Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate / परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Abhinav Raj Singh
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910094479
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ORN

Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Date/दिनांक	28/5/2025

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	200	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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 :
11:5 AM	3:5 PM

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

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

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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
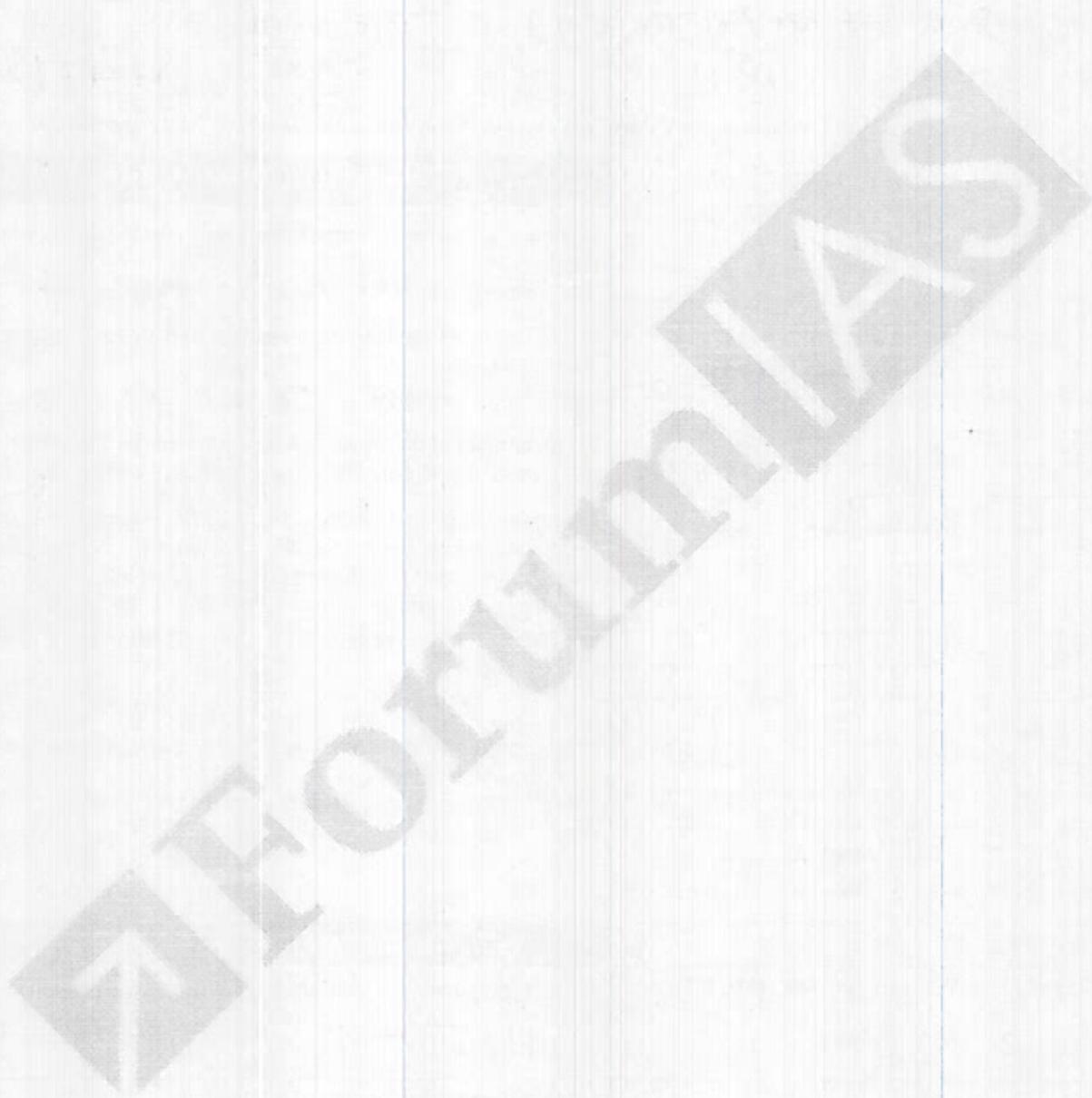
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न
Section–A / खण्ड–अ

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 regarded as living document because it is of evolutionary nature changing with social needs that makes it flexible and part of Basic structure are not amendable that make it Riged.

[Indian constitution as Riged]

1. In keshwanand Bharti case — Basic structure of constitution can not be amended.

(b)➤ Fedral structure, Parliamentary system.

2. For constitutional amendment separate approval of both House

needed that makes amendment
difficult.

3. For amendment of tederal provision
→ latification of ½ states needed.
▷ 7ᵗʰ schedule, A(368).

| Indian constitution as Flexible |

1. some provisions can be amended
by simple majority ▷ A(2), A(3)

2. Fundamental rights can be
amended but subject to Basic
structure. ▷ A(14), A(142) etc.

3. scope of articles have been
broadened — using due process of
law ▷ Right to privacy —
Puttuswamy case.
              Thus indian constitution
is a perfect blend of rigidity
and flexibility.

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)**

Fundamental rights are provided under part III of constitution.

[Reasonable restrictions on FRs]

1. In *Keshwanand Bharti* case —
Fundamental rights are not absolute
— subject to *reasonable restriction*

☞ A(14) — Reasonable restrictions can be placed on *foreign grounds,*
A(361) — President & governer immune from criminal cases.

2. A(19) — Reasonable restrictions —
Public order, morality, security,
in interest of SC/ST, integrity,
incitement of violence etc.

