

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 4

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

TAPASYA  
CENTER FOR LEARNING

A Residential Solution for CBSE Services Preparation by Eminent Educators

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

हिंदी ☐

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

कक्ष क्रमांक

(100)

Date/दिनांक

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

## INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		2.75
2		4.0
3		3.75
4		4.5
5		4.5
6		4.25
7		4.25
8		4
9		4.5
10		4
11		6.75
12		7
13		5.75
14		6.75
15		7.25
16		6.75
17		7.25
18		7
19		7
20		6.25
Total/कुल अंक	250	108.5

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Mention Time

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

1345

EG/ईजी :

①

②

③

●

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

Very good and appreciable attempt → 1) As you answered all question while following IBC Structure

2) Good exhibition of Knowledge base in most answers

3) Covered key aspects of Question Demand with substantiated points under specific sub-heads

4) Good presentation skills with Hub & Spoke approach and segregated micro head dimension giving good flow to Answers

5) V. good Introduction skill in majority  
Answers Keep it up

Can Improve upon → 1) Work on conclusion skills and keep Key Phrases Prepared for conclusion.

2) Try to cover implicit demand as shown in question 8.

Keep writing! You have good scope!

### 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.





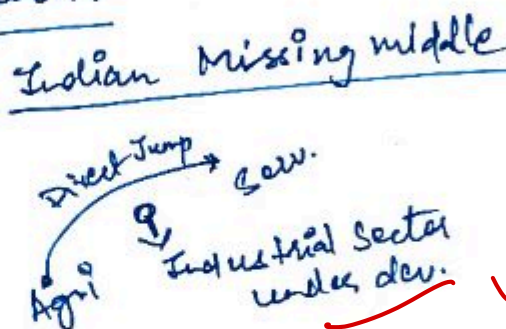
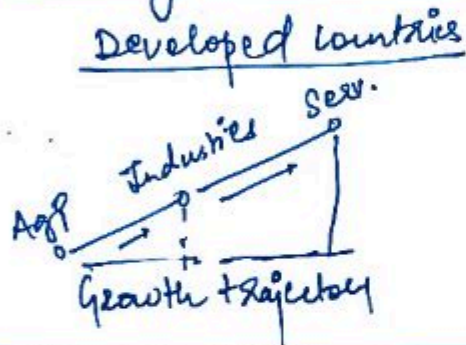
Q.1) What are the key factors contributing to the 'Missing Middle' phenomenon in the country's manufacturing sector? (10 marks, 150 words)

→ Low growth and expansion of medium sized enterprises.  
देश के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में 'मिसिंग मिडिल' परिघटना में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Missing Middle Phenomenon refers to underdeveloped Industrial sector of India which is stagnant since 1991. It contributes to 11-12% of employment & 14-17% of GDP

*In accurate interpretation of Key Terms in question*

Missing Middle Phenomenon:



Factors Responsible :

- ① Regulatory control → leading to high compliance & Admin Burden  
ex: Factories Act.
- ② Land Acquisition Issue  
↳ Due to presumptive titling scheme of land records in India
- ③ Labour law - Stringent  
↳ ex: High overtime wages, restriction on women working hours

*Relevant points but more related to bottlenecks in manufacturing sector rather than specific issues with medium enterprises*

④ Unskilled Labour

- ↳ Employability of graduates is as low as 51%
- ↳ Skilled workforce is only 4%

⑤ Inadequate Capital

- ↳ Due to high FDI outflow (only 13-14% to mfg sector)
- ↳ to Underdeveloped Bond Market

⑥ Drawf Firms - MSMEs

- ↳ 99% of the Indian MSMEs which contribute 35% to Manufacturing GVA are dwarf

⑦ Underdeveloped SEZ ecosystem

- ↳ as highly focused on services not manufacturing

Scarcemention of General Problems with Industries in India

Way Forward

Recent Changes in MSME Certification

- (1) Need to capitalise on the Jeans!

Write Properly

- (2) Initiatives like 'Make in India'

fine points

- (3) Skilling the workforce through Schemes like PM Internship Scheme!

