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ATUL TYAGI

AIR **62** CSE
2023

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS + INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS + INDIAN SOCIETY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate	
1.		• There are 20 questions.	
2.		• All questions are compulsory.	
3.		• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.	
4.		• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.	
5.		• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.	
6.		• Answers must be written within the space provided.	
7.		• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.	
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.		Name:	ATUL TYAGI
14.		Roll No.:	
15.		Mobile No.:	
16.		Date:	
17.			
18.			
19.		Signature:	
20.		Mode of Exam:	giesehtigsi15@gmail.com
Total Marks	114		

Mention any doubt or query that you have regarding your copy for our mentors/evaluators

1. Evaluation Date _____

2. Evaluator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE
MFL-2009

Section - A

- Q1. Soft Power has been India's forte in the international arena. Explain different elements that comprise India's soft-power. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

India ranks 29th in the Global soft power index. As per Joseph Nye it is the ability to positively impact strategic interests through attraction over coercion.

Used that you introduced my describing the concept.

Elements of India's soft power

- (1) Cultural: The ancient-civilisation in its continuity holds gravity of antiquity and knowledge.
- (2) Spiritual-philosophical thought: Be it our practices of yoga or the cosmic vision of Vasudeva Kutumbakam, it appeals globally.
- (3) Diversity and its unity: E M Foster in his book passage to India marvels the

using well

keep using examples in such answers

Remarks

diversity of India: be its clothing, cuisine, languages etc.

④ Largest democracy: with record of holding free and fair universal franchise.

⑤ Foreign policy: Right from Non-aligned movement (NAM), to the present multi-alignment like QUAD, I2U2, G20 etc, Indian foreign policy is a force to reckon with.

⑥ Voice of the global south: as the champion for rule-based and inclusive global order.

⑦ Diaspora: 31 million NRIs and OCI's as 'rahitadoots' as per PM Modi.

⑧ Bollywood: with its reach across west area and south-east asia & ^{winning} Oscars.

Mixing our hard power of military & economy with soft power will give us smart power.

Weak points

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Can further enrich it. e.g.

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks

✓ you could have further talked about India's humanitarian assistance, sports etc

- Q2. Give an account of India's viewpoint on the global nuclear disarmament issue. Also, comment on the future of nuclear disarmament. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

India achieved nuclear power status through Mission Smiling Buddha in 1971 - 1974 and mission shakti in 1998. Simultaneously India has been a leading voice for minimum deterrence towards the final goal of collective disarmament.

India's view

- ① A fair treaty for disarmament
- ② Against discriminatory Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) that favors P-5:
- ③ Censors oriented with implementation & enforcement mechanism.
- ④ Concerns against Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) & TPNW.
- ⑤ Minimum stockpile for only deterrence.
- ⑥ No first use policy and no use against

Remarks

India stands for nuclear free world - But for destruction of all nuclear weapons

non-nuclear powers.

I Future of disarmament

Supporters

- ① Persistent realisation of the horrors of nuclear use.
(eg) Hiroshima & Nagasaki memorial on 8th of August.
- ② Mutually assured destruction (MAD) in case of use.
- ③ Nuclear disasters like Fukushima in 2011.
- ④ Push for peaceful use for energy security.

Concerns

- ① Stockpile with US and Russia.
- ② NPT: gives a status to P-5.
- ③ Rogue states like North Korea.
- ④ Lack of collective consensus.
- ⑤ Militarisation
(eg) Russia-Ukraine war

~~long-term
but
also
you
both
part~~

~~but, though the near future may not provide collective disarmament, sustained efforts are necessary to ensure preservation of humanity itself~~

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

~~Cred~~
~~Cred~~

2. Content

~~Cred~~

3. Articulation:

~~Cred~~

Remarks

$4\frac{1}{2}$

- Q3. The United Nations continues to be governed by structures that were established in the post-world war era. In this light suggest the impact that NORMS proposed by India will create on UN. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

UN is said to be frozen in time, depicting the post world war realities rather than the present multipolarity. India has thus raised a strong stand for much needed reforms through NORMS

lived Contextual introduction

UN structure : post world war

- ① Undemocratic : with P5 getting veto.
- ② Skewed representation : 2 members from Europe within the P-5, viz UK & France.
- ③ Under-representation for other parts
Africa & Latin America.
- ④ Legitimate voices are kept out
India, accounting for $\frac{1}{6}$ th of humanity & the 5th largest economy.

(Good + you may also take into account Remarks about how India's Assembly has inadequate authority.)

Impact of Norms

- (1) Norms stand for 'new orientation for reformed multilateral system', i.e. a much needed push for change.
- (2) Aims to expand UNSC to give plurality of voices.
- (3) Prioritises South-South cooperation by being the voice of the global south.
- (4) Venture towards greater consensus
 ↗ Concerns from 3rd world regions.
- (5) Consequently make the UN more functional as against the present impasse due to constant vetoes in the UNSC.
 Agenda setting diversity for 'problems without passport' ↗ terrorism, supply chain resilience & climate change.
- Norms is thus a means to strengthen UN by aligning it to the present needs & realities.
- overall, you attempted it well.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	<u>Good</u>	2. Content	<u>Good</u>
3. Articulation:	<u>Good</u>		

Remarks

5
10

- Q4. Analyze the impact that Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan has had on India's relations with Central and West Asia. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

With the exit of US from the two-decades long war against terrorism, Taliban has now become the de-facto power. It has disturbed Indian equation of an 'Afghan-led and Afghan-owned' solution and effected our relations in the regions.

Antroduted very well

Impact with central Asia

- ① Connectivity goals are hampered
↳ Chabahar port to Zaranj-Delaram highway for entry into the Central Asian domain.
- ② Consequently aggravated the tyranny of geography: hampered the efforts from turning central Asia into landlocked to land-linked.
- ③ Security concerns: with the rise of fundamentalism & religious extremism feared to

Remarks

have a spill-over.

- ④ China factor: is entering into the equation through its attempts at closeness to Afghanistan
 ↗ mineral extraction.
- ⑤ People to people goodwill is derailed.

Impact with middle-east

- ① Balancing manoeuvre as multiple actors have come to fill the power void
 ↗ Iran, Jordan and Saudi Arabia have all tried negotiating with Taliban.
- ② Religious sentiments are to be calibrated, viewing theocracies of West Asia as well as India's 14% muslim population.
- ③ Security cooperation: to prevent Afghan soil from turning into a haven for terrorism.
 ↗ Saudi Arabia having significant clout over Pakistan, that aims to strategise Afghan crisis.

