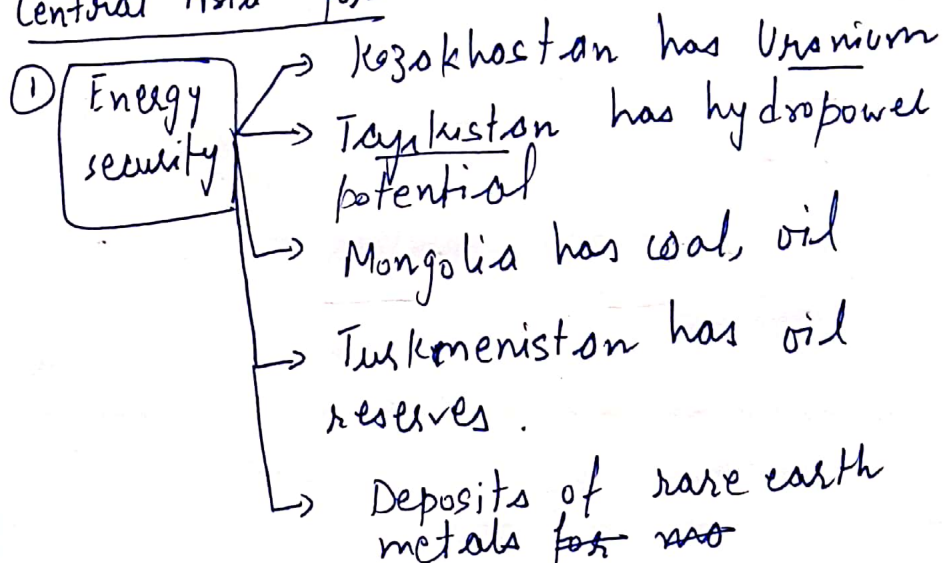
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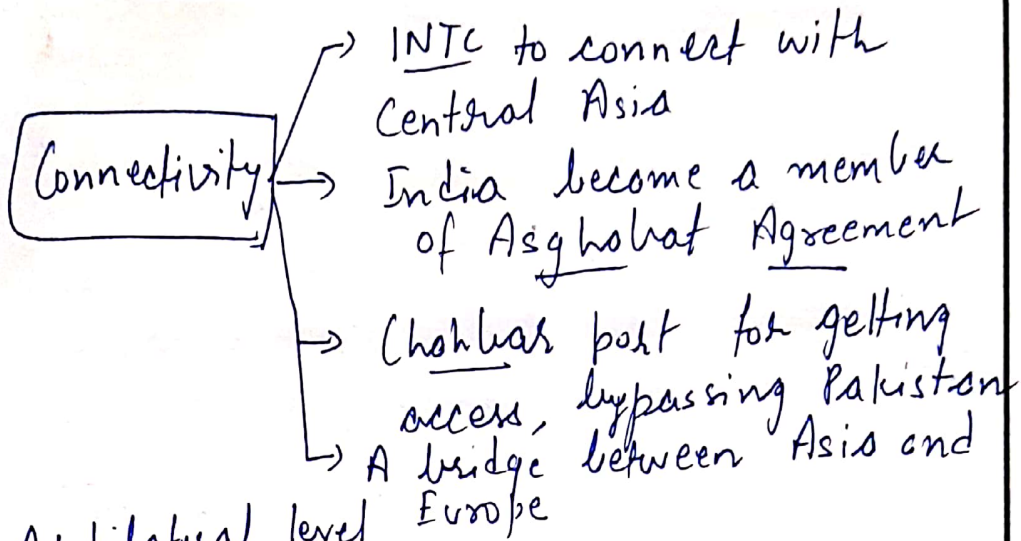
Q.8) India's need for energy security and connectivity to Eurasia, requires India's engagement in the Central Asia region not only at the bilateral level but also at a collective level. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

As per Economic Survey, growing energy demand annually at 6-7% requires India to look at options. Also, growing economy requires better connectivity to Eurasian regions.



Central Asia for



At bilateral level

- ① India participating in TAPI pipeline
- ② India investing in Mongolia's Dornovi province for oil

At collective level

- ① India held its first dialogue with Central Asia
- ② Platforms like SCO

Hence, India is increasingly growing its footprint in Central Asia

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation with China and Russia as dominant powers have different views on defining terrorism, views about India - Pakistan bilateral issue and engagement with western countries. In this context, discuss how India can use SCO as an effective platform to address her needs.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

SCO is a political, military and economic organization comprising India, China, Russia, Pakistan, Central Asians like Uzbekistan

Different views

Terrorism: China and Russia more concerned with Taliban over India's interests like Jammu and LeT

India-Pakistan: China supports Pakistan on terrorism stand & Kashmir
But Russia has also been softening its stance on Kashmir

Engagement with West: Both are wary of Western hegemony, China involved in trade war, USA has imposed ~~see~~ sanctions of Russia. Hence both are wary of India's growing proximity to West

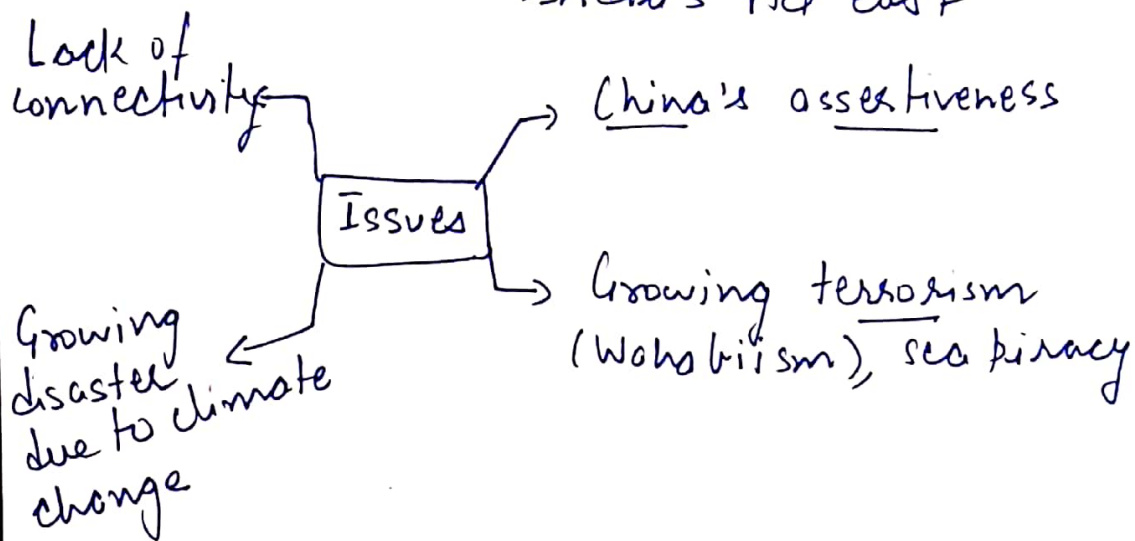
India can use SCO as :

