Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate / परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Amit Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910119555	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	offline	Date/दिनांक	16/06/25

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	200	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. 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.

उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☑

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.

2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.

3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

<u>Section–A / खण्ड–अ</u>

Q.1) The Indian Constitution strikes a balance between flexibility and rigidity. Comment

भारतीय संविधान लचीलेपन और कठोरता के बीच एक संतुलन स्थापित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Indian constitution is a perfect blend of flexibility and rigidity unlike USA which is <u>rigid</u> and UK which is flexible.

<u>Provisions related to Rigidity</u> →

1. Art 368 says Amendment procedure through Absolute <u>majority</u> (federal functions) & absolute majority + Ratification of half of the states (President etc)

2. Amendment to Fundamental Rights which are the <u>basic</u> <u>Structure</u> of Constitution.

3. Art 368 Amendments and <u>Basic</u> <u>Structural Doctrine</u> (by Keshavananda Bharti Case) makes it hard to change constitution

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Provisions related to Flexibility -

1. Amendments outside Art 368
Such as Art 3, Art 4, Normal
provisions Such as election rules,
citizenship status are easy to
Amend. Hence Flexible.

2. Provisions related to money bill
and financial bills need only
majority of Lok Sabha + makes
flexible.

USA's power to amend is very
rigid while UK changes constitution
just by executive decisions. India
Combines good of both

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Q.2) Discuss the 'reasonable restrictions' mentioned in the Indian Constitution accompanying the fundamental rights. To what extent is it justified to impose such restrictions?

मूल अधिकारों से सम्बद्ध भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित "युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधनों" पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रकार के निर्बन्धन आरोपित करना कहां तक उचित है?

(8 Marks)

Reasonable Restrictions are limitations to fundamental rights which is just, fair and proportionate.

Reasonable Restrictions of FR.

1- Art 19 → Right to freedom ⟨ expression / speech
Association
movement
profession
(6 rights)
Reasonable Restrictions → Morality, Public order, decency, "

2. Art 21 → Right to ~~liberty~~ & Personal Liberty
life
RR → - Public order
- Decency
→ Law

3. Art 2②,22 → Right ~~against~~ Child ~~labour~~ and ~~human trafficking~~ Right against Arrest &
RR → Preventive detention. detention
→ on order of court

4. Art 25-28 → Right to freedom of Religion
RR → Against forceful conversion.
→ Morality, Public order.

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S- Art 29 & 30 → Right of minority Education
Institutions.

R.R → Centre can interfere regarding
Quality of Education.

Justification

It is justified to maintain ——
→ harmony in society
→ social order
→ Prevent chaos.
→ feeling of non-exclusion.

It is unjustified because FR rights
are violated in name of
reasonable restrictions

FR are the soul of our
Constitution. And its restrictions
should be proportionate, fair,
& just.

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Q.3) What is a cut motion in Parliament? Explain its different types.

संसद में कटौती प्रस्ताव क्या होता है? इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (8 Marks)

Cut Motion is used in parliament by opposition parties to express dissent against the policy of the government.

Types

1. Policy cut -
   (i) used to crackdown on entire policy.
   (ii) it expresses disent against fundamentals of policy
   (iii) It reduces allocation to ₹ 1
   Ex. Action against withdrawl of scheme/policy -

2. Economy cut
   (1) dissent against some provisions of policy.
   (11) It reduces allocation to certain amount
   Ex - Reduces Allocation to

Infrastructure and focus on PPP projects

3- Token Cut

(I) expresses dissent against policy
to remind goverment to better
implement it.

(II) Reduce token money of just 100

for ex- MNREGA policy → to better use
money for Infra & job creation

Cut Motion is used as tool to
check powers of legis Executives
by Legislatures

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Q.4) What are the various instruments available to the legislature to uphold the accountability of the executive in India?

भारत में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही बनाए रखने के लिए विधायिका के पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न साधन क्या हैं?

(8 Marks)

Indian Inds Parliament is based on the bedrock which ensure the accountability of executives to legislature

Various Instruments available.

1- By sheer nature of Parliamentary democracy, where Executives are responsible to Lok Sabha (legislature).

2. By various policy cuts, Motions like Guillotine,.

3.

Q.5) Hidden hunger is a real cause of concern in India. Discuss How can the problem of hidden hunger in the country be tackled?