- (4) Global Value chain Integration

Will help India to Industrialise & Realize VIKSIT BHARAT Dream.

generic conclusion

2.75  
10

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--



Q.2) Bring out the major challenges of Public Distribution System (PDS) in India. Suggest reforms to make PDS more efficient and effective. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) की प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को अधिक कुशल एवं प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सुधार सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PDS system in India is a 'Right Based' type 'Life cycle' Approach to ensure food security to large part of population. It covers 80 cr people & 67% of population.

fine Intro  
Also mention  
Legal mandate  
under PFSA, 2013

### Public Distribution System - Challenges

fair sub-head in Box

#### ① Procurement

- (a) Open ended Procurement → of rice & wheat increases the buffer stock beyond limit
- (b) Centralized procurement → leads to admin burden & high cost on FCI

Valid challenges mentioned.

#### ② Storage → Primitive

- (a) Cover & Plinth approach → leads to high losses
- (b) 'Aflatoxins' → fungus development

→ Can add  
Lack of  
Local diversification  
with  
Focus on  
rice & wheat

#### ③ Transportation

- (a) Diversification of food grains → (23% diverted)
- (b) Non computerised movement

→ Off Budgetary  
Barrenness  
to  
Fund FCI  
operations

## ④ Distribution Lacunas

- (a) Black Marketing by fair price shops
- (b) ghost beneficiaries → Inclusion/exclusion cues
- (c) Non diversified food baskets

Time Point

## Reforms Needed

- Reforms
- (1) Closed ended procurement (CACP)
  - (2) Decentralised procurement at state level (Shantaram Comm.)
  - (3) PPP model for food storage  
ex: Ujjain steel silos
  - (4) Computerization of Transportation  
↳ 1. GPS enabled Trucks - Delhi  
↳ 2. Yellow coloured trucks - CG
  - (5) Increasing the food basket - Diversification  
ex: fortified crops
  - (6) Cooperatives & SHGs can be utilized for distributing grains.

Valid Points

Also add Dimension of

SMART PDS

→ Chhattisgarh  
Tiranga  
Pulses under PDS

→ ANA - Chabua initiative

→ PPP model

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA S & P			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Hence, effective PDS System will help in ensuring food security in India

add SAC-283

in conclusion

4  
10





Q.3) What is floriculture? How can it help enhance farm income and boost agri-exports in the country?  
 (10 marks, 150 words)

पुष्पकृषि (फ्लोरिकल्चर) से क्या तात्पर्य है? यह देश में कृषि आय बढ़ाने और कृषि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Floriculture: is the cultivation of flowers of various types to sell it in domestic or international markets.

Help in Enhancing Farmer Income

- ① Better Price discovery  
 ↳ through enhanced marketability of their products → ex. Tulip farming
- ② Prevent distress sale  
 ↳ as demand for such products are high.
- ③ Diversification of Income sources  
 ↳ from food grains to high value added crops.
- ④ Better Income through higher Investment  
 ↳ on inputs & lands → ex. Mechanization of farm lands
- ⑤ Better yield & Productivity → ensures higher bargaining power

Relevant  
 description  
 can  
 add  
 Diverse  
 dimension  
 → Ornamental  
 → medicinal  
 → edible  
 etc.

Value Points

Can add  
 specifics  
 → Supporting  
 Ancillary  
 activity  
 → api culture  
 → AAYUSH  
 → Traditional  
 medicine  
 → Tribal  
 Income  
 Security  
 (TRIFED)  
 dimension



## Boost to Agri Experts

- Agri Markets**
- (1) Value Added Products : like perfumes, Soaps → enhances export potential
  - (2) FPO & Farmer Organisations → can pool in resources to facilitate export
  - (3) Higher Demand in international markets of floriculture products
  - (4) Global value chain Integration through certifications → ex: APEDA NPOP
  - (5) Opening Agri market of India for global intelligence on floriculture
  - (6) Diverse consumer demands can be catered

Well thought points to cover key dimensions

## Way Forward

- (1) to enhance floriculture focus on structural issues of Agriculture
  - Better credit (KCC) availability
  - Lower input cost
  - Higher marketability
- (2) Storage & Infra development → ex: Cold chains, ENWR

Can add velvet revolution in Conclusion

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

3.75

10





Q.4) The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement was a watershed event in the freedom struggle, but it suffered from inherent limitations. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

असहयोग-खिलाफत आंदोलन भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी, लेकिन इसे अंतर्निहित सीमाओं का सामना करना पड़ा। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non Cooperation Khilafat Movement launched in 1920 was a watershed event as it involved various issues like Punjab wrongs, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Disintegration of Khalifa & wider discontent against British policies.