Restrictions Justified

1. For National security
   ex ▷ Ban on filming Army convoy during operation sindoor.

2. To maintain Just and fair society.

3. To protect liberty of others.

Restrictions misused

1. To supress dissent

2. To hide police excess

3. Political gains.

4. To curtail right to privacy.

Reasonable restrictions are provided as safety valve for exceptional circumstances thus must be used judiciously

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)

ut motion refers to motions passed after budget to express members views about economy and policies.

| Its different types |

1. Policy cut motion
   ↳ to express dissatisfa
-ction from a policy.

2. Economy cut motion -
   ↳ to reduce budget outlay to particular amount.

3. Token cut motion -
   ↳ to address specific grievance

↳ Budget outlay is reduced
by 100 ₹.

Important 4

→ 1. To fix executive
accountable

→ 2. economy and
efficiency of policy

→ 3. fiscal consolidation
and fiscal discipline

Thus they are
important tools to exercise
financial accountability of
executives.

↗ForumIAS

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 constitution has provided for membership of executives to legislature to make them accountable to parliament.

[Instruments Available to legislature]

1. Question Hour — Ask questions about various matters.

2. Various kinds of motion to attract attention of executives
   ex→ Calling attention motion.

3. Financial Committees — for exercising financial oversight.
   ex→ 3.1 Public account committee — examine CAG reports.

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in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

3.2 estimates committee - examine budgetary estimates.

4. Reports of various institutions

ex. CAG report → Apprehensions about performance of PM JAY.

5. [3D] - Debate, discussions and deliberations about proposed policies and Bills.

Issues
→ 1. Lack of expertise.
→ 2. Absenteeism.
→ 3. Cancelling of question hour ex. During covid-19.

Solution
→ 1. mandatory → Bills to committees
→ 2. make committee recommend Binding.

Thus we can enhance the performance of our executives.

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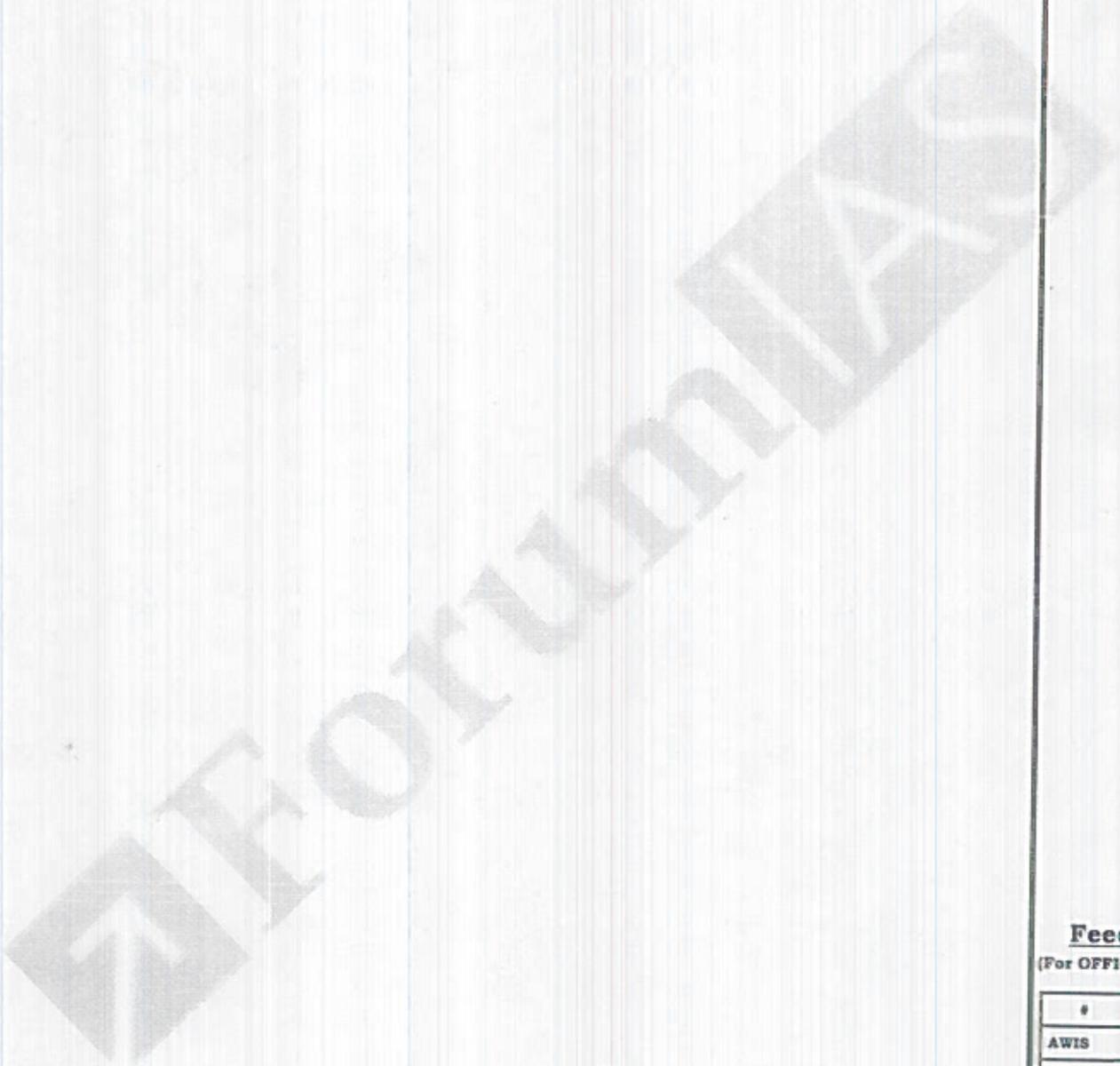in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

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in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

Public services refer to provision of basic services to citizens by government and its agencies.