- ① settle bilateral issue with Pakistan, China through dialogue, trust building measures
- ② Fight against terrorism using SCO platforms like IRATs
- ③ India can increase its presence in Central Asia using INSTC agreement
- ④ Better trade, connectivity, people to people contact
- ⑤ SCO becomes important considering the declining status of WTO, UN etc. and can be used to fight West dominance

Issues like China's assertiveness, trust deficit needs to be addressed for better outcomes

Q.10) India's role as 'Net Security Provider' in the Indian Ocean region to be effective requires a productive multilateral forum. Evaluate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian Ocean has gained importance due to facts like → 80% oil trade through Indian Ocean choke points
 → blocks like ASEAN
 → Blue economy
 → India's Act east



Multilateral forum for 'Net Security Provider':

- ① Declining / Stagnating SAARC has led to a need for productive forum. BIMSTEC can provide the way
- ② Groups like Quad can counter China

- ③ IO RA can help achieve better coordination between nations, disaster management
 - ④ Asia Africa Growth Corridor, RCEP can lead to trade & opportunities.
 - ⑤ It will help address terrorism, eg MILAN exercise of BIMSTEC
 - ⑥ Countries like ~~the~~ Saudi Arabia can help pressurize Pakistan
 - ⑦ Nations like Iran (Chabahar port) will help in energy security
 - ⑧ Forums like BBIN can enhance connectivity
 - ⑨ Multilateral forum will help in tapping the blue economy potential
- Way → BIMSTEC should be expanded to include Indonesia and rest
- Trust / Confidence building measures

India ~~is~~ has opportunity to be a superpower in the region.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.11) Governance in India has aligned with the ideologies of 'major political system'. Critically examine in the post-independence era. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Major Political System

① Congress era

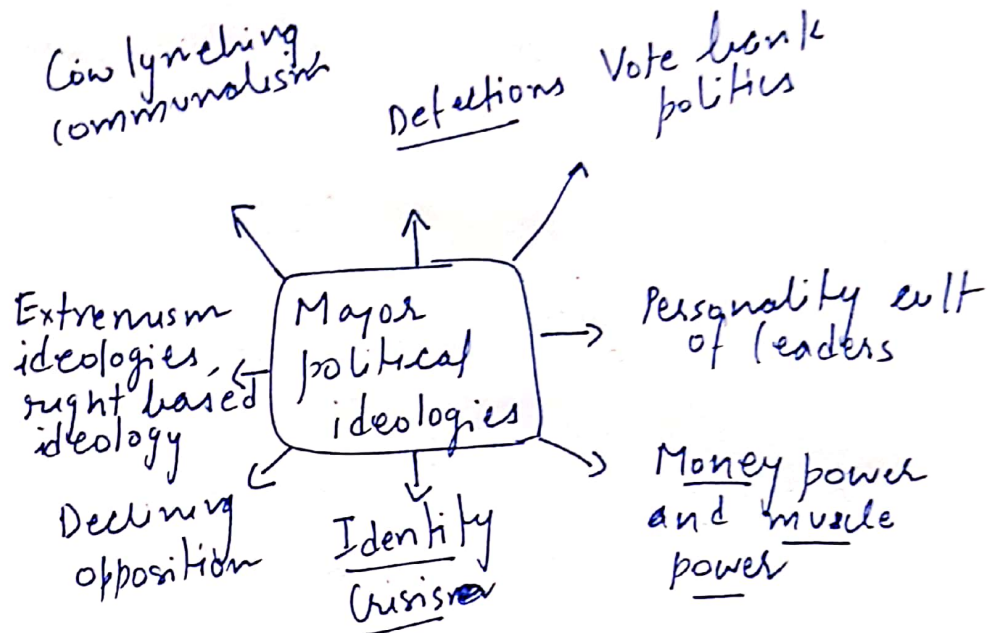
- Absolute majority
- Lack of coalition
- led to dictatorship like emergency, forced sterilization
- Socialism become major ideology leading to bank nationalization.

② Present BJP era

- Presenting right wing ideology
- focus on digital revolution

However, it has not just been major political systems like

- Coalition politics
- Appeasement, populism
- Regional parties
- Unstable government

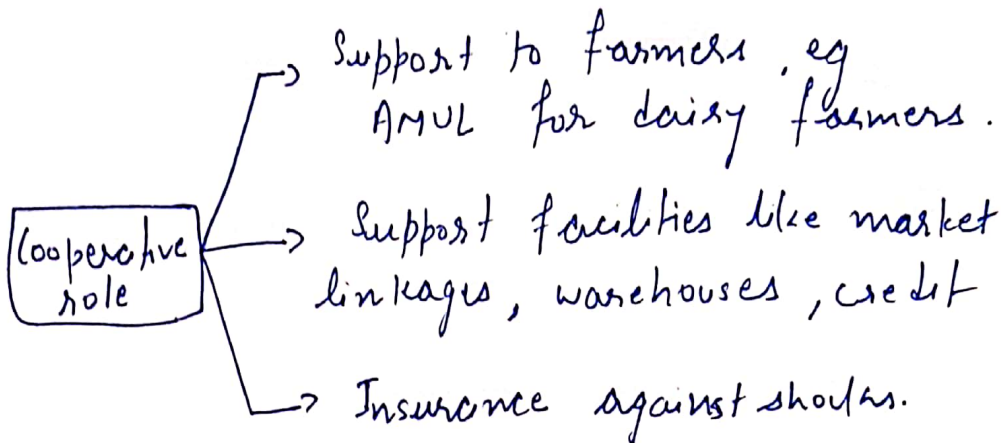


Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.12) Cooperatives in India are important as they provide sustainable development to the agriculturists by developing infrastructure and providing support facilities. Discuss the role played by NCDC in promotion of cooperatives. Also, examine the challenges faced by the cooperative sector in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Cooperatives were introduced by 97th Amendment Act under Article 19-13. Also, cooperative formation is a fundamental Right under Article 19.