Apt  
 description  
 is  
 Intro

### Watershed Event - NCM

- ① Hindu Muslim Unity  
 ↳ reached its peak after the 1857 revolt
- ② Mass Mobilization  
 ↳ various factions of society like women, peasants, students etc. participated.
- ③ New Methods Invented  
 ↳ like Hartals, strikes, fasting and it diverted from earlier BP approach
- ④ Moderates - Ex-Fremist - Revolutionaries Unity  
 All factions of nationalist leaders got united for a common cause.
- ⑤ Demand of 'SWARAJ' was popularised at a PAN INDIA level

Well  
 Thought  
 Points  
 covering  
 key  
 aspects





## ⑥ Geographical Reach

↳ It reached all parts of India from  
Lahore to Madras.

## [Yet, Inherent Limitations]

### ① Hindu Muslim Unity short lived

↳ it soon got turned into communal violence (R24)  
*maplaah sects*

### ② Division in Congress

↳ between pro-changers (Swarajists) & no-changes  
esp. constructive workers  
ex: MC Nehru v/s Rajendra Prasad

### ③ Extra-territorial issue of 'Khalifa' was used to unite people which failed

### ④ 'SWARAJ' was not achieved within an year as promised by Congress

### ⑤ Resignations from Congress INC ↳ of moderate leaders like Jinnah, Annie Besant

### ⑥ Politicization of Religions

↳ By incorporating religious matter into National  
movement.

NICM served as a Launchpad by future  
struggles like COM & Quit India

*Apt  
Point  
to  
Cover  
Limitations*

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put ticks  
marks in the above  
table.  
Here G is Good, A is  
Average and P is  
Poor.

TOTAL  
MARKS

4.5

*Apt  
Conclusion*





Q.5) Discuss the long-term implications of Viceroy Curzon's policies on the national movement.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

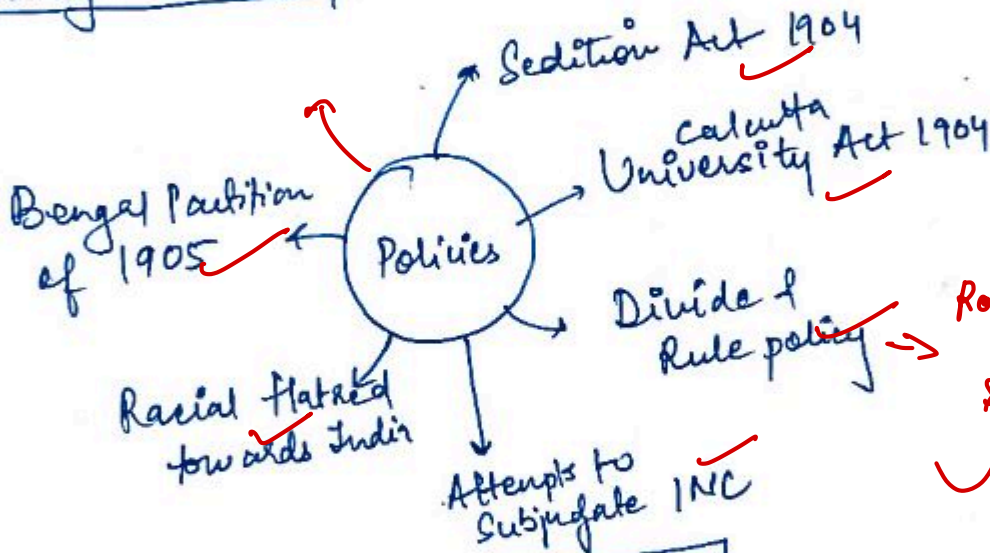
राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर वायसराय कर्जन की नीतियों के दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Viceroy Curzon had reactionary policies in his entire tenure. His motives were driven by imperialist & colonial ambitions of British in India.

Time  
Contextual  
Intro

Viceroy Curzon's policies



Good  
value  
Adding  
dimension

Role in  
Burrat  
Split

Long term Implications → Positive

- ① Hatred towards British Rule  
↳ It created common grounds for resentment among Britishers in India → Busted myth of Benevolent Despotism
- ② Feeling of Nationalism  
↳ among the masses against his reactionary policies

Valid  
points  
enhance  
using  
key  
words

③ Political Awakening → Swadeshi Boycott  
 ↳ His policies united the people & led the Swadeshi Boycott movement

④ Hindu-Muslim Unity  
 ↳ was seen during the Swadeshi movement

*Apt Points also inspired moderates to write Articles critical of British Policies*