प्रच्छन्न भूख (Hidden hunger) भारत में चिंता का वास्तविक कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए। देश में प्रच्छन्न भूख की समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

(8 Marks)

Hidden hunger refers to hunger due to malnutrition and deficiencies of essential proteins, Vitamins.

Hidden hunger → As cause of concern

1. In world hunger Index, India is one of the worst performing country.

2. Hidden hunger due to excess focus on Rice, wheat & ignorance of Pulses, fruits, Vegetables etc.

3. Poverty and unemployment causes hidden hunger.

4. Govt public food grain distribution focus on staple food and does not focus on Poshan (Nutrition) in food.

Solution to hidden hunger)

1. fortifying of food grains with
essential proteins & Amino Acid
Such as B-carotene, fortified Brown Rice

2. Capacity building of people, skill
development to remove poverty
and buy food

3. Government distribution system to
be made more efficient & diversify
to include proteins rich food

4. Schemes to remove Malnutrition
and hidden hunger (ie, POSHAN
Abhiyaan)

Hidden Hunger as enshrined
in SDG Goal-2 (Hunger) is
need to be eliminated

Q.6) Public service delivery in India has long been plagued by various problems resulting in poor service delivery. Discussing its reasons, suggest measures to make public service delivery more efficient.

भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण दीर्घकाल से विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित रहा है जिसका परिणाम घटिया सेवा वितरण है। इसके कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण को अधिक कुशल बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Efficient service delivery is needed to provide welfarism to people and development of country.

Problems & Reasons

1- Corruption, leakage in scheme benefits delivery

2. Bureaucratic delays, Red Tapism which effects efficient service delivery

3. One size fits All approach

4. Bottoms-up - Approach - policy implementation without data Analytics

5. Lack of Awareness among public for rights,

6. Inconsistent Public grievance Redressal mechanism

Measures to make public service delivery more efficient →

1. Use of ICT to deliver benefits of public services like Omang App, Digilocker, Digital India Mission

2. Bureaucracy based on ethics to counter corruption, leakage

3. Proper Grievance Redressal Mechanism

4. Making of policy by proper Multi-Stakeholder approach,

5. Use of Data analytics and identification of beneficiary group

6. Social Audit

Efficient Public service delivery is utmost importance for human development and participation in nation building

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Q.7) "India is close to providing school education for all but our journey to educate all has just begun." Comment

"भारत सभी के लिए स्कूली शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के निकट है लेकिन सभी को सिखाने की हमारी यात्रा अभी आरंभ हुई है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Indian education system has come a long way with vision for Sab-Padhe, Sab Badhe but it has challenges -

Provisions for Education for all →

1- India's Right to Education Act 2009 provided education to all.

2. It lead to gross enrollment ratio to increase significantly.

3. Addition of Art 21(A) -Right to education - made education a fundamental right.

4. Education is a duty-based right and also a directive policy.

5- Quality of education is not good. Lack basic Numeracy skills (Pratham survey)

Challenges

1. School Dropouts Rate is kept on increasing in Secondary Schools, Graduate level

2. Education for all as a fundamental right only ensures education to 6 to 14 year children

3. lack of proper schools, infrastructure, University pose a problem

4. Poverty, unemployment, Poor population lack basic amenities to go to school

Solutions

1. Inclusive education system
2. Govt expenditure should be increased to 6% of Budget
3. More school/College Infra

Education is a tool to realize full potential one posess.

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Q.8) Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Arctic region has great geo-political and ecological significance due to resources present and routes it can provides for navigation.

Opportunities provided by Arctic Region

1. Vast Resource potential like Rare earth metals, Petroleum, Oil, Metals

2. Research Ecosystem for Space, Polar region phenomenon like Auroras, Gravity waves etc.

3. Can provide leverage in Climate Change study and Experiments.

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4 Can provide Navigation routs under Glacier Ice due to melting of Ice.

India's long-term states

1. India recently came with Arctic Policy which states to use resources of Arctic without any discrimination

2. Protect this Global Commons area for benefit of all.

3. India is in contention for geopolitical engagement with likes of China, Russia, Denmark, USA, UK.

4. Use for scientific experiments

5. Study effect of climate change of Polars on Himalayas (Karakoram) Range.

Arctic region is very strategic for all.