India engaging with Taliban out of realism.
 To achieve peace, stability & prosperity in the region remains our priority.

4
2

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Good	2. Content	Good
3. Articulation:	Good		
Remarks			

*Comprehensive
already
done
done*

→ Improving relations with middle east countries.
 Negotiations etc.

*Approach
has been
described
well.*

*You should
suggest
measures
which
leads to
comprehensive
already
done*

- Q5. Mentioning the provisions of Indian Antarctic Act, 2022, explain how this legislation proposes to elevate India's position with respect to the cold continent's scientific research and ecology. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

The Indian Antarctic Act ventures to put a holistic and concrete policy vision of India in its dealing with the continent. By providing a clear picture of our priorities & principles, it lays down the path for greater Indian rule in the domain.

*word enough
by more shorter*

Key provisions

- ① Prioritises scientific research esp. on climate phenomena like monsoon and climate change as well as understanding geology & formation.
- ② Lays down open and fair collaboration for scientific pursuits.
- ③ Against territorial claims and militarisation of the region.
- ④ Common good over tragedy of commons.

very general points

Remarks

Must include → setting up of IAA, Ban on private tour, penal provision etc.

Reed again about provisions

Role in elevating India's position

- ① Objective and measurable objectives, giving clarity of purpose.
- ② Ethical orientation: equal responsibility as well as equal sharing of benefits.
- ③ Peace principle at the ~~front~~.
- ④ Lays down the road for international collaboration over technical expertise.
- ⑤ Environment and ecology preservation also kept in the picture towards sustainability.
- ⑥ Step towards norm setting and agenda setting for the global order.

The bill thus puts India at a ~~pioneer~~ ¹ position to present a balanced vision for the greater good.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Good	2. Content
3. Articulation:	Closed	Below Average

Remarks

Relate this answer better with specific provision of the bill.

- Q6. Cultural assertiveness of heterogeneous communities exacerbates regionalism in India.
Argue. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Regionalism is the expression of common identity & purpose of a given geographical domain due to many other points of convergence. Cultural assertiveness is one among them.

I Cultural assertiveness → exacerbates regionalism

- ① Inability to accommodate diversity may lead to cultural-pockets across regions that may be exclusive to others.
- ② Fear of losing identity
 ↗ Minorities may assert for protection if they fear being diluted by majority.
- ③ Xenophobia of the outsider may reflect in stronger regionalism
 ↗ Shiv Sena movement in Maharashtra, grounded on Marathi for Maharashtrians.

Remarks

Better mention → son of the soil movement

- ④ Communal consciousness may form community ghettoisation within the same region.
 ↗ Riots in Nuh district between ~~communal~~ ^{But it was mainly} religious groups. — ^{a communal issue}

However, there are many other reasons that escalate regionalism:

- ① Historical. ↗ Divide & rule by British or the poor demarcation of borders such as Belgaum between Maharashtra-Karnataka
- ② Developmental neglect
 ↗ Vidarbha & Bundelkhand seeking separate statehood.
- ③ Developmental divide ↗ Areas surrounding Bengaluru are swathes of under development around islands of concentrated development.
- ④ Economic fears ↗ Son of the soil agitation.
- ⑤ International proxies ↗ terrorism & extremism fuelled by Pakistan in J & K.

Thus, more than heterogeneity it is the lack of harmony that aggravates regionalism. Celebrating diversity with development is the way ahead.

Feedback (for office use only)

5
10

1. Objectivity	<u>Good</u>	2. Content	<u>Good</u>
3. Articulation:	<u>Good</u>		

Remarks

argue or Regionalism. If part can be improved further to talk about North-south divide

Q7. Religiosity is a double edged sword that can either aid or hamper democracy. Comment in the light of the recent developments in India. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Religiosity is a sub-set of spirituality that deals with the transcendental realm, yet is centered on established ritualism, customs and ^{religious} mythological frameworks.

This can provide a moral angle to civic life, as long as varying views are accommodated.

| Religiosity : aiding democracy |

- ① A moral compass through the idea of the sacred
 - ↳ Encouraging charity and sewa such as in langar.
- ② Humanity by infusing nobler ideas
 - ↳ Ahimsa of Jainism.
- ③ Can promote peaceful co-existence
 - ↳ Eldahadat-ul-Wajne of Sufism i.e. unity of existence.

Remarks

got point
has been explained well

④ May open to alternate views
 ↗ Ekam Sat vipra, bahuda vadanti ie
 there are multiple ways to lead to
 the Truth i.e. God.

Religiosity: hampering democracy

- ① Communal consciousness: that can turn groups into animosity.
- ② Can thus divide diversity into regionalism, factionalism etc.
- ③ Political systems may themselves become theocratic
 ↗ Pakistan's tainted democracy -
- ④ Law & order situation may be disturbed
 ↗ Riots in Nuh.
- ⑤ Against progressive moves ↗ Sabarmati, entry to Triple Talaq.

had
to focus
more
upon their
party.

Good
points

Thus, accommodating differences in the spirit of
 Ekam Sarva Dharma San�ha is the key.

Secular foundations like UCC will also
 strengthen democracy while preserving religiosity.

4½
10

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	<u>Good</u>	2. Content	<u>very good</u>
3. Articulation:	<u>Good</u>		

Remarks

Try to use more examples from recent times.

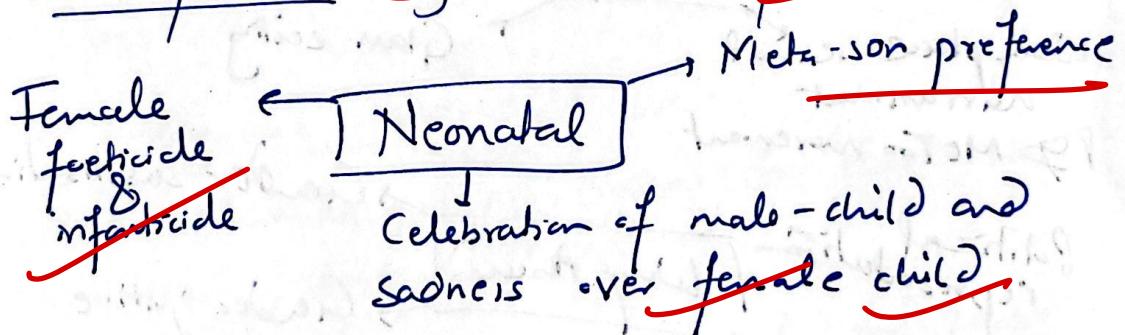
- Q8. The low rate of female participation in labour force indicates that the challenges to growth and development of the country are socio-economic in nature. Comment.
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

~~India has a dismal FPLFPR of 23%. Hence, a three-quarters of talent is lost to the country's demographic dividend.~~

~~introduced very well~~

Challenges — socio-economic in nature

The challenges are wide ranging from ~~womb to tomb~~ as per Amartya Sen's gendered inequalities approach.