Yet It had many negative Implications

① Partition of Bengal  
 ↳ on linguistic & communal lines created Communal division in India

*Relevant Points*

② Repression of Nationalists  
 ↳ like Tilak was jailed for sedition led to National level uprising

③ Westernization of Education  
 ↳ to create people suitable for British services

④ Centralization of Control → Attempt to crush the national movement & INC

However, despite his efforts Pt gave rise to feeling of Nationalism, created new class of leaders (SC Bose, JNehru) who later fought against the Britishers & led to Independence (1947)

*fairly concluded*

4.5  
10

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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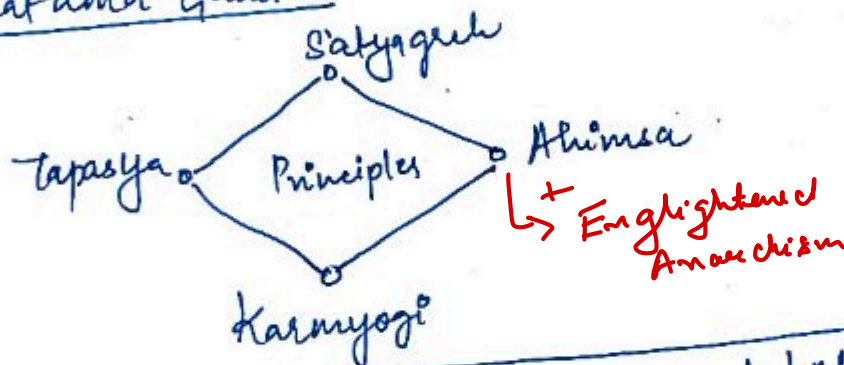


Q.6) How will you explain that the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian political landscape altered the very character of the freedom movement? (10 Marks, 150 words)

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि भारतीय राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में महात्मा गाँधी के उदय ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के चरित्र को ही बदल दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi Returned to India on 9th Jan 1915 after his stay in South Africa. It led to a new Gandhian Era in Indian freedom struggle.

Mahatma Gandhi



Character of Indian freedom Movement before Gt Gandhiji:

- ① Limited to elite class
- ② Dominated by western educated Middle Class
- ③ Masses were not participating
- ④ Social Issues were not incorporated
- ⑤ Limited geographical reach → Calcutta, Madras etc.
- ⑥ Elitist Demands → ex: Council Reforms

Senior Points

Well Articulated Intro

Can give Reference and After Scenario Using Tabular Format Before / After



## Change in Character After Gandhiji

- ① Mass Mobilization  
↳ of people from all factions → Minorities, peasants, women, students etc.  
↳ ex: Peasants in Champaran Satyagrah
- ② Communal Harmony  
↳ Between Hindus & Muslims → ex: NCM 1920
- ③ Innovative Methods  
↳ Ahimsa, Satyagrah, fasting, hartals, hunger strikes etc. → ex: Chauri Chaura incident → NCM called out.
- ④ Social Issues Incorporated  
↳ Ex. Untouchability & weaker section cause in 'Harijan', Poona Pact
- ⑤ Reconciliation of Differences  
↳ b/w the Moderates & extremists due to 'take all together' approach.
- ⑥ Ethical & Moral Values → ex: Gita ideals, Bible philosophy got added
- ⑦ Leadership of Gandhi → provided a consolidation effect to fragmented masses
- ⑧ Geographical reach → Pan India → ex: COM 1930

[This finally led to independence in 1947]

Good Coverage of

Dimensions with Substantive Points

\* Also Add Discovery of Leaders like Vallabhbhai Patel (Kheda, Bardoli Satyagrah)

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

4.25  
10

fine conclusion.





Q.7) Provide a brief overview of the core objectives of India's foreign policy.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत की विदेश नीति के मुख्य उद्देश्यों का संक्षिप्त अवलोकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Foreign policy is the vision & objective statement of India's relation with the neighbours extended neighbours & the globe in general. It follows a pragmatic & Inclusive approach for world order.

 Apt  
 description  
 in  
 Intro

### Core objectives

① Neighbourhood First  
 ↳ to strengthen ties with its immediate neighbours for regional stability  
 ↳ ex: IMF Bailout of Sri Lanka

② Connectivity & Economic Integration  
 ↳ with the world for better reach to people & market  
 ex: Kaladan Project, IMEC etc.