Problems resulting in poor services

1. fragmentation in policy making.

2. Lack of data driven governance.

3. Bureaucratic apathy toward citizens.

4. No legal backing to citizen charter.

5. Lack of awareness about e-governance initiatives.

6. corruption among officials.

reasons →
1. Lack of proactive governance

2. old, outdated, rigid rules among bureaucracy

3. Focus on supply side rather demand side'

4. Regulatory cholestral → leading to delays

Suggestions →
1. make citizen charter mandatory. (DARPG)

2. evidence based policy making.

3. Hold officials accountable'

4. enhance digital literacy.

govt steps →
2nd ARC→ recommended sevottam model.

mission karmyogi for capacity building

From above steps we can reform our service delivery system

Q.7) "India is close to providing school education for all but our journey to educate all has just be-
gun." 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)**

86th constitutional amendment provided for A(21A) – right to education for all between 6 to 14 Years.

India is close to provide education for All

1. Latest PLFS – Literary rate has gone past 80%. (over 7 years)

2. A(21A) – mandatory free schooling 6-14 Years. ⤳ samagra siksha

3. A(45) – early childhood care and education (3 to 6 years) ⤳ ASHA workers.

4. A(46) – promoting educational interests of weaker and sc/st. ⤳ Reservation, Eklavya schools

for tribals.

But, Journey to educate all
has just begun because—

1. skill - Industry mismatch - only
4.7 formally trained. (NSDC)

2. women literacy ~ 57% (census 2011)
   ↳ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

3. EWS reservation for economically
   backwards (A (46))

4. skill India mission - provides
   formal training and recognise
   prior learning.

5. ITIs (over 1500 in UP) → enhance
   employability.

             To make India - All
   inclusive and developed we
   need to educate all.

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 is one of
global common which is
not accessible to any country but
to few arctic council members.

| growing ecological significance |

1. melting ice → New land for
Agriculture.

2. To research about past events
→ To secure future.

3. Availability of water, land and
rising temperature → future
population settlements.

| growing geopolitical significance |

1. Resource rich regions ex→ oil,
coal, previous metals etc.

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15

2. New _trade routes_ → chennai to Vladivostoc

3. _Potential military theater of future_ over jurisdictional overlaps.

4. Russia's dominance over <u>large area</u>'

Indian Interests
→ 1. <u>cheap energy supply</u>.
→ 2. <u>shorter trade routes</u>.
→ 3. <u>economic opportunities</u>
▷ Development of <u>far east Siberia</u>'
→ 4. Securing <u>Natural resources</u>
▷ critical metals, PMNs.

Thus balancing ties between Russia and USA Indian can fulfill its geopolitical interest.

↗ Forum IAS

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)

Recently India has joined I2U2 and IMEC corridor which showing India's significant interest in west asia

[why a difficult choice.]

1. Israel - Arab nations dynamics - issues of palestine and India's tie with both.

2. India's interests in Iran (chabahr port) and rivalry between Iran and Arab Nations ➤ Houthis

3. close relations of UAE, saudi with pakistan hurts India's interests.

[Ties between India and west Asia]