Education

- high drop-out rates among girl students

- Men 52% GER in crucial higher education

Stage

Basic necessities deprived

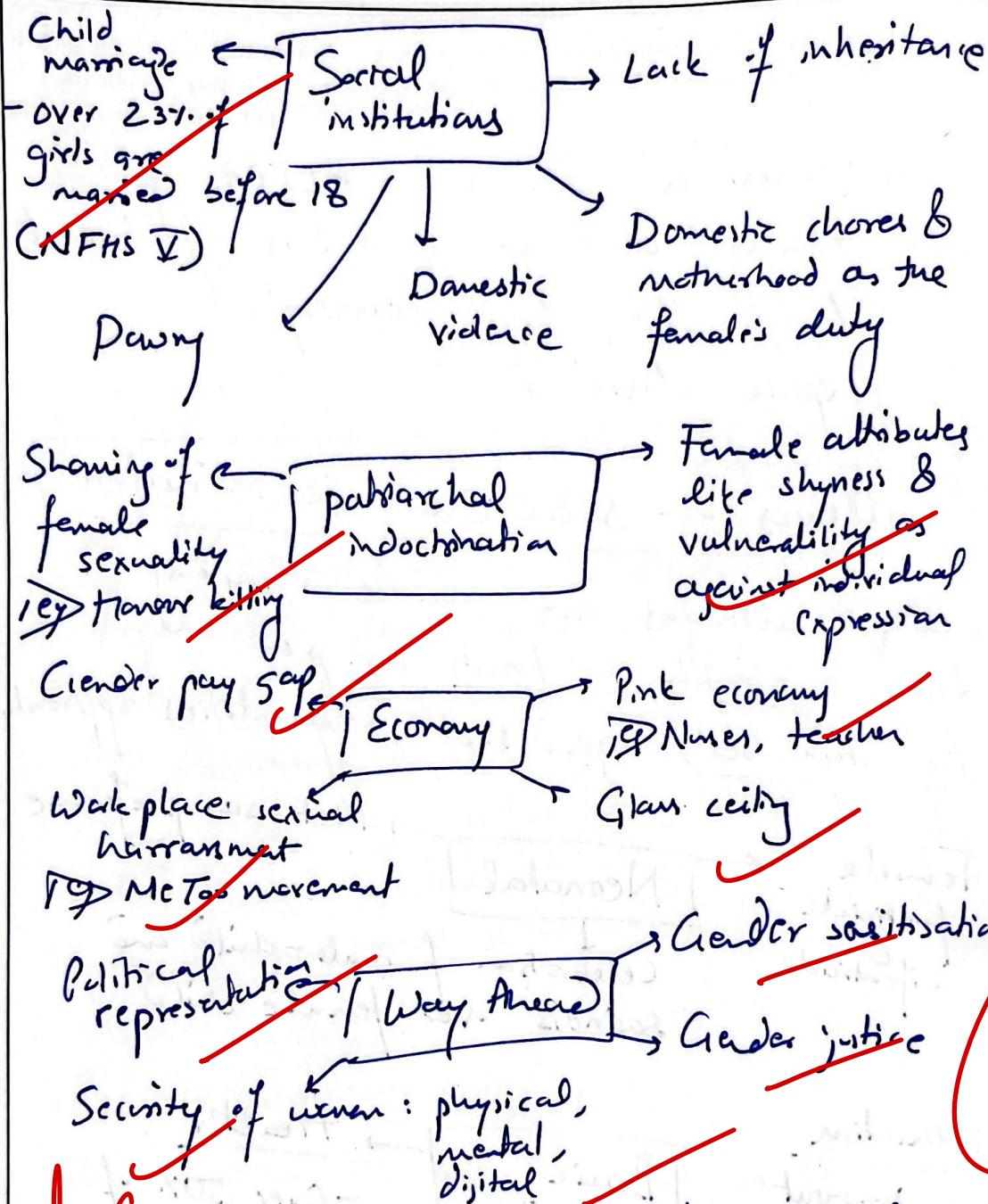
Health

- Over 50% of Indian women are anaemic

- about 70% have lack of access to contraceptives

Remarks

Movingly, you had to identify reasons for low LFPR



you have understood it. If women are to be at par with men. It thus needs a holistic effect.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Good	2. Content	Good understanding
3. Articulation:	Good		

Remarks

It better - not advisable, if you have time.

Q9. To what extent do you agree that the feminist movements in India suffer from a caste and class bias? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

"It is not a man vs woman issue.
It is a people vs prejudice issue."
- Lava Bates.

India has seen waves of feminist movements to overcome these biases towards gender justice.

Caste & class bias?

Movements or mobilisation of castes and classes have been seen occasionally like:

① Religious movements, pre-Independence
(eg) Muslim Aya Samaj & Karthastrini
Shree Mahamandal.

② Certain classes have fought for their specific issues

(eg) Mahila Dalitka Samiti for peasant women.

Chhatra Yuva Sanghshik Vahini for the landless class.

③ Political affiliation

(eg) National federation of Indian women as

~~Elaborate if these movements had remarks~~

Caste - Class bias?

use more relevant examples
① ME-Too
SEWA etc

an aim of Communist Party.

However, the Indian feminist movements have largely been diverse & egalitarian, such as:

- ① Political equality movements for rights
 ↗ Navnirman movement with active women participation in Gujarat.
- ② Eco-feminism among tribal women
 ↗ Chipko movement & Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- ③ Legislative reform movements that have emancipated women at large
 ↗ Movements against ~~ratna~~ rape case, leading to rape law amendment.
- ④ Intellectual movements of 1960s, that led to women studies as an academic subject
 ↗ Mangu Gandhi & Tara Hebbal.

Thus, movements in India have been on diverse issues for the collective upliftment of women.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	2. Content
3. Articulation:	

Remarks

Better improve
1st part.