Q.9) India is confronted with difficult choices given the existing regional complexities in West Asia. Comment in the wake of deepening ties between India and West Asian countries.

पश्चिम एशिया में मौजूदा क्षेत्रीय जटिलताओं को देखते हुए भारत मुश्किल विकल्पों से जूझ रहा है। भारत और पश्चिम एशियाई देशों के बीच गहराते संबंधो के मद्देनजर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

West Asian region is geo-politically very diverse and have regional complexity

Ties between India & West Asia

1- India & West Asian Countries like Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE, have deep relations across domains.

2. India take Oil from Saudi Arabia, Iran, have highest emmigrants/ diaspora in UAE.

3. India - West Asia Conundrum is complex because India trade with Iran as well as Saudi Arabia -

4. IMEC - India - Middle East Economic corridor proposed by India here

reservations in the region as it passes
from West Asia to Europe.

5- India - Saudi Arabia is 3rd largest
trade partner along with UAE (where we
export our food grains).

6 India - deal with Each West Asian
country based on Merit, not on
Region basis.

7 Balancing ties with Israel, Iran,
Saudi Arabia is extremely crucial
for our interests.

8. Defence ties with Israel, Oil & gas from
Iran. Services to Saudi, Remittances
from UAE

Ties with West Asia are good
for Economy and Alternative to
USA, Russia.

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Q.10) Strategic partnership between India and South Africa goes beyond the bilateral facets. Analyze

भारत और दक्षिण अफ्रीका के बीच रणनीतिक साझेदारी द्विपक्षीय पहलुओं से कहीं आगे तक हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

India - South Africa relations goes beyond bilateral engagements and foster South-South Cooperation paradigm.

India - South Africa relations.

1- India - South Africa relations share good historical legacy as Mahatma Gandhi was in South Africa and influences fight Against Apartheid regime India celebrates World Immigration Day due to this.

2. India-South Africa forms core of India's South-South cooperation because it is most developed country of African Continent

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3. India - trade with Africa is in billions-

4. India has infrastructural projects in Africa, India do Capacity building infrastructure in South Africa-

5. India provides Hospital Tourism (cheap hospitals) to African people.

6. India South Africa have people to people connect.

7 Many Indians live there and India also have South Africans

8. Africa supports India at UN Permanent Seat India - South Africa ties are good for the all around development of both.

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LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न
Section–B / खण्ड–ब

Q.11) Although Public Interest Litigations (PILs) have provided access to justice to all, but many vested interests have also increased their misuse. In this context, examine the utility of PIL and suggest some measures to make it an effective instrument of social justice.

यद्यपि जनहित याचिकाओं (PIL) ने न्याय की पहुँच सभी तक प्रदान की है किन्तु कई निहित स्वार्थों ने इनके दुरुपयोग को भी बढ़ाया है। इस संदर्भ में, PIL की उपयोगिता का परीक्षण कीजिए और इसे सामाजिक न्याय का एक प्रभावी उपकरण बनाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

(12 Marks)

PIL (Public Interest Litigation) is an Indian innovation where any person whether aggrieved or not, can file PIL in courts to seek justice.

PIL utility

1- PIL was enforced first time in Hussainara Khatun VS State of Bihar Case

2. PIL is used for new challenges like Environment (MC Mehta Case), Right to Privacy Cases (Hadiri Case).

3. PIL as an innovation comes under judicial Review structure of judiciary.

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Vested Interests.

1. People are filing PIL cases in large numbers to waste judiciary time.

2. As there is no need of Suo-moto cases filed for personal motives

3. Its waste of resources & judiciary time.

4. It has become Personal Interest Litigations

Measures to make it effective

1. Strict actions guidelines to be framed against vested PILs.

2. PILs should have Substantial aspects of society which only need to be taken by court like NGT issue

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3 Curb on 3rd party filing of PILs in big numbers

4. Mandatory Pecuniary Action provisions for fake PILs.

5. PILs are revolutionary in nature. but proper safeguards against fake PILs should be there

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Q.12) Explain, citing examples, how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive.

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

(12 Marks)

Pressure groups are civil society groups which take interests of certain nature and group and put pressure on government.

Pressure groups → types —

1- Associational → Associated to certain causes like human rights → AMNESTY INTN.