NCDC

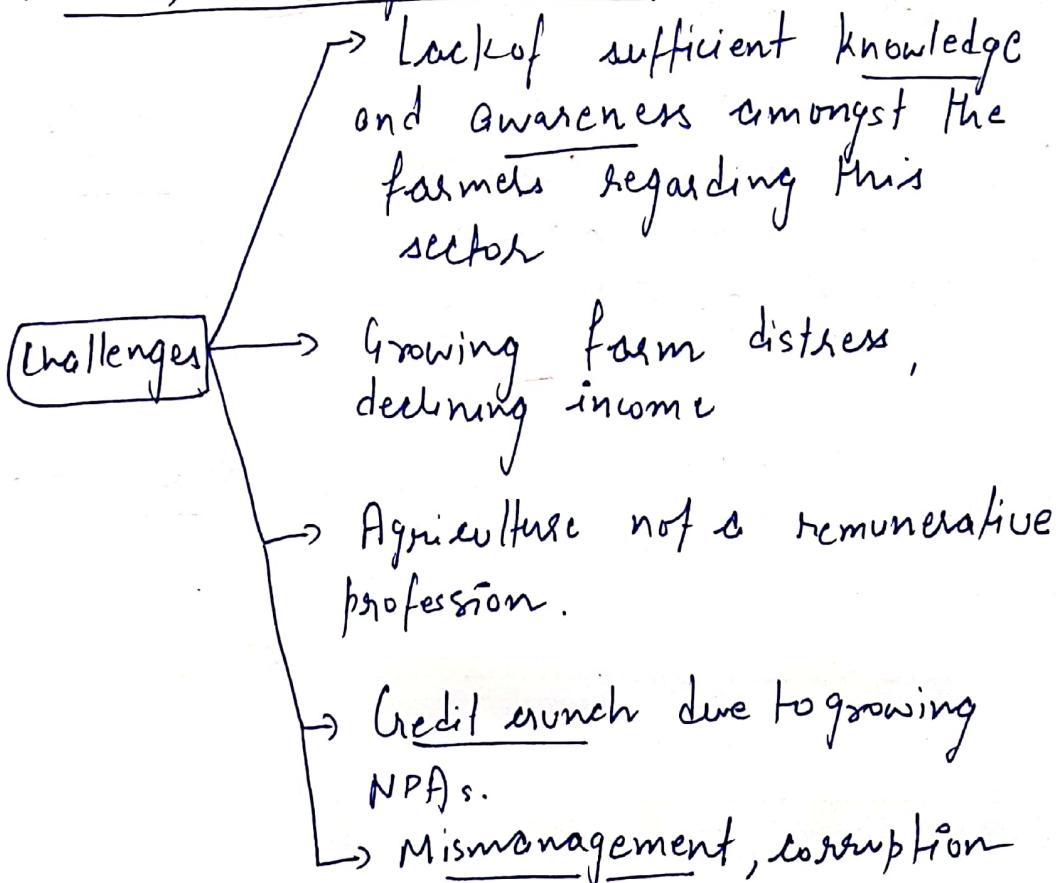
NCDC is an organization formed to support cooperative sector in India.

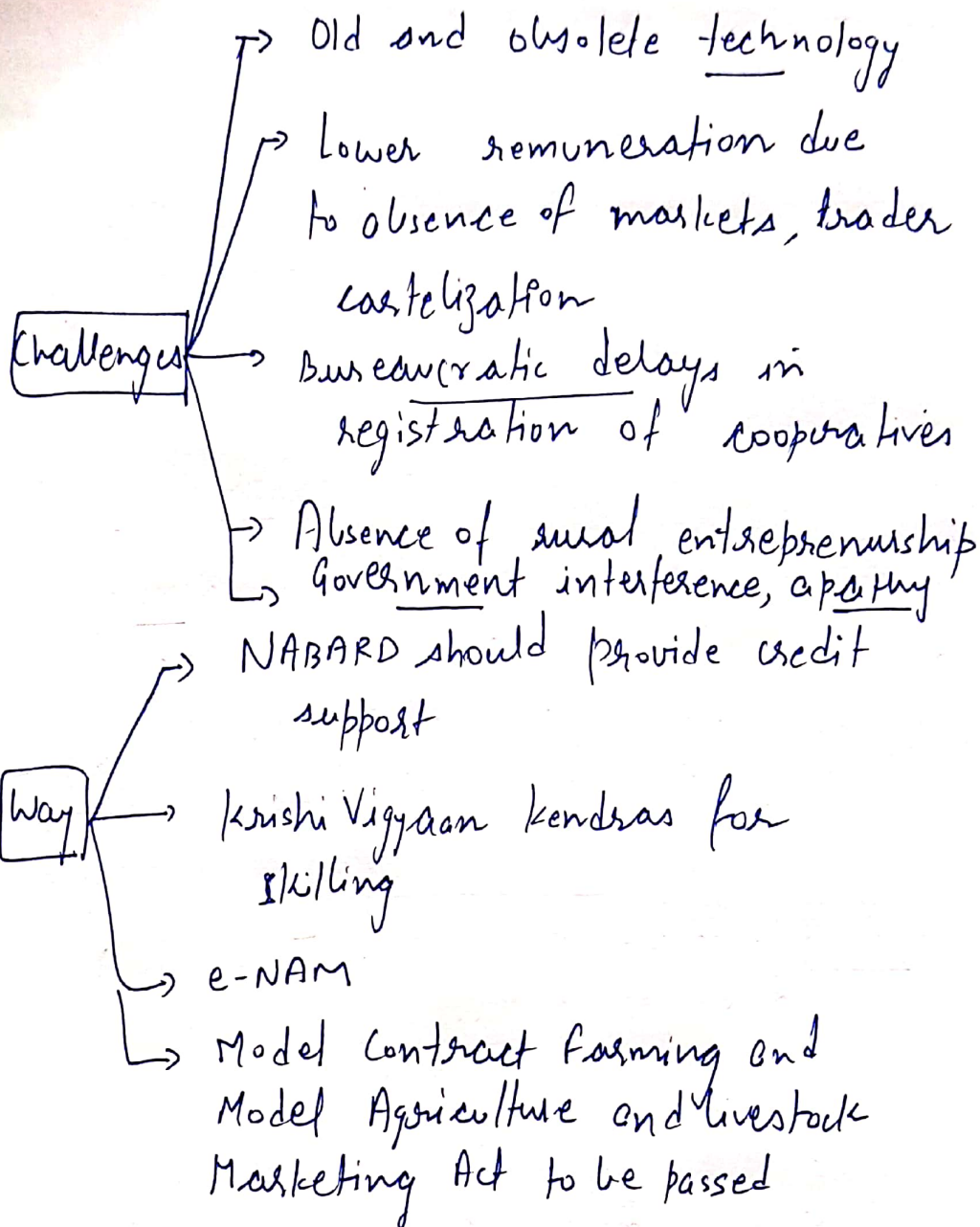
It has played roles ÷

- ↳ Financial support: Providing credit facilities to cooperatives for their growth

- Skilling : NCDC has been undertaking skilling of members for better productivity.
- Market linkages : NCDC has established better market linkages for better returns for members.
- New technology in fields of livestock farming.
- Women empowerment, eg NCDC supports NGOs like SEWA working for women empowerment in this sector.
- Yuva shakti scheme for entrepreneurship.