③ Rule based World Order + Reformed multilateralism  
 ↳ and India's larger role in the changing geo politics - ex: UNSC reforms

④ Strategic Autonomy  
 ↳ in the dealings & frx → ex: Russian oil purchase

 Apt  
 point  
 on  
 FP  
 objective

⑤ Sovereignty & Integrity Protection  
↳ of India's border via defensive & offensive measures  
↳ ex: Joint Patrolling - Bangladesh  
↳ Op. Sindoor (Pak)

good coverage of FP dimensions with recent initiatives

⑥ Voice of Global South  
↳ as highlighted in AU addition to G20  
↳ in Delhi Summit of 2024. + Voice of Global South Summit

\* Can add challenges dimension with 3-4 points

⑦ Maritime Safety & Security  
↳ in the Indian Ocean region to secure trade routes & economic interest  
↳ ex: IMCC, INSTC, Diamond Necklace

⑧ Aspirations → Rising Global power  
↳ in the evolving world order & protectionist measures

Avoid repetition already mentioned

⑨ Reforms in Institutions  
↳ like UNSC to represent evolving world order

Hence, India's foreign policy is based on Pragmatic, Inclusive, Multipolar world order

Can add Vasudhaiva Kutumbham.

4.25  
10

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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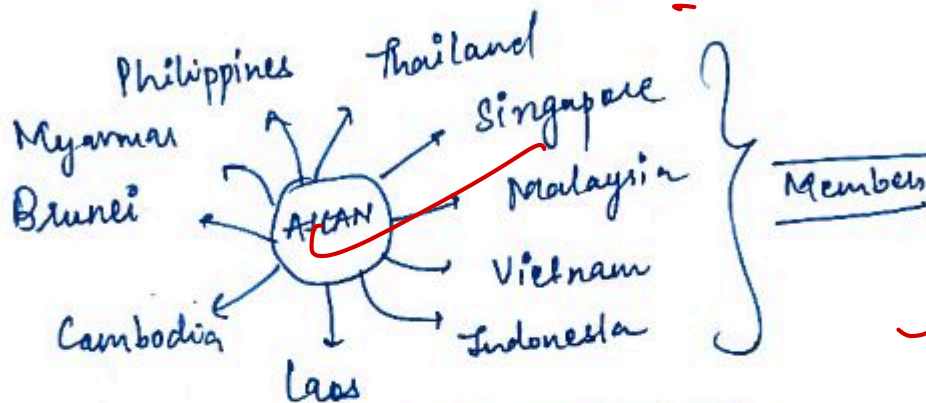


Q.8) "ASEAN is the cornerstone of India's Act East Policy and its Indo-Pacific vision." Elucidate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"आसियान भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और उसके हिंद-प्रशांत दृष्टिकोण की आधारशिला है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ASEAN is a group of 10 countries in the Indo pacific region to foster economic, cultural, social & security relation among members



ASEAN - Corner stone of Act east Policy

① Indo pacific connectivity

↳ It provides India with an opportunity to connect & play active role in the region

② Better connectivity & Integration

↳ By projects like India - Myanmar - Thailand trilateral projects → (trade increases)

③ Cultural & Historic Ties

↳ Since Cholas, Ashoka age. Influence of Buddhism & Hinduism in Area.

Valid  
Intro  
with  
descriptions  
or  
members  
can add  
Bangkok  
Declaration  
Reference  
1967.

Well  
Articulation  
of  
points



- ④ Security Convergence  
↳ through East Asia Commit & convergence against china's assertiveness
- ⑤ Technological Innovation - Semiconductors  
↳ with ~~Singapore~~ Singapore have signed an MoU on semiconductor ecosystem
- ⑥ Growth in Space Tech Collaboration  
↳ ex. Brunei hosts → telemetry & system of ISRO
- ⑦ Safeguards North East Connectivity  
↳ by checking on infiltration, ex. joint patrol with Myanmar

Appt Points  
 \* Can Add  
RTMSTFC  
 → East Asia Summit

Corner stone for Indo pacific Vision

- ① Balancing Act with other organization like QUAD.
- ② To check on china's Assertiveness in the region
- ③ To provide access to Market of the Indo Pacific → ex. India - ASEAN FTA
- ④ Enables india to play larger role in the region
- ⑤ Geoeconomics & geopolitics of the region are integrated → hence scope for India to increase service trade.