1. India- Qatar → Qatar pledged over 10 Bn $ investment in India.

2. India- UAE → Top trading partner in west asia.
   - I2U2 initiative
   - IMEC corridor.

3. India - Saudi Arabia → Saudi Aramco's biggest investment in India.
   - IMEC passes through saudi.

4. India- OMAN - Duqum Port → Indian Navy has access to it to counter chinese presence.

   To solve complexities India must enagage their interests with our interests.
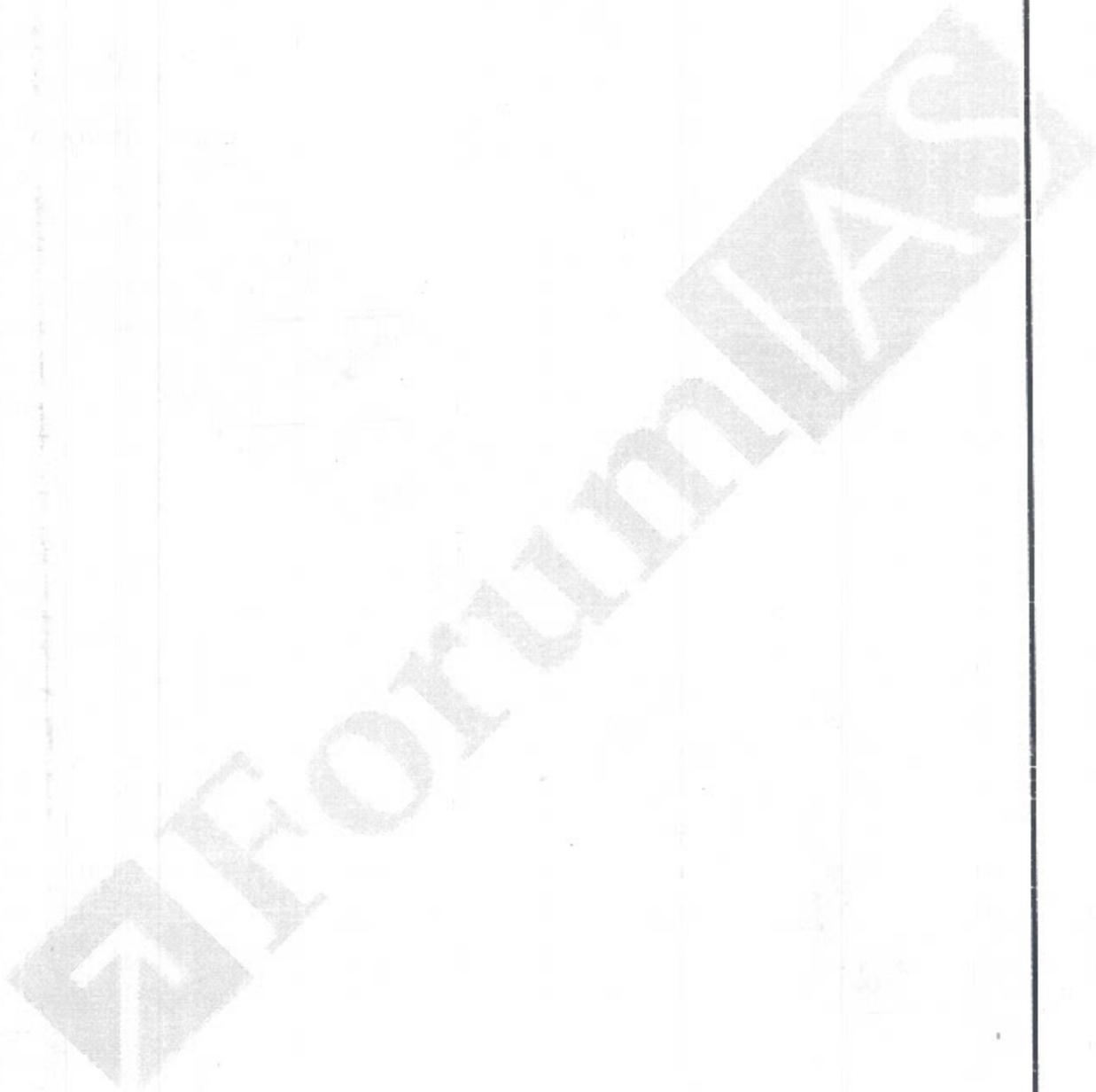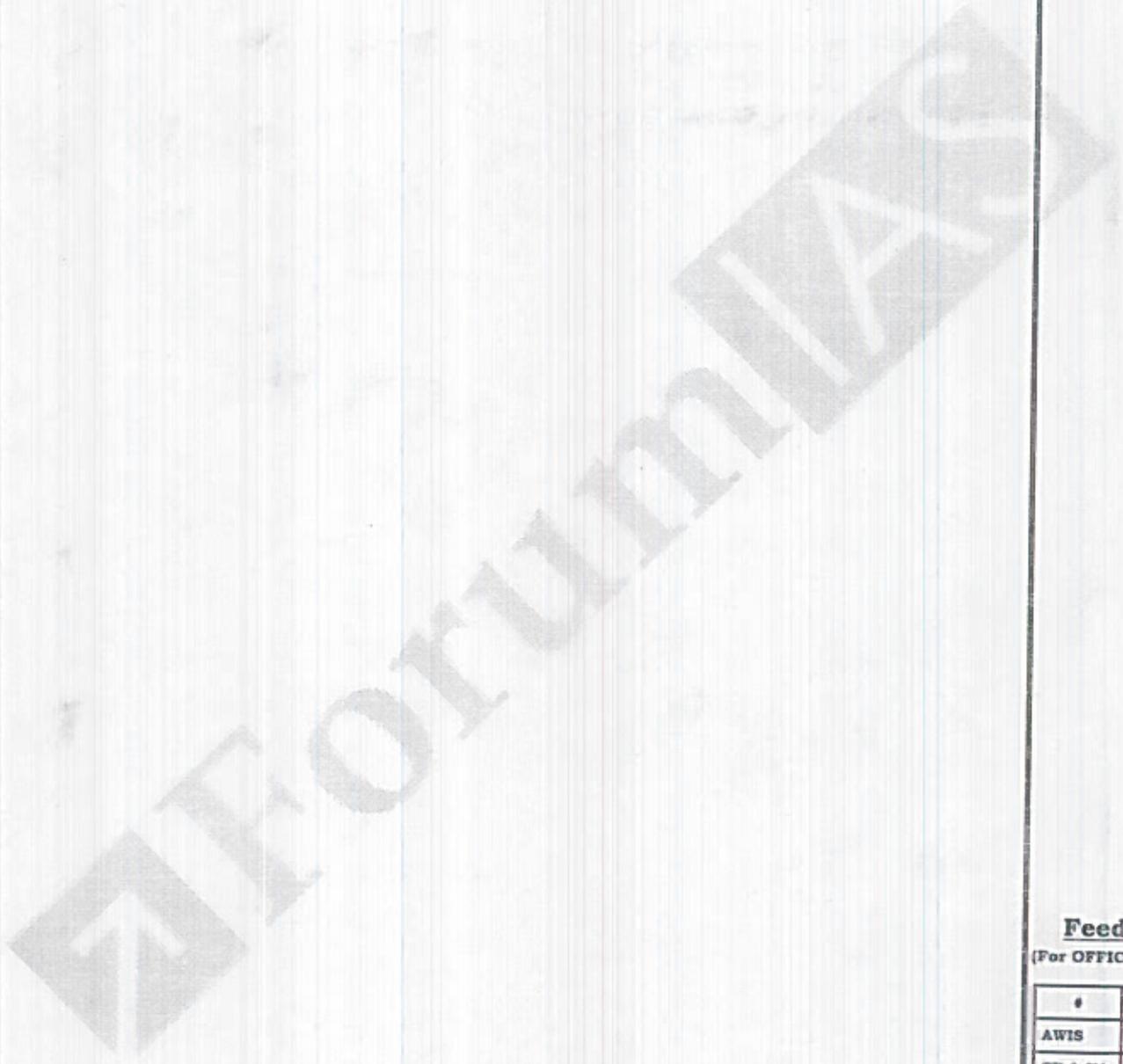
Q.10) Strategic partnership between India and South Africa goes beyond the bilateral facets. Analyze