2 Non-Associational
   ↳ independent like Caste groups, Environment groups like Narmada Bachao Andolan

3 Anomic.
   ↳ which are independent like Against Corruption → forming Jan Andolan

4. Political / Business
   ↳ do lobbying for businesses like in USA.

As a Strong Mechansim to make democracy participatory ~~and responsive~~

1- Pressure groups like Goonj, Smile foundation work for the foundation of Child rights/education providing dignity and participation to India's development

2. Caste groups like Dalit Panther, provides voices to dalits and lower Castes, to make them empowered and participative in Indian democracy.

3. Women groups like SEWA, Saheli. fight for rights of women and get them participation and make government responsive to their needs

4. Pressure groups like Environment Narmada Bachao, fight for environment justice and urge for making participative policies for forest dwellers

5. Pressure groups like AMNESTY International, fight for human rights against government, ensuring participation & responsiveness of the govt

Pressure groups act as interest groups and safeguards rights of various sections of people

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Q.13) Evaluate the strengths and limitations of NHRC in dealing with issues related to human rights in India. Explain with examples.

भारत में मानव अधिकारों से सम्बंधित मुद्दों से निपटने में NHRC की शक्तियों और सीमाओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिये।

(12 Marks)

NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) was formed in India in 1993 on the basis of UNHRC to protect human rights in India.

Strengths

1- It protect rights of undertrials in jail by asking courts to take their cases soon.

Composition
↳ period
↳ 5 members (including 1 chief justice)
3 or 70 years
↳ All members of National Commission for SC ST Minorities Women OBC etc

2. It deals into any tragedy like Rape, Governments violation of human rights, and investigate into it.

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3- NHRC takes suo-moto any matter which shows human rights violation.

4. NHRC looks into vulnerabilities of weaker sections like SCs/STs, women and ask government to provide them resources and <u>remedy</u>.

5- looks into matters ~~policy exercise~~ like extra-judicial killing and torture inside jail (3rd degree torture)

Limitations

1- Its teeth are <u>not binding</u>

2. It lacks power to punish the violations of human rights

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3. It has not enough power to investigate into complex matters

4. Funds Allocation is not enough for its functioning

5. Biased selection of members of NHRC.

NHRC is a tool to enforce human rights & dignity and ensure protection of FRs of people.

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Q.14) Political parties are an integral part of the democratic system of India. In this context, discuss the need to strengthen the process of institutionalizing intra-party democracy in political parties in India.

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के एक अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंतः दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किए जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Intra party-democracy refers to the fair and just process of functioning of political parties with election inside party and maintaining Accountability & transparency

Need to strengthen it

1- To maintain transparency & Accountability.

2- To ensure grassroot party workers feel safe and work hard to come to top with sufficient opportunity.

3- Democracy means proper elections, fair and transparent instll spirit of democracy in

every agent of party

4 - These values will get reflected at National level when party will come to power

Challenges

1- Nepotism exist inside party.

2. Non-motivation exist in lower rung of workers in party.

3. Top-down approach in party due to centralization

4. Ticket selling by taking money

Measures

1- Use of elections to select leader of party

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2. Giving Party Election Tickets to <u>Grassroot</u> Workers and Potential Candidates

3. Transparency, Accountably must be enforced.

4. Proper Grievance Redressal <u>Mechanisms</u>.

Political Parties need to institutionalize intra-party democracy as it <u>will</u> reflect at national <u>level</u>

Q.15) "Growth alone is not enough to fight poverty." In this context, analyse the steps taken by the government to eradicate poverty. Discuss what should be done to tackle the issue of poverty effectively?

"केवल संवृद्धि, गरीबी से लड़ने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।" इस संदर्भ में, गरीबी उन्मूलन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। गरीबी के मुद्दे से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए, की चर्चा कीजिए?

(12 Marks)

Poverty needs multi-dimensional measures & multi-stakeholder approach to eradicate it.

Steps taken by govt to eradicate poverty =

1- NFSA (National Food Security Act)2013 & Public Distribution System (PDS) to provide foodgrains to poor people.

2. PM-Awas Yojana - Affordable Housing to Poor

3. PM KISAN → ₹6000 in 3 installment to poor kisan/farmers for input purchage.

4. Poshan Abhiyan → Nutrition food to poor children

5. Skill India Mission → to provide skill to poor

6. e-Shram portal → poor registration for employment

7. MNREGA → 100 days work to poor

8. Janani Suraksha Yojana → institutional delivery & nutrition to Poor Women

Tackling Issue of Poverty

↳ Multistakeholder approach of Market, Government, Civil society is necessary to elleviate poverty

↳ NGOs participation in Education field, Market (Private sector

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use of CSO (orporate funds for
services to poor

↳ proper Transparency, Accounta
-bility needed.