4
10

Q10. In the light of recent judicial interventions on the new forms of marriage and family in India, examine the future of these social institutions. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

The SC has passed many reformatory judgments such as decriminalising adultery, inheritance rights to women as well, as considering LGBTQ+ marriages. These are meant to transform them considerably.

Future implications

Positive

- ① Assertion of individual choice & autonomy
 - ↳ Right to Marry under Article 21 articulated by the honorable Supreme Court.
- ② Greater parity and between men & women.
 - ↳ Triple Talaq's discriminatory practice banned.
- ③ Inclusion of other genders: such as an LGBT couple

+ those under such marriages

Remarks

- singlehood, who have to live in relations*
- ① Assertion of women in decision making due to inheritance and adoption rights.
 - ② Assertion of gender-roles such as mother-father dicitany if nuclear LGBT community.
 - ③ Social-legal recognition to such defined institutions.

Concerns

- ① Possibility of looser establishments
 ↗ Live in relationships, with lesser security such as in Shradha murder case.
- ② More divorces might come
 ↗ with women asserting equal treatment.
- ③ Complications in deciding traditional frameworks like inheritance, alimony etc in LGBT families.

+ rise in single parent family ↙ 5

while maintaining the sanctity of marriage, family and commitment, equality is envisioned in a secular and civil setup of India.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Good	2. Content	Good
3. Articulation:	Good		

Remarks

overall, you attempted it well.

Section - B

- Q11. Nepal's connectivity with the world has been through India, the fact which gives later a considerable leverage over the former. Explain to what extent the coming up of Trans-Himalayan Multi-Dimensional Connectivity Network will compromise India's position in Nepal. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

~~India and Nepal have been joined in a relationship across geographical convergence, sanctified by the Friendship treaty of 1950. The 'China factor' however has come as a contentious to this established equation.~~

*had just
you
mentioned
about
historical
ties.*

1 Indian leverage

- ① Nepal is a land-locked country sandwiched between India and China.
- ② India gives direct access to the Bay of Bengal.
- ③ Moreover, the Indian side is of lesser Himalays than the Tibetan ranges is Nepal's north.

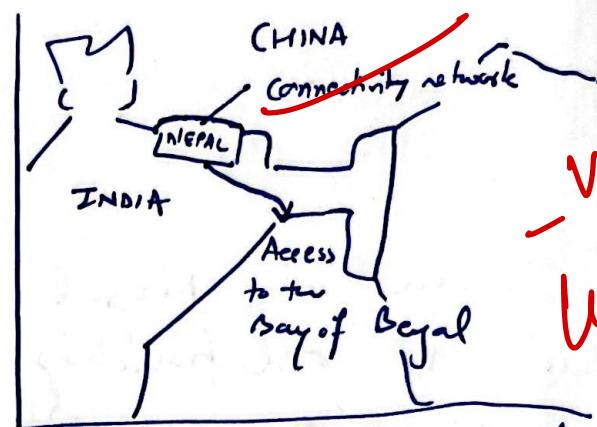
could have drawn a simple map of Nepal b/w India and China.

Remarks

provide
a context
in brief
about the
project

Impact of the connectivity network

- ① Will provide an alternate route to Nepal by connecting it to its northern reach with China.



- ② Expected to affect our geoeconomics

- ↳ At present, India is Nepal's largest trade partner.
- ③ Might venture into the East & South China sea route.

- ④ People to people connect can be compromised

- ↳ The present roti-beti vishta.

- ⑤ Part economic blockade of 2015 may push Nepal to China.

- ⑥ Geostategic concerns: push to pursue territorial disputes like Susta & Kalapani.

Remarks

Apart from benefits for Nepal, highlight concern for India -

- (7) Chinese dumping and debt trap strategies may be difficult to counter by India, making Nepal more vulnerable.
- (8) Political leaning towards China may set a push as in the Dli-government. *bad*

Thus, India needs to take proactive steps:

- (1) Physical connectivity: using existing open border mechanisms and promote free-trade between the two
- (2) Institutional connectivity: using regional groupings like SAARC & BIMSTEC.
- (3) India's niche domains like digital delivery of service & IT sectors towards developmental diplomacy.
- (4) India as the voice of the South for legitimacy.

7
TS

India's role in connectivity will etch the destiny of India & Nepal too.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	<i>Good</i>	2. Content largely good
3. Articulation:	"	

Remarks

Largely good, but you should have written more about India's concern.

Q12. Support for Khalistani Movement is a case in point of how the Indian diaspora can have a negative impact with respect to India's foreign relations with other countries. Discuss suggesting measures that could be taken through diplomacy to curb such activities. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Khalistani Movement is a separatist movement demanding for a Punjabi speaking nation-state. Having lost traction in India, it is now being forcefully kept alive by diaspora across US, UK and other countries like the International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) or Sikhs for Justice (SFJ). *but produced good.*

1 Negative Impact:

- ① Direct threat to India's territorial integrity and unity.
- ② Challenging the sovereignty of Indian Union.
- ③ Instilling extremism among youth of Indian diaspora.
- ④ Distortion of narratives which only leads to further more anti-India sentiments.

Remarks

*leads to
more anti-India
sentiments*

selected incidents like the Blue star operation is highlighted to justify violence ^{ICG} Bombing of Air India flight that killed over 300.

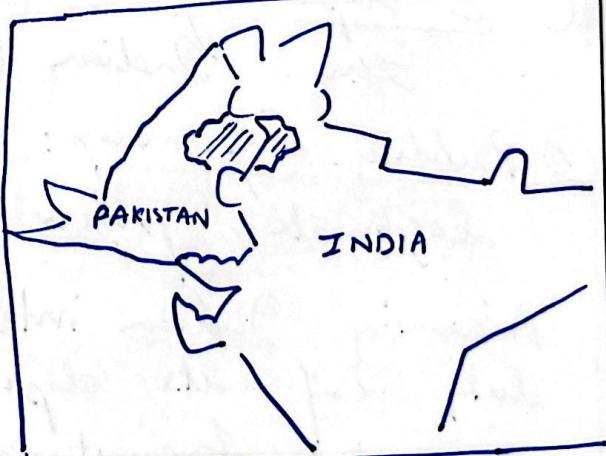
- ~~⑤ Tarnishes India's international image by supposed human-right violation claims.~~
- ~~⑥ Against India's soft power of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhara' in economy.~~
- ~~⑦ Terror-financing through more crimes ^{ICG} Drug-trafficking and arms racket.~~