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

(8 Marks)

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in this Area / इस र
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 has been used as a tool of accessible and affordable justice, showing Judicial activism to secure citizens rights.

[PIL → Justice to all]

1. securing right to healty environment A(हे) → MC Mehta case

2. cheaper than conventional means.

3. can be filed by anyone.

4. Hold Executive and Parliament accountable to people

misuse $\}$ → 1. for personal interests-

→ 2. To halt development project.

→ 3. Delay implementation of laws ▷ CAA, NRC, WAQF laws.

[utility of PIL]

1. securing fundamental rights to all persons.
   ▷ welfare citizens welfare forum case- precautionary principle.

2. securing women rights
   ▷ sheela Barse case → protection to women prisoners.

3. Protecting ideals of democracy
   ▷ liberty & equality.
   ↳ decriminalise Homosexuality- Navtez Johar case.

4. strengthening <u>checks</u> and
<u>Balanas of</u> ⟨ex⟩ <u>shreya
singhal case</u> → provided for
~~freedom of speech~~.

Measures {
   → 1. give it <u>legal backing</u>.
   → 2. set <u>standard procedures</u>.
   → 3. <u>Awareness</u> generation.
   → 4. <u>punishment</u> for vested
   interest litigation
   → 5. solving <u>judicial</u> pendency.
}

⟨ex⟩ <u>NJDG</u> → SC → over 58000 cases.

<u>former solicitar sorabjee</u>
has warned about <u>Public</u>
<u>interest</u> litigation turning
into <u>private interest litigation</u>.

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23

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 refer to organised group that influences policy makers and Businesses to concede to their interests.

> How Pressure groups make democracy participatory

1. mobilise public opinion [ex>
BKU - voices agricultural interest.

2. Raising Businessmans concerns
[ex> FICCI → suggest policy measures.

3. Various Labour and trade unions raise their voices
[ex> All India trade union Congress.

⤢ Forum IAS

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

- Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh.

4. voices womens rights for reforms → All India women's conference (AIWC)

5. Provide for Dalit's concerns → Dalit Panthers.

[make Democracy Responsive]

1. evidence based policy suggestions

2. voicing concerns of demand side— govt can anticipate needs.

3. force government to be proactive rather reactive.

4. suggest alternatives for service delivery → engaging NGOs in remote areas.

However some [concerns,]

Issues

→ 1. vested interests.

→ 2. Deploying illegal means.

→ 3. create sensation about development works. ⟹ Amnesty Int'l

→ 4. opaque funding of groups.

measures

→ 1. Robust monitoring mechanism.

→ 2. official channels of communication

→ 3. [Transparency in policy making.

Pressure groups helps in deepening democracy but also hinder development thus needed an institutionalised mechanism for voicing concerns.

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 was created under Protection of human right act 1993 for protection of rights of citizens.

strengths:

1. suo motu cong cognisence of human rights violations.
   ex → Nirbhay a case

2. suo motu intervention in proceedings. ex → safiDa Judum case

3. Research about protection of human rights.

4. examine about police excess.

5. investigate human rights violation

ForumIAS

(Don't Write any
in this Area / इस
पर कुछ न लिखें)

among Tribals, SL, women etc.

Limitations:-

1. politicisation of appointment
2. Depends on other agencies for investigation.
3. Can't hear cases more than 1 year old.
4. can not award compensation
5. Advices only recommending not binding.
6. Shortage of man power to check excesses.
7. Depends on government funding — NO fiscal autonomy.

8. Backleg of cases.

[way forward]

1. make collegium for appointment

2. Provide financial autonomy.

3. Dedicated investigating body under it.

4. Power to award compensation to victims.

Thus without adequate powers NHRC work as "Tiger without tooth". we need to create enabling environment for efficient functioning.

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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)

Political parties are organised group of people with aim of capturing power to implement their vision and ideologies.

Political parties Integral part of democracy

1. Provides a platform for <u>mass</u> <u>mobilisation</u>

2. <u>criticism</u> of parties for betterment of democracy.

3. <u>Provide</u> talent pool and future leaders.

4. Regional parties voice <u>local</u>

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concerns ⟶ SP, BSP etc.

5. provide voices to voiceless
⟶ SC/ ST, women, elderly.

6. suggest alternative measures.

7. create political awareness
at grassroot level.

> Need to strengthen intra party
> democracy

10. To follow ideals of democracy
in lettes and spirit.

9. giving chances to Bright
youngsters.

8. prevent rule of one family
inside party.

4. To facilitate Bottom up
approach for issues.

5. For democratic decision making.

However some issues.

issues →1. Dynastic influence over Party functioning.

2. opaque funding by electoral Bond.

→3. issue of whip and Anti defection — prevent dissent

→4. corruption → leading to Horse trading.