↳ Social Audit, Grievance Addressal
Mechanism employed.

SDG-Goals-2 of Poverty is
elliminating Poverty is essential
for Capacity development and
realization of one's goal

Q.16) Is Indian Foreign Policy Transforming from Idealism to Pragmatism? Give suitable examples in support of your arguments.

क्या भारतीय विदेश नीति आदर्शवाद से व्यवहारवाद की ओर रूपांतरित हो रही है? अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में यथोचित उदाहरण दे।

(12 Marks)

Indian's Foreign Policy, earlier based on Idealism (Panchsheel) Agreement, now focussed on Realism (Operation Sindoor)

How it transformed

1- India when got Independence, focussed on non-alignment policy - which is to not align with any power.

2. Indira Gandhi, Neighbour First policy focussed on its Realist tendency (Kautilya & Mechiavelli) to make neighbours your friend (buffer zones)

3 - China's attack on India broke India's stance on <u>Idealism in foreign led policy</u> → which led to increase in <u>defence</u> expenditure & ~~self~~ sufficiency

4. Now India is bigger power in world both <u>hard</u> power (defence) and soft power (diplomacy, market, trade).

5. Now, there is changing world ~~order~~ where everywhere is chaos. India is seeing its <u>Interests</u> as it is <u>balancing</u> both ~~Rerssia~~ <u>RUSSA</u> by buying ~~weapons~~ from both countries defying CAATSA of USA

6. Buying Iran oil defying
USA's defiance.

7. Balancing approach between
Israel - Palestine conflict

8. Pragmatic approach vis Ukraine -
Russia War.

9. India did operation -
Sindoor on Pakistan
despite defiance from West
Shows India's Pragmatic (Realist
approach in IR.

    Realism foreign policy is need of
hour to balance all the stakeholders
in world.

Q.17) A surging economic, strategic and political involvement of China in India's neighbourhood poses serious challenges for India's diplomatic objectives in the region. Analyse

भारत के पड़ोस में चीन की बढ़ती आर्थिक, रणनीतिक और राजनीतिक सहभागिता, इस क्षेत्र में भारत के कूटनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।   **(12 Marks)**

China posing a serious challenges to India's diplomatic objectives by infrastructure, loans and One-belt one-Road in Neighbouring areas.

China's involvement in Neighbourhood

Economic

↳ Investing in Infra development in SriLanka (Colombo Port), Bangladesh, Pakistan (Gwadar Port)

↳ giving loans to Bangladesh Nepal, SriLanka putting Debt trap policy

Strategic

↳ Making Army bases in Pakistan.
Bangladesh, Srilanka

↳ Making Port Infrastructure
in Srilanka, Maldives

↳ Applying String of Pearls
theory.

→ One belt, one Road initiative
across West Asia and South Eastern
Asia.

Political Involvement

↳ changing regimes in Bangladesh,
Nepal.

↳ Making Arunachal Pradesh areas
in their map as direct threat

↳ Skirmishes around border - Galwan
Valley

↳ Vetoed Indian Interests in
UN.

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India's Actions against China's →

1- India should invest in Neighbour,
Capacity building in Neighbour,

2 Soft Diplomacy and show
kind brother attitude to neighbours
to win their confidence.

3. Make India-Myanmar Corridor,
IMEC Corridor, reject one-belt-
one road

4, Counter at U.N. with other
permanent members

China's Interest are jolly
for India. India must Act right

Q.18) Highlight the significance of FATF in fighting terrorism. In this regard, what are the tools available with it to fulfil its mandate.

आतंकवाद से मुकाबला करने में FATF के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने हेतु इसके पास कौन-से साधन उपलब्ध हैं?

(12 Marks)

FATF is a global organization which fights against Terrorism, Money Laundering, Trafficking Nexus

Significance

1- FATF provedes and divides countries into 3 groups—

Black → Actively supporting & perpetuating Terrorism

grey → Supporting Terrorism

White → Non-terrorist country

2 Gives reports on Corruption Index,

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Terrorism Index.