Some points are  
Repetitive

\* Can mention  
Chinese Challenge  
 + India's support to  
Philippine Vietnam

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
VERB			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Valid Conclusion

Hence, India's vision of 'Rule based Indo pacific' aligns with 'ASEAN centrality' vision

4  
10

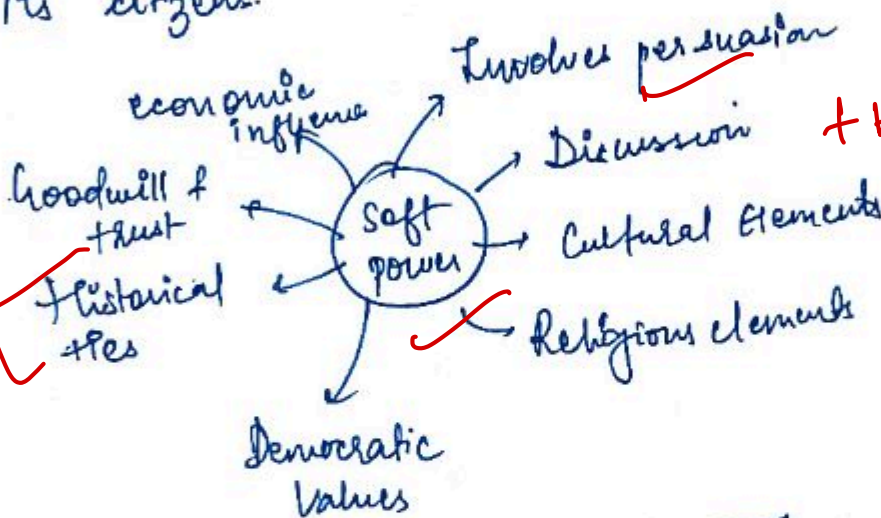




Q.9) What do you understand by 'soft power'? Identify and discuss the key attributes of India's soft power. (10 Marks, 150 words)

'सॉफ्ट पावर' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की पहचान करें और उन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Softpower of a country refers to the use of its cultural, economic, social heritage to influence & persuade other countries & its citizens.



### Key Attributes of India's Soft Power

- ① Democratic Ethos - Inclusivity  
 ↳ India is the largest democracy of the world with largest Electoral base
- ② Religious Unity → Secularism  
 ↳ India has all the religions of the world like Jainism, ~~to~~ Buddhism, Islam etc.

Can add Joseph Nye's Reference in Definition

+ HADR efforts  
 + Provisioning of Global Commons  
 ISA, CDRI

fine Points can mention Key Phrases  
 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam',  
 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava'



Valid dimensional coverage

\* Also add Indian Brands gaining global recognition

→ TATA, Bharti Airtel  
→ JIO etc.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

③ Cultural values

- ↳ like 'Yoga' for health is popularized across the world
- ↳ 'NAMASTE' → as a gesture to greet

④ Music & Entertainment Industry

- ↳ Bollywood produces largest number of movies
- ↳ famous in Afghanistan, Pak, Africa
- ↳ Ex: 'RRR' movie - Oscar Award

⑤ Cricket & Sports Based Soft Power

- ↳ Indian cricket team is famous world wide. It connects people of different countries
- Ex: India - Afghanistan

⑥ Monuments & Heritage

- ↳ 'Varanasi' is the oldest city → Recognized by 'SCO'
- ↳ 'Taj Mahal' → tourism from across the world.

⑦ Health & Medical tourism → is prominent in India

⑧ Festivals → 'Diwali in white flower'

good concluding dimension

Hence, India is a country with diverse elements of soft power. In the current world, India using a mix of both hard + soft power = smart power to for multipolar world order.

4.5  
10





Q.10) Effective transboundary water management can act as a catalyst for regional peace and cooperation. In this context, bring out the opportunities and challenges for India in leveraging 'water diplomacy' in its neighbourhood. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रभावी सीमापार जल प्रबंधन क्षेत्रीय शांति और सहयोग के लिए उत्प्रेरक का काम कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोस में 'जल कूटनीति' का लाभ उठाने के अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Water Management' as a tool for regional peace & cooperation is of immense importance to India due to its diverse geography & flow of various transboundary rivers like Indus, Brahmaputra etc. in the region.

fine  
 descriptive  
 Intro  
 can add  
 Indus water  
 Treaty  
 Reference.