→ outside RTI Act.

suggestions →1. Bring under RTI Act

→2. institutionalise defection

→3. Prevent criminals and muscle power influence

Thus to make Democracy a working for everyone Intra-party discipline is mandatory

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)

Recently India became 4 th largest GDP by surpassing Japan (NITI Ayog) at 4·2 Tn $°

why growth alone not enough to fight poverty

1. with increasing growth →
inequality also increasing
[OXFAM] 1% held 40% wealth.

2. Growth gives measure of quantitative indicators not qualitative indicators
124 Rank in gender Gap report

3. growth necessarily does not trickle down.

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4. India is experiencing jobless growth → sustaining poverty.

[steps taken by Government]

1. JAM trinity → To smooth delivery of DBT.

2. PMJay Arogya Yojna - reduce out of pocket expenditure on health (over 39% currently)

3. Skill India mission - To make pop^n skilled → only 4.7% Youth formally trained (NSDC)

4. PM fasal bima Yojna - insurence to crop loss among farmers.

5. preventing malnutrition → mid day meal → good health → better future.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

6. <u>mission Indradhanush</u> → healthy development of child'

7. Rt to education and reservation to poor / SC/ ST .

Issues
→ 1. Non inclusive definition of poverty.

→ 2. focusing on <u>quantitative</u> data rather <u>qualitative</u>,

→ 3. Ghost <u>benificiaries</u> prevent deserving.

way forward
→ 1. <u>Data driven governance</u>

→ 2. Broad <u>definition of poverty</u>

→ 3. improve <u>employbility</u> of popn.

To prevent generational poverty we have to <u>convert vicious</u> cycle of <u>poverty</u> to <u>virtuous cycle</u> of prosperity

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 foreign policy has evolved overtime to cater National interests from NAM to Gujral doctrine to multialignment of modern era

Transforming from idealism to Pragmatism

1. with shifting geopolitical equations
→ changes in policy ex> Diplomatic relations with Israel and Iran both

2. from Non alignment to strategic alignment. ex> maintaing relations with Russia & USA both on Ukraine issue.

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3. Changes in terrorism related foreign policy. Ex from Bilateral India-Pak problem to global outreach — Diplomatic missions after operation sindoor.

4. Not yet recognised taliban government Yet dealing on people to people basis.

5. Despite Border clashes → formal ties with china are maintained → growing trade showcase pragmatism.

However India [still follows some ideals] in foreign policy:

1. Denuclearisation of all.

2. environmental protection — shared but common responsibility.

3. Terrorism in all form is

harmful to everyone.

4. <u>Right to protect</u> <u>sovereignty</u>
and integrity.

Issues
→ 1. loosing <u>Narrative warfare</u>
    Ex→ <u>Anti India sentiment</u> in
        <u>Maldives, Bangladesh.</u>
→ 2. Inadequate utilisation
    of <u>soft power.</u>
→ 3. <u>shortage of staff</u> in
    creating favourable public
    perception.

way
forward
→ 1. <u>perception management.</u>
→ 2. countering China's clout
    in neighbourhood.
→ 3. Preventing <u>politicisation</u>
    of foreign policy.

        Thus we can secure
our geopolitical interest through
robust foreign policy.

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Q.17) A surging economy, 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)**

India's "Neighbourhood First policy" is progressively taking challenges with chinese influence at various levels.

[Challenges for India's objectives]

A. [India - Nepal] - 1. support of china to communist party in Nepal

2. ↳ fueling Anti India sentiments

3. ↳ Debt trap

4. ↳ exploiting Boundry dispute around Kalapani

B. [India - Bangladesh] 1. supplying offensive arms against India.

↳ 2. support to greater Bangladesh Narrative.

↳ 3. Using ports for Dual use purpose.

↳ 4. unsustainable debt → unstable government → migration crisis in India.

° India - Bhutan

↳ 1. claim over sakteng wildlife sanctuary for leverage over doklam.

2. Bilateral enagement for solving boundary dispute - chumbi valley issue.

D. India - Pakistan

1. economic support to terrorism.

2. supplying arms & ammition.

3. Developing Gwadar port to bypass sf ouight of malakka.

d. [India - Afganistan] - 1. Afganistan recently signed for Belt and road 'initiative'.

f. [India - Srilanka] - 1. Debt trap
↳ 2. use of Hambantota for Navy purpose - hurt India's security interest.

g. [India - Myanmar] 1. use of Kyaukphyu port for military purpose.
↳ 2. Destabilize democracy.

Thus china is following strategic containment of India at various fronts as "string of pearls policy" in response India is following "Necklace of diamond policy".

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)

financial Action task force is created to combat terror financing and associated money laundering activities.

[significance in fighting terrorism]

1. Prevents asset building.

2. seize properties related to terror organisations.

3. Inflict economic cost to state sponsored terrorism

ex➤ Pakistan in Gray list.

4. prevents money laundering for terror financing.

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5. Gray and Black listing —
   Negative Investment outlook.

6. Create moral pressure on
   countries — Dent in soft power.

[Tools available]

1. Gray listing & Black listing
   of countries.

2. Voting for listing.

3. Publically denounce countries.

4. Publishes evidence of
   terror support.

5. With collaboration of countries
   → restrict FDI.

6. Watch reforms implemented.

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in this Area / इस र
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some Issues → 1. Not binding.

→ 2. Not linked to UN security council.

↳ 3. only moral sanction.

↳ 4. Politicisation of Platform for vested Interest.

way forward → 1. Financial autonomy

→ 2. De-of politicise FATF

↳ 3. provide sanction power over Gray and Black list countries.