Measures through diplomacy

- ~~① Leader to top leader dealings on zero tolerance of threat to Indian sovereignty~~

~~↳ PM's discussion with Justin Trudeau in his Canada visit.~~

Remarks



~~☒ erstwhile kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and present Khalistan Claims~~

- ② Curb on terror-fueling through global support
 ↗ FATF & SCO's RATS mechanisms.
- ③ Check on online radicalisation
 ↗ EU's anti-digital terror mechanisms.
- ④ Expedite information sharing and extradition treaties bilaterally from international agencies like INTERPOL.
- ⑤ Indian narrative building including Track II diplomacy of media, academia, authors etc.
- ⑥ E-diplomacy: to build digital space for the Indian story.
- ⑦ Public diplomacy: to garner support for the legitimate picture of Punjab's development.
- you have suggested very well the*
measurably *Indian interests are the foremost*
in its diplomacy & its integrity
foremost away from.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Good	2. Content	Good
3. Articulation:	Good		

Remarks

Good attempt

- Q13. China's continuous infrastructure development along the LAC (line of actual control) has increased the security vulnerabilities of India. Do you think that India needs to revisit its Tibet policy to secure its interest in the eastern sector? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India and China are two rising poles of the much awaited Asian century.

However, the two are unfortunately entrapped in confrontation - the boundary disputes like the Galwan clashes of ~~2020~~ ^{Wood} being one major form of the same.

Security vulnerabilities due to Chinese infrastructure

- ① Preparedness for war is to be tilted in favour of China with their all weather connectivity.
- ② Similarly, China is bound to escalate in both quality and quantity of offense through capacity building.

- ③ Salami slicing is the meantime for ^{Wood} ~~first~~ ^{link} ~~now~~ China now gradually ^{is} ~~in~~ a covert manner.
- ^{Wood}
~~first~~
~~link~~
~~now~~
~~is~~
~~in~~
- Remarks

④ Distortion of border claims by extending their infrastructure as well as patrolling over Indian territory.
↳ In Pangong Tso lake region.

⑤ May increase aggression

↳ Doklam crisis, can set further aggravated with confident capacities.

⑥ May then push 'South Tibet' policy against Arunachal Pradesh.

⑦ Formation of villages to create civilian bait in border areas for territorial claims in the future.

If poor
has been
designed
well
Hence, India needs to prioritise the reformulation of its policies. Regarding Tibet, we can leverage our reorientation through:

① Support for the preservation of Tibetan culture and heritage at threat

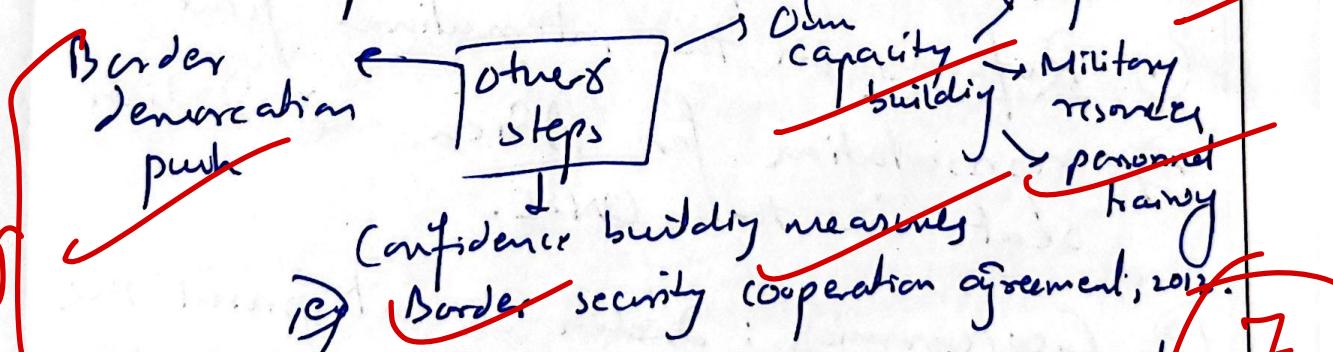
Remarks

1
2
3
R

from Communist China.

- (2) International expression to concerns of human rights protection.
- (3) Bank on soft power of Buddhism, Dalai Lama and past goodwill through Tibetan refugees.
- (4) Use the same for more people to people contact, through official channels as well as diaspora.

However, the policy has to remain one of strategic ambiguity over straight aggression. Tibet is yet far from autonomy and may strain relations further. Hence, other steps simultaneously as:



Moving from conflict to competition to cooperation

Should this drive our approach to China.

7
15

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Cred	2. Content
3. Articulation:	Cred	

Remarks

Good job you took a balanced perspective.

- Q14. What makes the African continent vital for India's foreign policy outlook in contemporary times? Elaborate on the steps taken by India in leveraging its relationship with African countries and highlight the role of Indian Diaspora in Indo-African co-operation. (15 Marks) (250 Word)

India and the African continent are connected across history and future aspirations. It thus figures central in India's south-south cooperation vision towards an inclusive global growth vision.

1 Vitality of Africa

- ① Voice of the global south: by raising common concerns, like common but differentiated responsibilities.
- ② Reforms on the international front
↳ representation for Africa and Indian seat in the UNSC.
- ③ Geoeconomics: India is at present the 4th largest trade partner & 5th largest source of investment in Africa.

Remarks

↳ and, but hence Africa with India's energy security needs =

④ India's developmental diplomacy such as digital delivery of services, UPI & IT infrastructure to African capacity building.

⑤ Geopolitical importance: In India's SAGAR doctrine for the Indian ocean.

⑥ Security of the region: by curbing radical extremism and piracy in the region.

⑦ Environmental justice such as the Salal reasons through - common solutions & common effects.

I Steps taken

① Capacity building such as ITEC initiatives in Nigeria and Kenya.

② International collaboration such as India & Japan for Asian-African corridor for development.

Using well
③ India-Africa defence dialogues for security and stability of the region.

Remarks

④ Voice of the global south summit in the wake of India's G20 presidency.

⑤ Institutional support for Africa

↳ G-4 supporting African representation in the UNSC

Q1

Role of the Indian diaspora

① Acting as the living bridge, through active inter-mobility across the region.

② Entrepreneurial community, establishing the economic base for Africa's prosperity
 ↳ Gujarati tradesmen right from early 20th century migration.