### Catalyst for Regional Peace & Cooperation

#### ① Sharing of hydrographic Data

↳ to share information on water flow & control calamity & floods. → ex. Brahmaputra Ind - China

#### ② Navigation & Trade route

↳ it can facilitate trade across border  
 ↳ ex. Kaladan Project

#### ③ Cultural Significance

'Kali river', 'Arun river', 'Kosi' have religious significance in the for Ind - Nepal

#### ④ Irrigation Projects → Ganga - Meghna river for rice crops in Bangladesh

#### ⑤ Hydropower Generation → Ind - Nepal ↳ Ind - Bangladesh

good  
 dimensional  
 coverage  
 can use  
 Terms like  
 ↳ Upper Riparian  
 Lower Riparian  
 Rights under  
 UN Convention  
 on  
 Transboundary  
 Rivers.  
 1967.



## Opportunities in Water Diplomacy

- ① Vast resource of transboundary Rivers  
 ex. Ganga-Meghna / ~~Telus~~ Brahmaputra
- ② Hydro electricity potential of the region is very high.
- ③ Transport routes & Navigation projects
- ④ Source of cultural connect - ex. Ganga
- ⑤ Transboundary patrolling against Smuggling

Time  
Prints  
Need  
Better  
Sustenance  
ex:  
Ki Shungang &  
Run of  
River Project

## Threats & Challenges

- ① Weaponization of Water by China  
 ex. Construction of dam in ~~Brahmaputra~~ River
- ② Blood & water flowing together  
 Pakistan proxy war & terrorism alongside Telus water
- ③ Disadvantaged Position for India  
 ex. As Pak gets 80% of Telus water  
 Projects are halted because of Pak's escalation  
 ex. Rattle in Chenab
- ④ Floods & calamity  
 ex. due to uncontrolled water release ex: Brahmaputra

fair  
dimensional  
coverage

\* Add para  
failure of diplomacy  
→ Teesta - West  
Bengal  
issue

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Since  
conclusion

India should follow Neighbourhood First approach & pragmatic realism to deal with it.

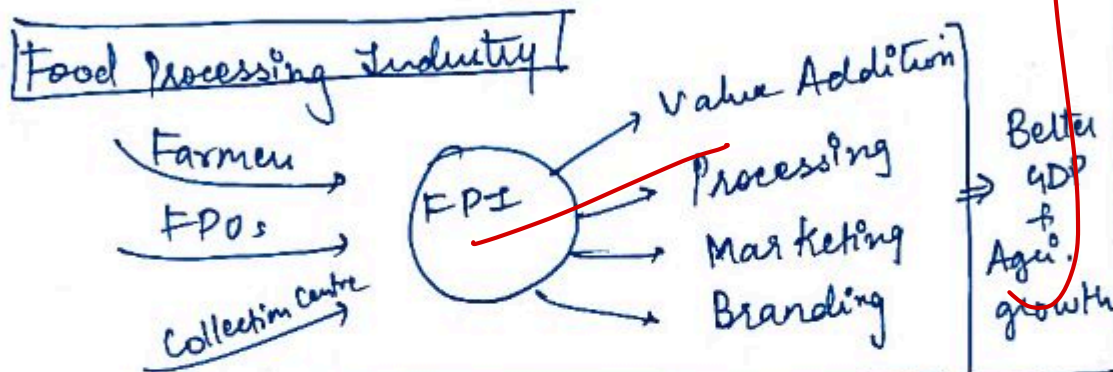
4/15



**Q.11) Discuss the significance of the food processing industry in the country. Elaborate upon the challenges faced by the sector and propose corrective measures.** (15 Marks, 250 Words)

देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food processing Industry → is a 'Sunrise sector' which contribute to 8% of manufacturing GVA in India



Significance of Food Processing Industry

- ① Helps Farmers in doubling income → by avoiding dist. ~~res. sale~~ & better marketability
- ② Secondary Agriculture Enterprises → get a boost due to forward & backward linkages
- ③ Labour Intensive growth → reduces the joblessness & disguised ~~unemployment~~ in the economy
- ④ Increases Agriculture Capital Formation (ACF) by investment & higher productivity





- ⑤ Better Marketability - Domestic & Exports of the the farm produce
- ⑥ Value Addition through secondary processing & testing facilities.  
ex: Mango → Pulp → Juice
- ⑦ Certification & Customer Reach  
Increases through platforms like Ninjacart, E-choupal etc.