However, challenges faced are :





Cooperative sector should be strengthened for rural prosperity

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.13) The doctrine of Constitutional morality has resulted in various progressive decisions by the Supreme Court but it has the potential to result in Judicial over-reach. Examine.

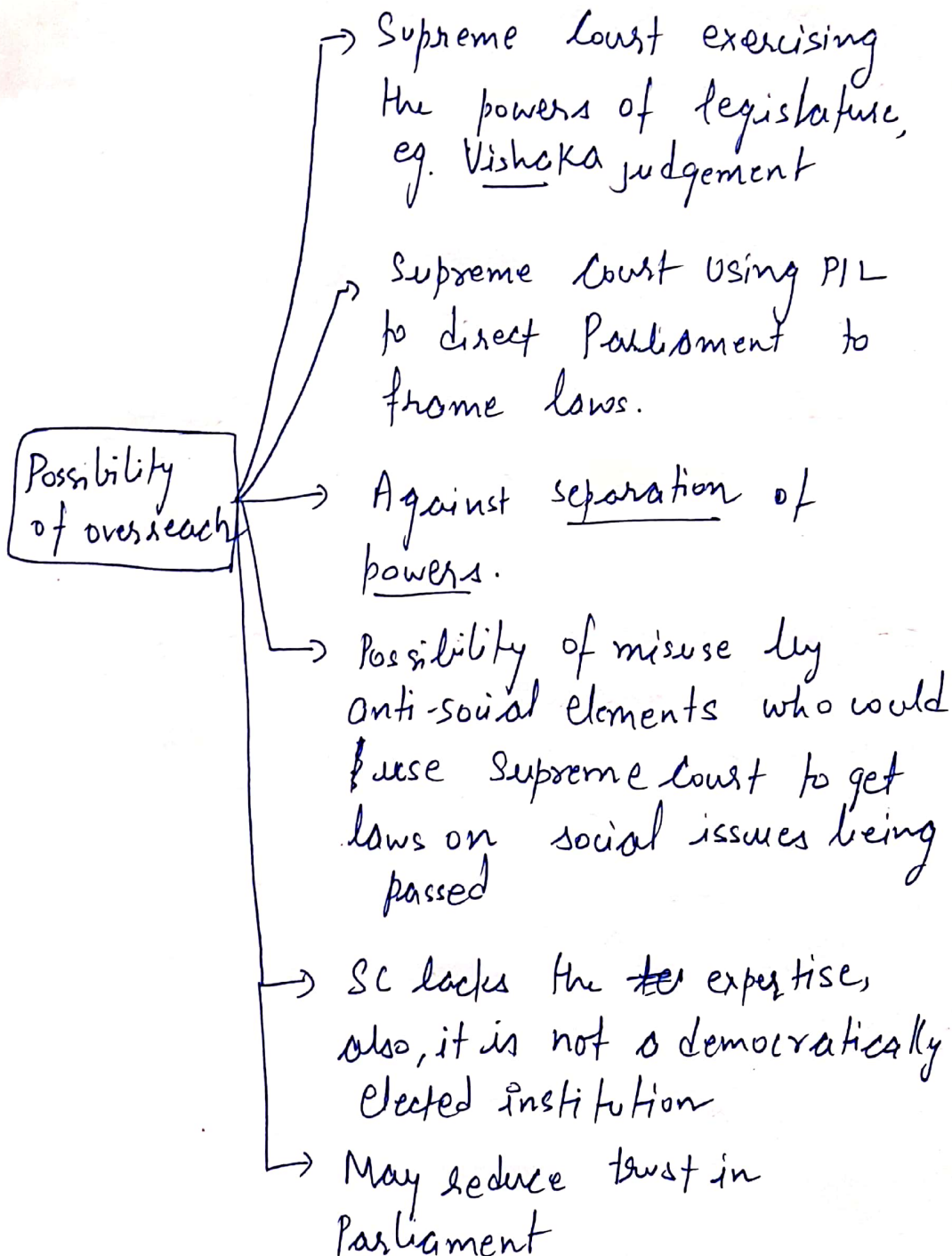
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Constitutional Morality principle means using the vision of social, economic and political justice to bring positive reforms in society

Constitutional Morality

- ① Saharimala case: Supreme Court allowed women devotees into Saharimala temple.
- ② Section 377 : Decriminalized Section 377, thus promoting Right to equality and Right to freedom
- ③ Section 497 : Struck down Adultery provision as it was unconstitutional and against women's freedom
- ④ Triple Talak : SC quashed Triple Talak in Shayara Bano case

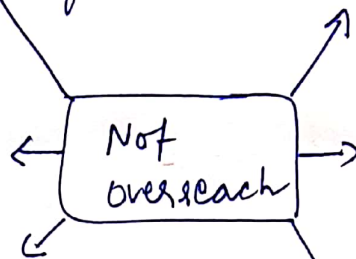
⑤ Other socially progressive judgements like Vishaka guidelines.



Court refrains in many cases, like PIL asking court to direct Parliament to make Pol & Parliament seat was quashed

Constitution's transformative nature

Court has legal expertise



SC can do complete justice under Article 142

Are important public welfare issues

Parliament takes long time, requiring court intervention

Hence, while Constitutional Morality requires court to do complete justice, it should avoid infringing legislature

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.14) Does the anti-defection law serve any purpose? Critically Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Anti Defection law was introduced by the 52nd amendment act and is in the 10th schedule of the constitution