True to fight terrorism International co-operation and neutral working of FATF is needed while following "Christ church call for Action" guidelines

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Q.19) Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional require-
ment 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 is implemented on areas
declared disturbed by governor
for maintaing civic life.

[why it is necessary]

1. For maintaining national
   security. (ex. Assam)

2. Restore civic functions (ex
   Manipur violence)

3. Fighting gurilla warfare
   (ex) ULFA in Assam.

4. Deterrence to anti India
   forces.

5. Boosting morale of security
   forces.

[Allegations of human rights]

1. Lack of Accountability ↣
legal immunity → civilian deaths.

2. Excess by armed forces → Power
to search and seizure.

3. Allegations of false cases.

4. Loss of property and life.

[why AFSPA should be repealed]

1. Lack of Accountability of Armed
forces.

2. Human rights concerns.

3. Apathy towards masses.

4. Psychological trauma.

5. military presence → fear of
violence etc

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Way Forward

1. Make AFSPA more humane
   & security forces Accountable
   — SANTOSH HEGDE Committee

2. Define disturbed area.

3. Open channels of dialogue
   with stakeholders.

Thus while following
Inderjit Barua case guidelines
AFSPA should be implemented
in exceptional circumstances.

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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)
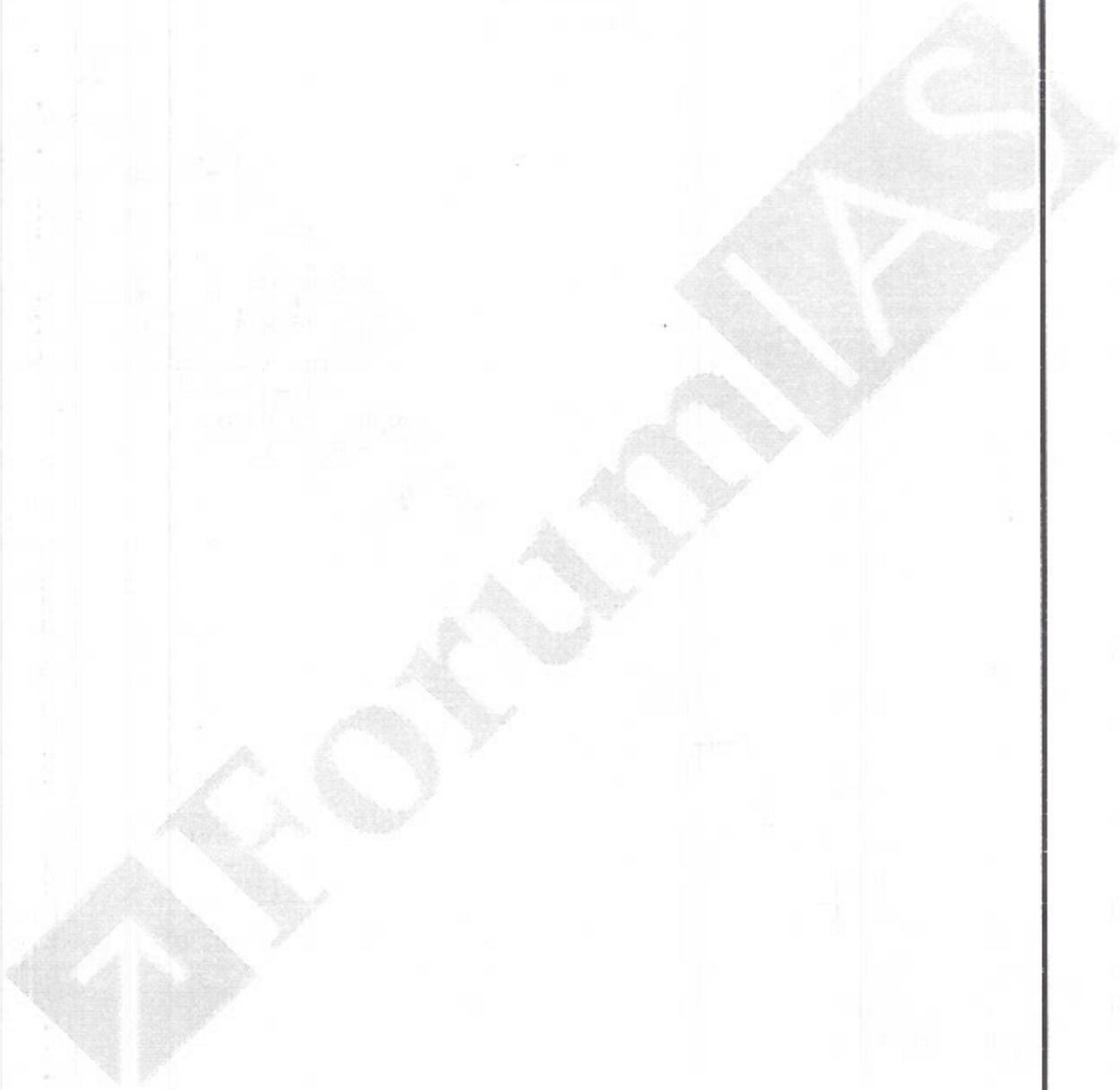
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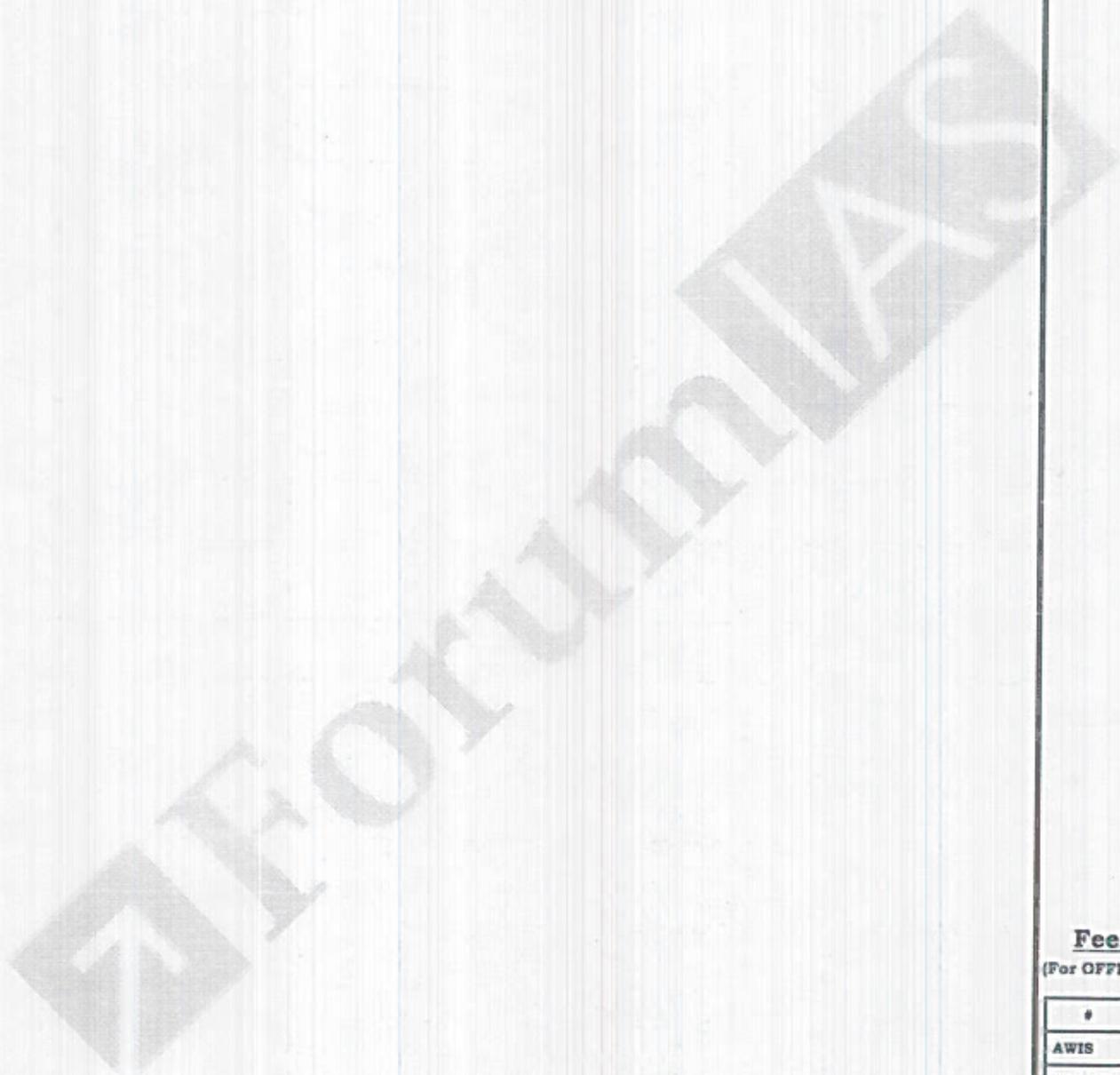2 ....