Tools available

1- It has data analytics, teams which <u>investigate</u>, to reach conclusion

2. It put North Korea on Black list, Pakistan on Grey list

3. It has assistance of big powers like USA, India.

Limitations

1- Non-binding reports and Allegations

2. Other organisations like
UN, IMF, WB do not
according to <u>syn of it</u>.

Ex- despite FATF defiance,
Recently IMF provided <u>loan</u>
to Pakistan which be used for
<u>Sponsoring terrorism</u>.

FATF need to be
Strengthened for any change

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Q.19) Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss.

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

AFSPA was made by Central
govt by AFSPA Act to serve in
areas like Maoist area, Kashmir
(Militancy), North East (Insurgency)

Functions = 1. It serves in
critical and terrorism prone area
of Kashmir where militancy
is seen

2. In North East Region like
Manipur, Tripura — against
Insurgent forces & secessionist
groups

3. In Moist areas like in
Red Corridor — Dantewada, Bustar, Durg
Region

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Why Allegations of Human Rights violation?

1. It got diverse power to kill militants.

2. Arrest without warrant

3 Question anyone.

4. Led to many extra-judicial killings

5. Many human rights violations like Rape of locals, Murders due to rampant powers

Irom Sharmila (Meghalaya) took fast unto death + fight against removing AFSPA from North East regions

<u>Why still necessary</u>

1- To maintain peace &

2. Curb the militancy & insurgency
   in NE & Kashmir area.

3 To see and stop secessionist
  tendency

4. Maintain unity of our
   Country

Recently, AFSA now removed partially
from most of the states of
North East.

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Q.20) Highlighting the debates surrounding women joining armed forces, suggest measures to improve women's participation in armed forces.

सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं के प्रवेश को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

(12 Marks)

Recently, women batch was welcomed in Combat-troop of Indian Army.

Debates surrounding women joining armed forces →

1- Women are weak gender physically → armed forces need good physically build.

2. Women have problems serving in Different terrains → comparison to Men

3. Women only good in Non-combat forces —— Combat forces made for men

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Measures

1. Proper training of terrain, physical, Technological innovation is given

2. Women are not born, but made → should be given chance to prove their worth

3. Aware women to try to for armed forces as it gives them good exposure.

4. Need of women in armed forces to ensure gender sensitivity

5. Women should be incentivize handsomely for serving in different situations

6. More infrastructure and services to be provided at critical locations

Women engagement in armed forces is necessary for gender sensitization in armed forces which is generally a male-dominant unit

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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2 ....
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Test Goal

1 ....
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2 ....
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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

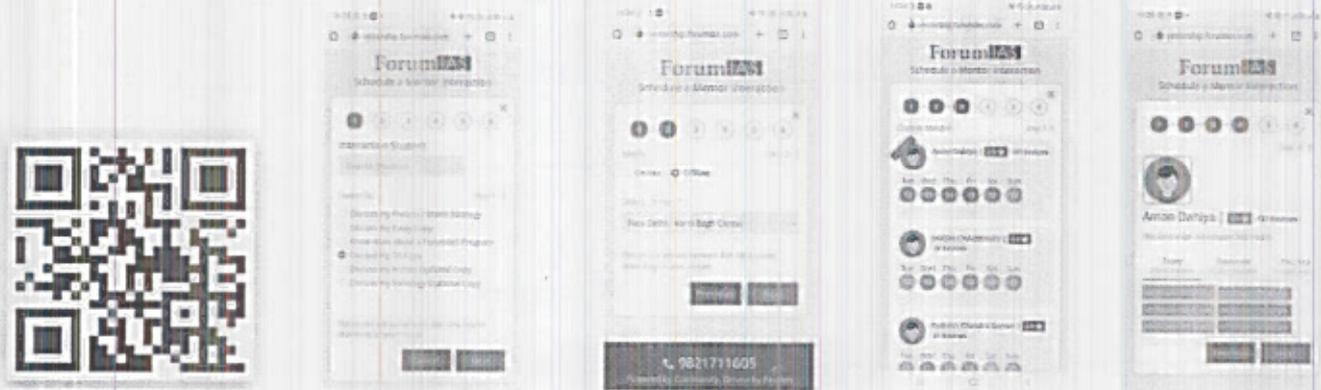| Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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