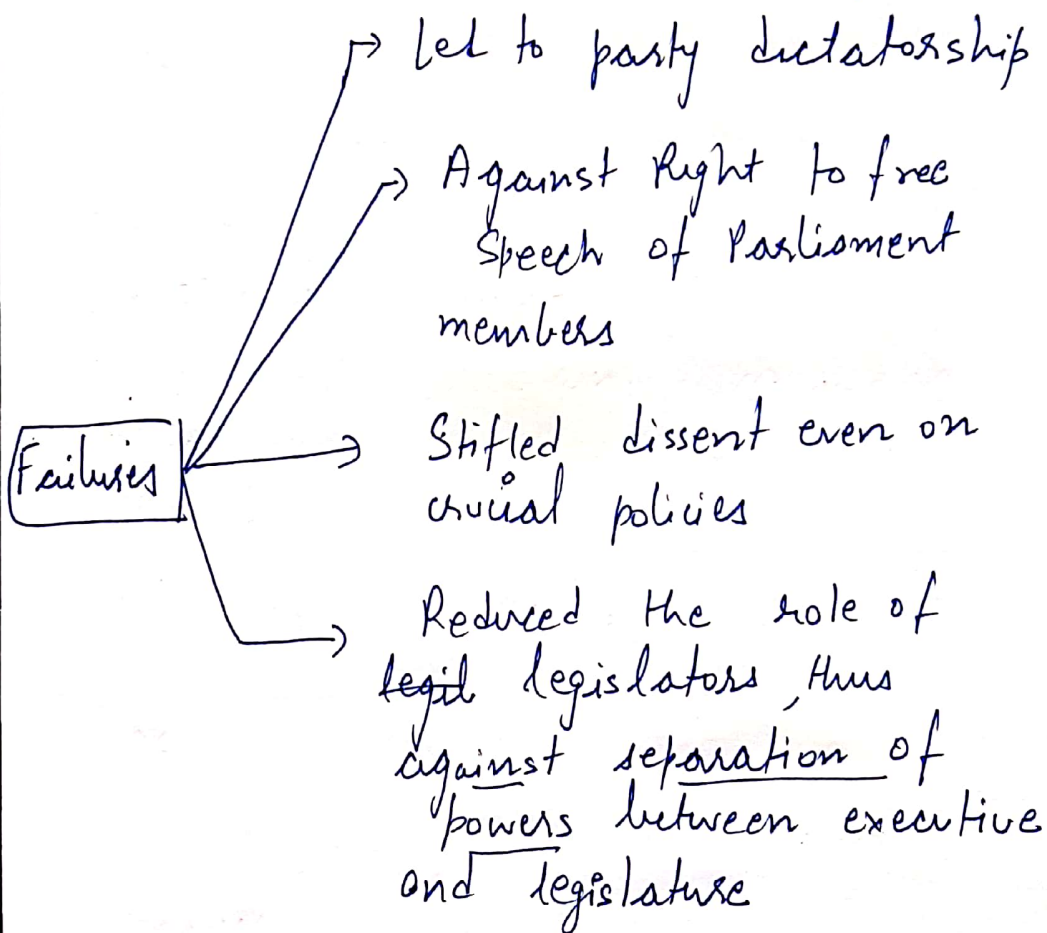
Provision

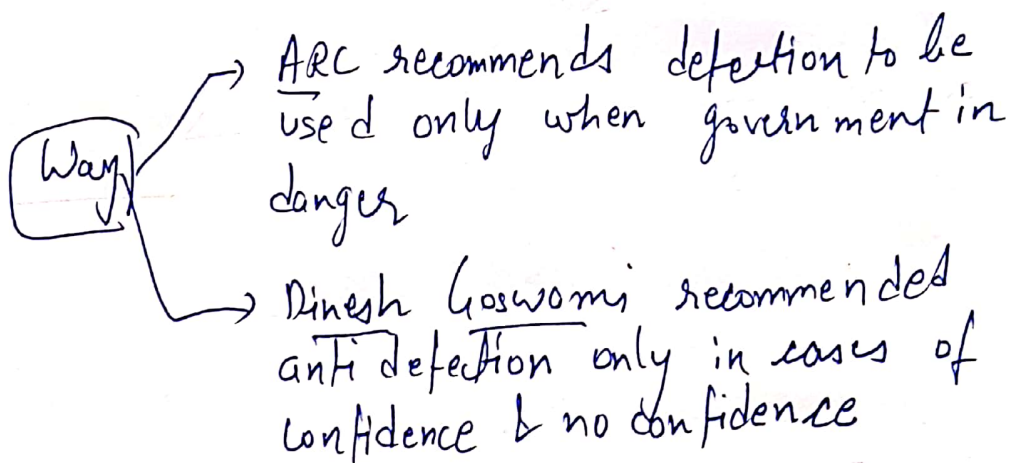
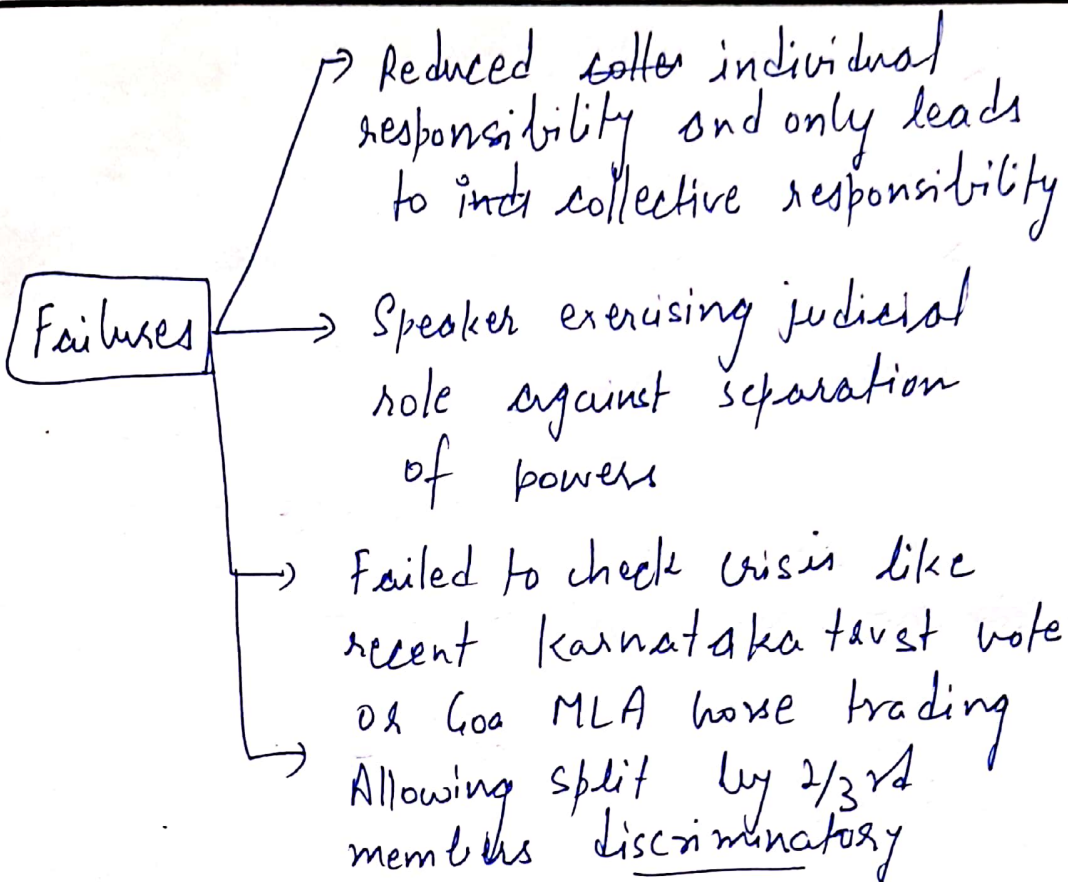
- ① Any member joining any other party after election is disqualified
- ② Independent candidates who join party are disqualified
- ③ Nominated member joining party after 6 months is disqualified
- ④ If a member abstains from voting as per party directions, he is disqualified
- ⑤ Split by less than $\frac{2}{3}$ majority disqualified