③ Technical expertise transferred under high-skilled exchanges esp. in service sector.

④ Soft power such as the enthusiasm for Bollywood given a push by the diaspora.
 Thus, in this vibrant relationship, where diaspora act as the force multiplier, we see the future of a more equitable global order.

F1

F2

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Good	2. Content	Good
----------------	------	------------	------

3. Articulation:	Good		
------------------	------	--	--

Remarks

Concluded
poorly
through lobbying
etc

R

Q15. Increasing engagement between Russia and Pakistan has been in the recent past obstructed due to the Ukraine war. Evaluate the above statement and list out the ways in which India's relations with Russia are impacted by Pakistan.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

~~India and Russia's Friendship Treaty, 1993 is completing 30 years of robust relations with Pakistan on the other hand, India has had a confrontational relation ever since the painful partition of the Indian Subcontinent.~~

~~The Ukraine war has further significantly impacted these equations.~~

I Obstruction in Pak-Russia relations

- ① Greater pressure from the west esp. USA to condemn Russia in the war.
- ② Russia's diverged priorities : from Afghanistan, that brought it closer to Pakistan, to Ukraine
- ③ Russia's alignment with India, as India has maintained strategic balance in the war-narrative

Remarks

Wood, just also mention US sanction the most now US sanction against Russia has impacted Pak relations.

Impact of India-Russia relation

- ① Can form a trinity of Pakistan-Russia-China
 ↗ Russia's no-limit partnership with China, and China-Pakistan proximity such as CPEC.
- ② Exclusion of ~~India~~ India in the Afghanistan solution as both Russia and Pakistan aim to fill the power vacuum.
- ③ India's cooperation with Russia may be thwarted vis-a-vis Pakistan.
- ④ Cold-war logic may falter as Pakistan under previous Bhutto-Khan regime tried to slip away from control of US.

~~Also~~
~~fudge~~
~~want~~
~~and/or~~
~~punjab~~
 However, India-Lussia relations are more robust than to be significantly impacted by the nascent players, that is, Pakistan.

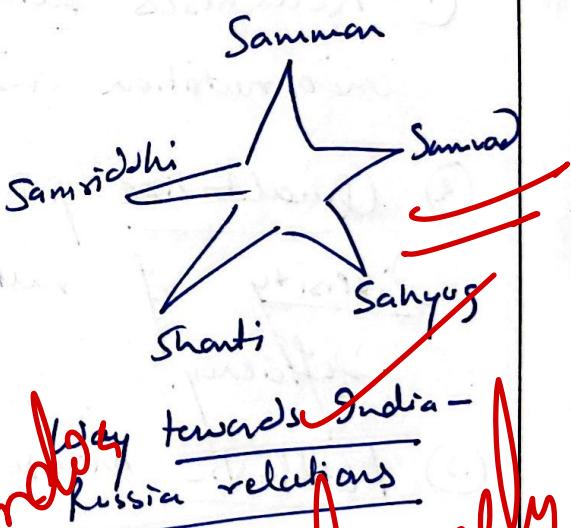
Remarks

~~defend~~
 tier

There are other impacts from the war with more significant impacts:

- ① Expansion of NATO and the proposal of Nato + five accommodates India, strikes a raw chord with Russia.
- ② India - US alignment will not go well with Russia
- ③ QUAD & 1202: Russia may inch closer to China in the anti-USA rhetoric

Thus, it is important for India to maintain its r/tn relations with Russia while maintaining its strategic autonomy.



~~should focus on and go = largely good understand~~

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Good	2. Content	info. can be improved
3. Articulation:	Good		
Remarks	6½		

- Q16. Examine the role of nutrition as a healthcare parameter. What are some measures that can be taken to address the triple burden of malnutrition in India?
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

India ranks 10th in the Global Hunger Index, 2022. Malnutrition is a major cause preventing India from harnessing the adage - Health is Wealth.

Role of nutrition : Parameters

- ① Recognises both extremities: Undernutrition and obesity
- ② Qualitative parameter: By evaluating the diversity of nutrition ~~reg~~ micronutrient deficiency.
- ③ Holistic measurement of health as against more physical aspects like BMI.
- ④ "Prevention is better than care" and that is possible through maternal nutrition being focused.

Remarks

Good, But you should have also linked its link with certain health issues of India - Obesity, Diabetes etc.

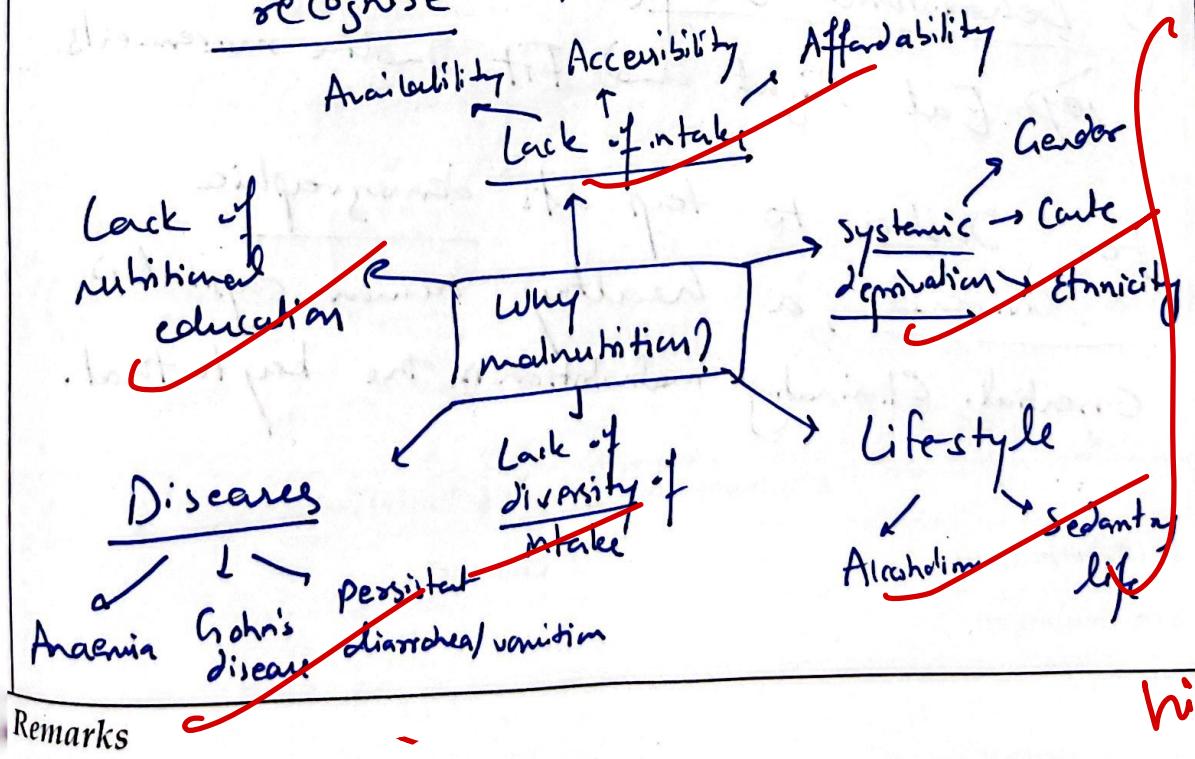
⑥ Similarly, will ensure long term health by focusing on child nutrition.