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Test Goal		Outcomes

Test Goal

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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		

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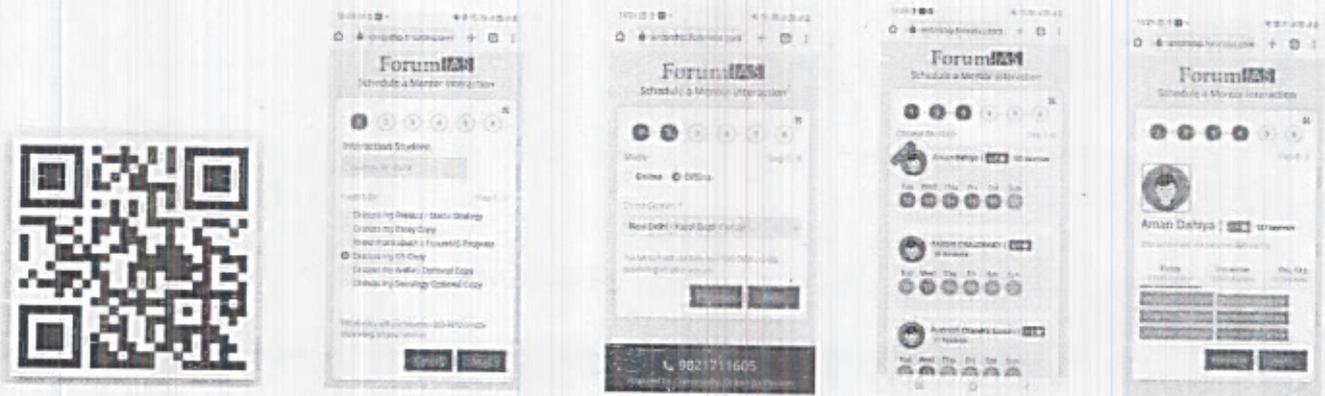
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