It has indeed served purpose

- ① Checked Ayo Rom Gays Rom politics where members would frequently shift parties

- ② lead to stability in political system
- ③ lead to party discipline
- ④ convergence of members on key issues and policies
- ⑤ Maintained voter's trust, who vote for a particular party ideology





Hence, Anti defection should be used as a tool for political stability

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15) Discuss the challenges faced by Central Information Commission in implementing the Right to Information Act (RTI Act). Critically analyse the provisions altered in RTI Amendment Act 2019. Also, suggest policy measures to strengthen the flow of information to the public. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

RTI Act was introduced in 2005 to provide information to public, disclose public / official information voluntarily, thus promoting transparency, accountability, citizen participation, grassroot democracy and reduce corruption

Challenges

- Lack of voluntary disclosure as per Transparency Audit by CIC
- As per State Information Commission Report, 80% PIOs don't know basics of RTI
- Lack of financial resources with CIC
- Lack of infrastructure like typewriters
- Lack of state support
- Poor quality of information, poor record management, delays

RTI Amendment

- ① Central Government to decide terms of services, allowance of Information Commissioners
- ② Their status reduced vis-a-vis Election Commission

Positive

- Centre can provide required finances for proper working
- Centre can enforce compliance by states
- Centre will have authority to penalize inaction by PIOs

Negatives

- Central interference will impact independence
- Centre will avoid disclosure based on its interests and discretion
- Against separation of powers, conflict of interest for CIC
- May lead to further delay in appointment
- Lack of superior status like Election Commission may reduce its authority to force data from government offices

Way

- ① CIC should be given constitutional status
- ② ARC recommends
 - Centre should hasten appointment of PIOs
 - Regional offices of CIC
 - 1% allocation of budget for infrastructure of CIC
 - Rationalizing second schedule of RTI, including Armed forces
 - Better record management using IT
- ③ Expenses under RTI should be charged under Consolidated fund as with UPSC
- ④ Capacity building of PIOs.
RTI is a tool of free speech and hence, CIC as guardian of RTI should be empowered

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.16) What do you understand by Non-Communicable Diseases? Bring out the socio-economic determinants of Non-Communicable diseases in India. Enumerate the measures taken by the government in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Non-communicable diseases are caused by genetic or lifestyle factors and occur over a long duration of time. They are generally non-transmittable between humans and include diseases like strokes, Asthma, Obesity, Cardiovascular, Cancer etc.

NCD accounts for 66% deaths in India, and as per WEF, India loses \$4-5 trillion due to NCDs.

Social factors

- ① Poor nutrition levels, as per data, 38.4% ^{children} suffer from stunting, 51% women anaemic, thus increasing vulnerability.

- (2) Low awareness due to illiteracy
- (3) Poor sanitation like open defecation
- (4) Women nutrition neglected, impacting children due to patriarchal mindset
- (5) Declining lifestyle like exercises, junk foods.
- (6) Youth addiction to drugs, alcohols.

Economic factors

- (1) Poverty : 40% Indians below poverty line, thus reducing expenditure on health
- (2) Around 60% ^{health} cost is out of pocket expenditure, thus disincentivising people
- (3) Increasing work stress at offices
- (4) Government spends only 1.2% on health, leading to poor health infrastructure like hospitals, screening centres

- Steps
- Ayushman Bharat has an NCD IT solution
 - National Health profile direct reducing premature NCD mortality by 25%
 - India ratified WHO Global Monitoring and Prevention framework for NCDs
 - Government implementing National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Strokes and Cardiovascular disease (NPCDCS)

Ending NCD should be our target through further steps like yoga, healthy foods, awareness etc to achieve our SDG on health

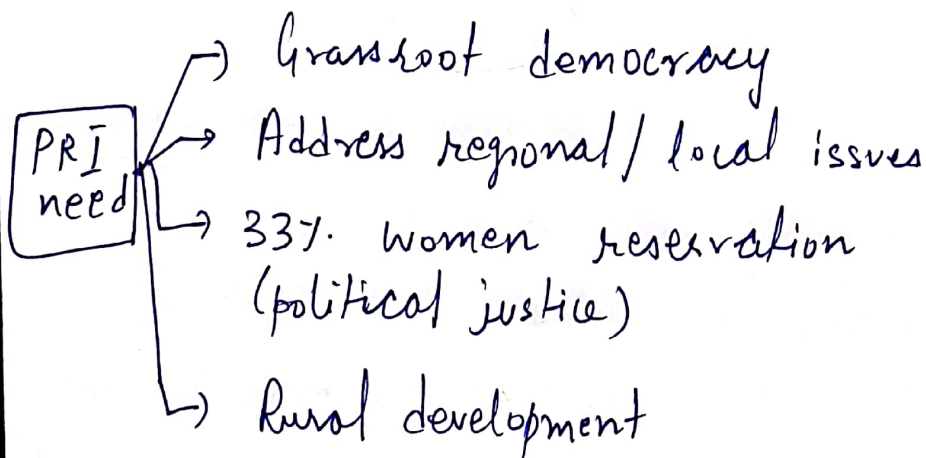
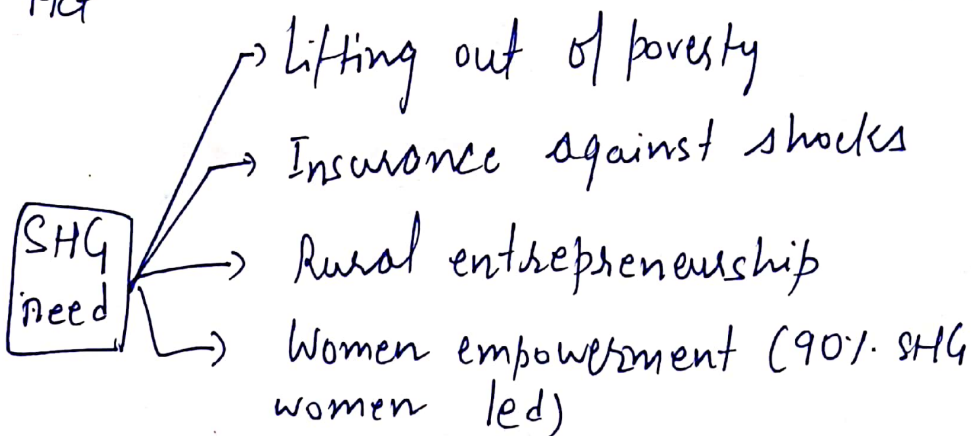
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.17) Unhealthy competition between self-help group (SHG) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) reduces the effectiveness of both. Discuss. How can creating a synergy between the two help in addressing development challenges at the sub-district level? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Self Health Groups include a group of 15-20 members who come together for social upliftment of members.