⑦ Form curative health to wellness of being such as proper growth as well as immunity.

⑧ Demographic dividend in its true sense from an overall physical + mental development.

1 STEPS

① Addressing the varied concerns for malnutrition would first require to recognise terms



highly highlighted
such reasons

② Strengthen government institutions

like PDS and mid-day meal by introducing diverse diet (millet etc)

② POSHAN Abhiyan:

to improve availability as well

as demand for nutrition by Awareness Campaigns.

③ Food fortification & therapeutic food

④ Targetted action

⑤ Deworming of children or iron folic acid tablets for adolescent girls.

⑤ Behavioral change

⑥ Eat Right and Fit India movements.

7/2

Also argue to incorporate education for India to tap its demographic dividend, a healthy human capital is essential. Eliminating malnutrition is the key to that.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity Good

2. Content Good

3. Articulation: Good

Remarks

overall a very good attempt

Q17. Examine the main socio-economic implications of job automation on lower and middle class.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Job automation is the key driver of the 4th industrial revolution. With technologies like AI, Internet of things and robotics, many arenas are expected to make present human roles redundant. Thus, wide ranging implications are expected.

Word that you circled it with industrial revolution u.o

Socio-economic implications on the lower class

- ① Loss of jobs from lower-end skill set
↳ Labour jobs through mechanisation & robotics.
- ② Consequent financial deprivation without source of income.
- ③ Basic necessities to be deprived
↳ Nutrition, education, housing, sanitation etc.
- ④ Resultant poor human capital growth.

→ More economic inequality

Handy
Wood,
Remarks

- ⑤ Social ghettoisation
 ↗ Culture of poverty based discrimination such as slums.

- ⑥ Lack of human dignity
 esp. in the wake of increased inequalities.

- ⑦ Open to more vulnerabilities
 ↗ forced into cheap domestic labour,

- ⑧ Increase in crime victimisation.
 ↗ Human trafficking out of helplessness, drug abuse etc.

I Impacts on the middle class

- ① Greater competition for high-end jobs that are to be more lucrative.

Remarks
 Good, But you only emphasized on adverse impact, highlight certain possible benefits as well.

② Simultaneously, the present middle-class boom may burst

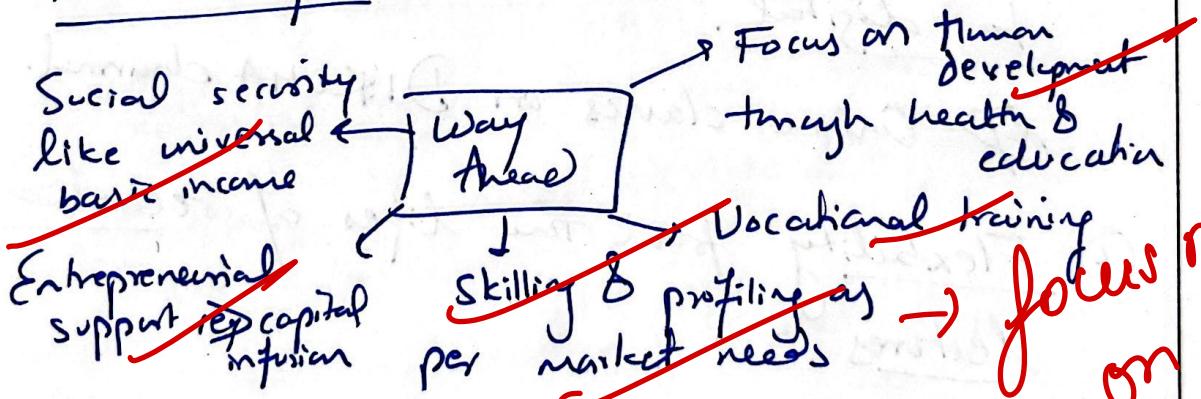
↗ Middle and IT and BPO jobs automated.

③ Increased inequalities: as those who can get high-skilled jobs will earn more than they earn at present.

④ Value of education is expected to increase

⑤ Efforts at upskilling and re-skilling for life-time learning

Thus, steps are to be taken to reap the benefits while avoiding pitfalls like:



Technology can be targeted towards progress while preserving humanity. Same applies for automation.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	<u>Good</u>	2. Content	<u>Good</u>
3. Articulation:	<u>Good</u>		

Remarks

Forget good,
just mention
center positioned as well.

7
—
13

Q18. Technological innovations are a double edged sword that have led to reforms in education but also widened social inequalities in terms of inclusion and access. Comment.
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

"Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world." Nelson Mandela.

Technological innovations however are changing education itself fundamentally.

(good)

I Double edged sword: Technology on education

positive impacts

① Increased reach : by switching physical to digital.

Ex) Online classes on DIGITAL channel.

② Flexibility from the likes of recorded lectures.

③ Freedom of choice has increased with multiple courses available.

Ex) Coursera certification modules.

Working very well.
Remarks

(4) Social penetration : as erstwhile deprived sections can also access.

↳ light from young children, drop out to even marginalised life STs.

(5) Adult education in the concept of

+ Better 'no-age-to-stop-learning'.

~~personalisation~~ Mooc courses for job-skilling.

(6) Quality enhancement : with teachers available across boundaries.

↳ Foreign language courses with native speakers.

Widening social inequalities

(1) Digital divide as the main concern

↳ Lack of smart-devices & internet connectivity.

(2) Digital infrastructure is not all-pervasive

↳ Wi-Fi facilities, network or even reliable electricity supply in remote areas.