PRI are tools of local governance introduced through 73rd and 74th amendment Act



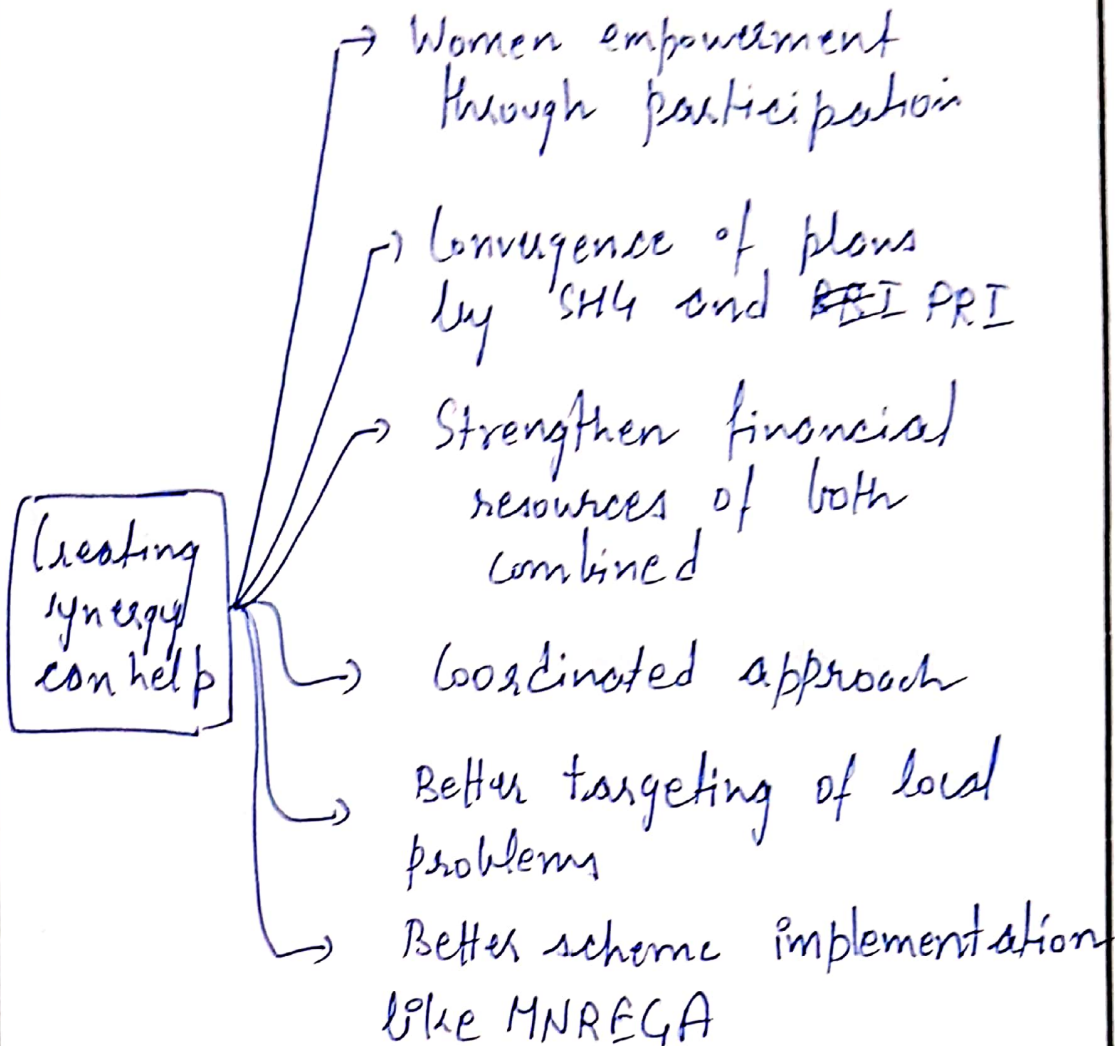
Unhealthy competition

- ① Competition for finances from State government
- ② SHGs often act as a pressure groups on local government, thus obstructing their functioning
- ③ Competition for control over individual resources like land.

Unhealthy competition has led to :

- overlapping jurisdictions
- obstructionist tendencies
- financial crunch
- social breakdown
- less focus on rural upliftment
- misplaced priorities

Hence, it has reduced the effectiveness of SHG and PRI as tools of local empowerment.



Hence steps like

- ARC recommends capacity building
- SHG - Bank linkage programme

This will help us truly achieve our vision of decentralized governance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.18) The provisions of the Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the constitution has given some essential powers to the lower levels of government in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss while examining the modern-day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the fifth and the sixth schedule.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

5th and 6th schedule of constitution has been framed to provide more autonomy.

5th schedule

- Applies to Schedule Areas
- Some essential powers like
 - provision of Tribal Advisory Council
 - Governor can declare that certain laws of Centre and State do not apply
 - Governor has special responsibility for good governance
 - Tribes Advisory Council can make certain law for protecting local culture.

6th schedule

- Applies to areas like Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram

- Special powers like
 - Autonomous district Council (ADC) for Total governance
 - Governor to have special responsibilities
 - ADC can make laws related to tribal tending, taxes, land related etc.

Modern day Challenges

- Such councils lacks expertise to take developmental initiatives
- States do not devolve enough powers and fund
- High Governor interference against autonomy
- Ambiguous role of governor, like whether he should act independently or on advice of Council of Ministers
- Councils suffer from mismanagement, fund misappropriation

Challenges

- Underrepresented, some tribes lack representation
- Bureaucratic hurdles.

Way

- More autonomy
- Codification of tribal laws
- Guidelines for objectifying Governor's role

we should follow Tribal Panchayat
for the 5th & 6th schedule areas

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.19) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) becoming a reality will help in furthering the aims and objectives of India's own Act-East Policy. Analyse. Also, enumerate the challenges that had hindered the formation of RCEP.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

RCEP is a FTA between ASEAN and nations like India, China, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand and Australia.