(3) Digital literacy : to navigate through ever evolving pace of online updation

Remarks

Good, first
also link this
part with
gender gap.

esp. older generations.

+ **LGM** ⑦ English has the dominant language depoires vernacular diversity.

⑤ Cybersecurity has turned education on its head by exposing vulnerable sections to hate crimes, extremism, misinformation etc making quality education inaccessible to them.

| Way Ahead

① Bridge infrastructural gaps
↳ Gramnet and Bharatnet.

② Empower individuals through self-possession
ICy Tablets provided to students in
Hud district.

~~High district.~~

③ Content in vernacular promotion
~~i.e. Translation missions.~~

④ Use of community resources like radio & TV broadcasting.

India's vision of 'Pashcha Bharat, tubhi to Pashcha Bharat' can be fulfilled through the new tools of technology.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	<u>Good</u>	2. Content	<u>Can enriched further</u>
3. Articulation:	<u>Good</u>		

Remarks
Wooli, But you missed various important points.

Q19. Examine the evolution of the battle against untouchability across time and space.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

In his book 'The Annihilation of Caste', Dr. Ambedkar called untouchability the most shameful ~~face~~ of humanity. It is true the Indian constitution prohibits this inhuman practice under Article 17. The fight however goes on. and good - ed very well.

1. Battle across time

- ① Reform movements right from the beginning ~~voiced~~ against untouchability such as rise of Buddhism & Jainism.
- ② Bhakti movement in phases ranging widely across the 8th to the 13th century spoke against it.
Pg 'Jati na puchye Sadhu ki,
Puch lijiye gyaan' - Sant Kabir.
- ③ 19th century Indian renaissance had

Remarks

advocates against the caste system

① Raja Ram Mohan Ray, founded an humanism.

Must include
syoffsao
phule work

② Freedom struggle saw many such movements
 i.e. Temple entry movement and Dravidian movement under Periyar.

③ Indian constitution clearly laid down the path for an egalitarian and respectful society under the visions of the likes of Dr. Ambedkar.

④ Post independence saw 1970s and 1980s with the radical Dalit partners movement. far-left ideologies accommodated with Dr. Ambedkar.

⑤ Political frame was seen through the Bahujan party movement under Kashi Ram.

Battle across space

Cave
include
home
contemporary
Remarks

① Various parts of the country rose against the practice such as: abolished struggle at well - use of social media - hole if people etc

(1) Various social reformers like:

Phule in Maharashtra
& Periyar in Madras
presidency

(2) Religious reformers

like Sri Narayan
Guru (SNIDP
movement) in. Karala.

(3) Guntur satyagraha

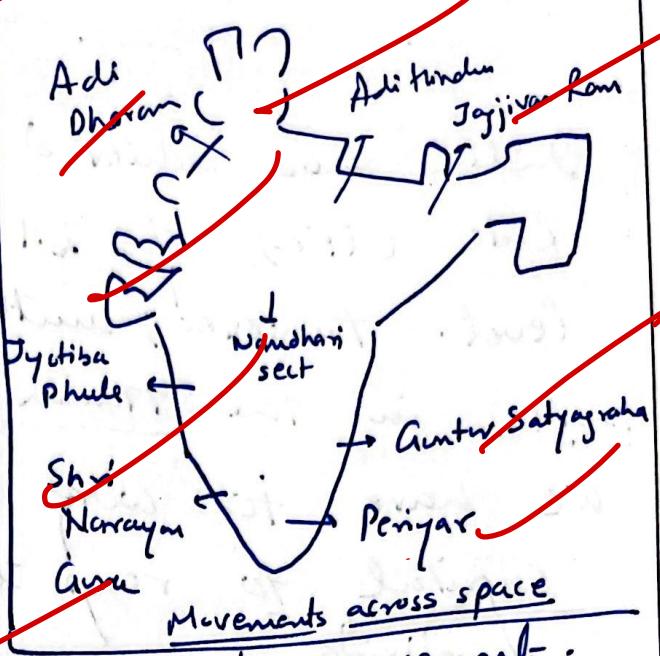
as part of the Non-cooperation movement.

(4) Various political famus like

Jagjivan Ram in Bihar, Dravidian parties in
Tamilnadu, India etc.

We have come a long way from the
divisions of society on accidents of

birth. Marching toward equality from
human dignity is the path ahead.



71

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good
Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good job, you
have
shown a
good
understanding
=

Remarks

- Q20. While population control measures may have helped India in achieving a favourable fertility level, the real challenge lies in the realization of the demographic potential and achieving better quality of life. Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

~~Graduated~~ India has achieved a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 i.e replacement level. However, with a rank of 132/195 in the Human Development Index we have to work on our human capital to reap the demographic dividend.

Challenges

Can highlight more facts

- ① Health parameters: With 31.7% Indian children being stunted and 18.7% being wasted (Joint Malnutrition Estimate - WHO, UNICEF) and over 50% women anaemic.
- ② Quality of Education: ASER Report highlights that about $\frac{2}{3}$ class 8th student cannot read class 2 level texts.
- ③ Gender discrimination prevails as evident in

Remarks

Possibility of long govt population measure

alarmingly low Female LFPR (23%)

- ④ Even then, the phenomena of jobless growth is being witnessed.
- ⑤ Lack of social security cumulatively produces quality of life
 - ↳ Low insurance penetration, limited contingency funds, lack of retirement benefits.

+ poor
anti-all (poor)
labor
labor force
employed in agriculture.
⑦ (large) unorganised sector: estimates account it
to over 90%.

Way Ahead

"Economic growth without investment in human development is unsustainable, and unethical" — Amartya Sen.

Thus, a multi-dimensional approach is needed as:

- ① Providing basic necessities:

- Quality education ↳ New Education Policy.

Remarks

- Healthcare for all including nutritional needs.

② Skilling ↗ Skill India mission, PM
 Karmveer Yojana, SANKALP + STRIVE schemes etc.

③ Gainful employment

Labour intensive fields ↗ textile push towards export Labour Reforms Focus on manufacturing sectors.

④ Job creation: By encouraging entrepreneurship
 ↗ Push to research, academia-industry linkage, seed capital funding, EoDB etc.

⑤ Social security such as Atal pension yojana, Ayushman Bharat etc.

Through this we can harness our strengths of: Demography, Demography & Demand.

7½

Overall
a very
good attempt

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	<u>Good</u>	2. Content	<u>Good</u>
3. Articulation:	<u>Good</u>		

Remarks