Help further our Act East ÷

① Development of North East

RCEP will lead to better investment, connectivity in North East states, thus promoting economic development

② Economic Growth

ASEAN expertise in manufacturing and global market linkages can help India.

Also, ASEAN will help our export sector like Textiles, Services, IT etc.

③ Soft power

ASE RCEP helps India expand its

softpower through cultural contacts, tourism

④ Countering China.

RCEP can help counter China's BRI and debt trap diplomacy

⑤ Indo-Pacific convergence

RCEP can help India assume leading role in Indo Pacific. by collaborating with like minded nations like Japan

⑥ Miscellaneous areas like Blue economy, energy security (ONGL in Vietnam), polymetallic nodule from Indian Ocean, fisheries sector etc

⑦ Stagnant SAARC and bodies like WTO requires India to look further to RCEP and be part of Asian Century

Issues

① Issue of China's role, as most nations have approved of BRI

- ② Connectivity issues with ASEAN, delays in IMT highway
- ③ Issue over services deal, where India is demanding free movement of our service sector professionals while rest are opposing
- ④ Issue of terrorism, Rohingyas crisis.
- ⑤ Trust deficit between nations like China-Vietnam over South China sea
- ⑥ Difference in status, like Japan and China are major economies unlike many ASEAN
- ⑦ India's huge trust deficit with ASEAN, threat to its MSME from cheap imports etc. has been a roadblock.

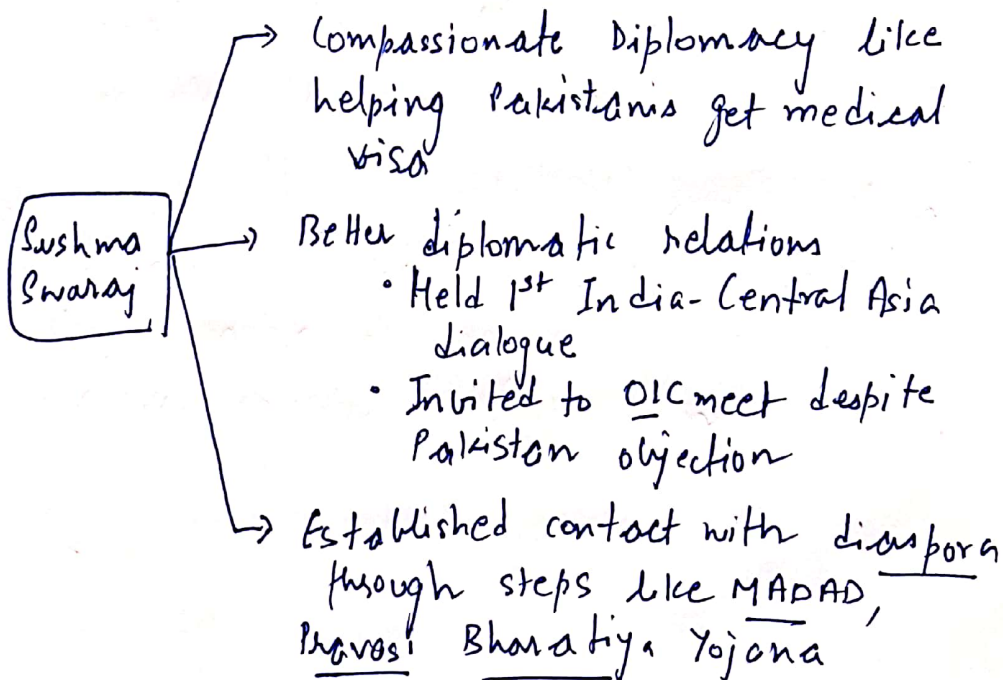
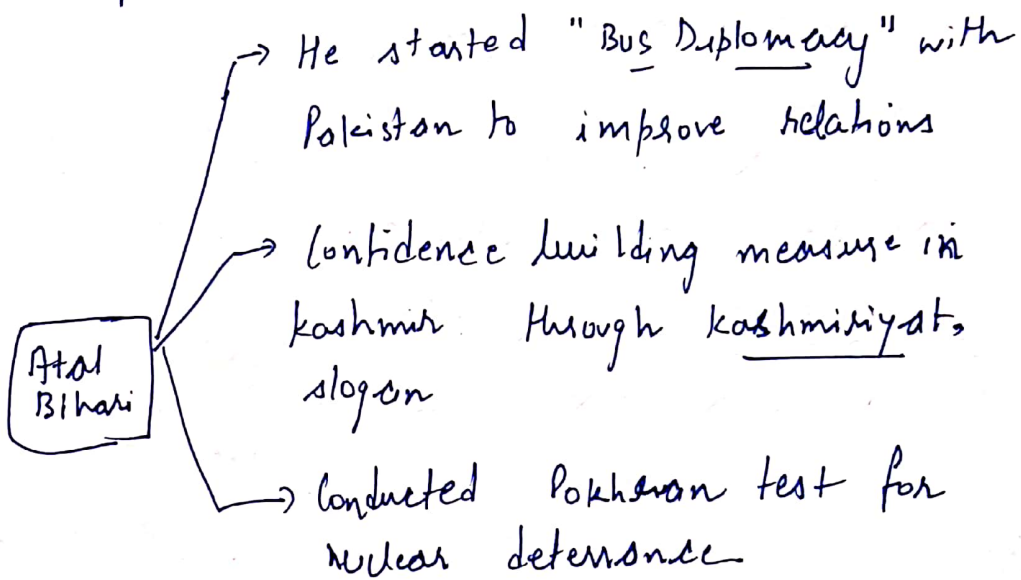
RCFP should be strengthened through confidence building measures, diplomatic meets, transparent deals to improve economic prosperity of region

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.20) Elaborate on the contribution of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Sushma Swaraj towards India's foreign policy. Also, discuss the changing dynamics of India's foreign policy over the years. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Atal Bihari Vajpayee ~~are~~, our former PM and Sushma Swaraj (External Affairs Minister) had various contributions to our foreign policy



Changing Dynamics

- ① Policy of NAM to maintain distance with superpowers during Cold War
- ② Better relation with USSR through friendship treaty
- ③ India's nuclear test led to sanctions by the west
- ④ Gradually, USA-India signed strategic Civilian Nuclear deal
- ⑤ Dehyphenation Policy between Israel and Jews-Palestine
- ⑥ Taking China into confidence through Wuhan spirit
 - Hence, China supported our Masood Azhar ban
- ⑦ Growing strategic alliances like Quad, Malabar exercise, unlike our earlier NAM
- ⑧ Policy of offensiveness against Pakistan like surgical strikes, Balakot air strike over earlier ~~can~~ defensive approach

With changing foreign policy, India has been aiming for UN permanent seat, thus becoming a global power

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	