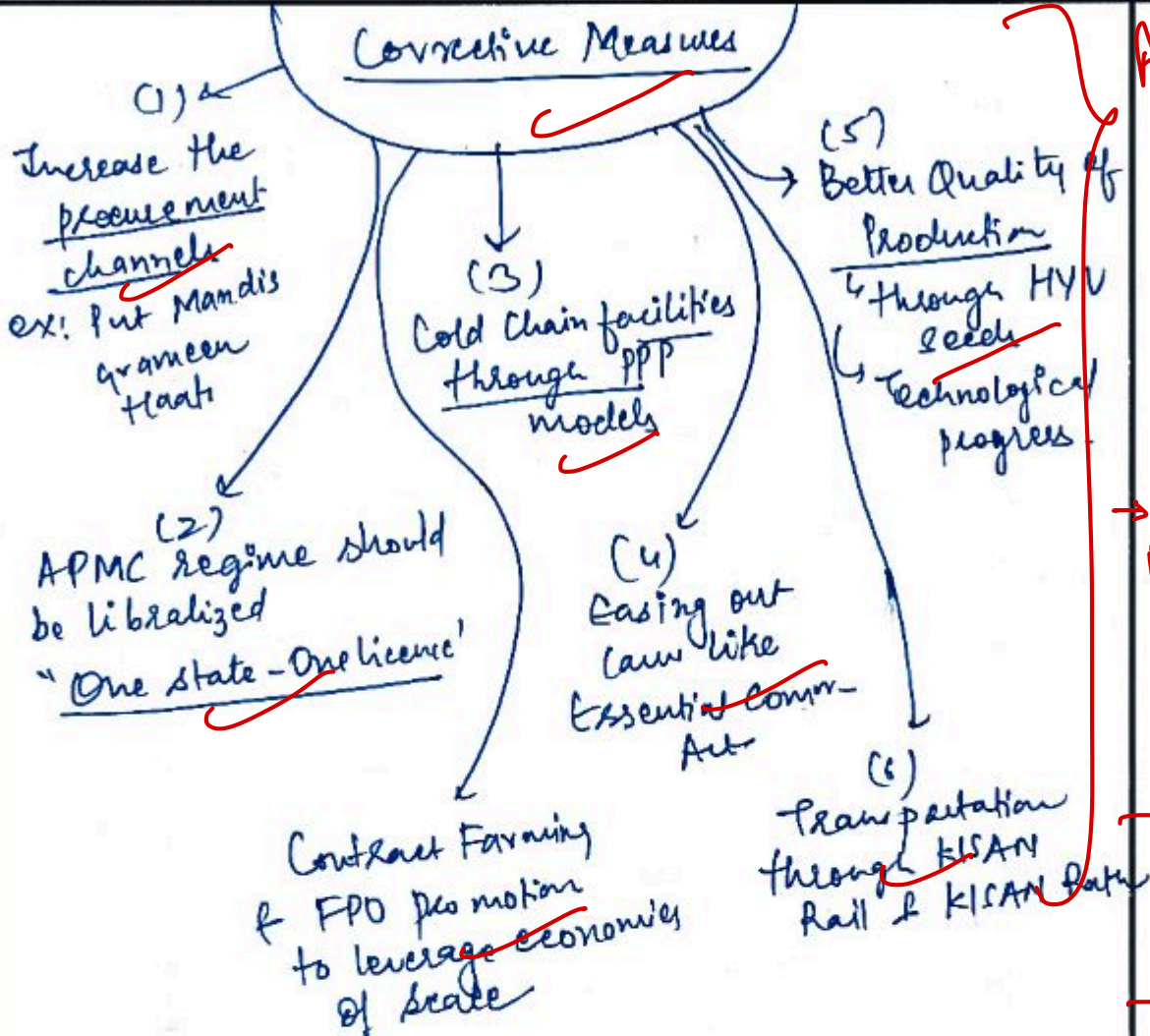
APR  
Points  
Need to  
substantiate  
with  
data and  
key impact  
initiatives

### Challenges faced by FPI

- Can segregate into Back end and Front end challenges
- ① Fragmented Procurement + due to restrictive APMC regime
  - ② Limited Procurement Channels
    - like APMC, regulated Mandis
    - Private mandis are limited
  - ③ Poor Marketing Infrastructure  
(low low PPP model projects)
  - ③ Poor Marketing Density → 407 sq. km coverage of market
  - ④ Restrictive laws → like Essential Commodities Act  
↓  
limits the procurement
  - ⑤ Storage & cold chain limited  
↓  
60% cold chains in few states

Issue  
Coverage of  
Challenges  
Also  
mention  
Lack of  
Uniformity  
of  
Produce





Agri measures  
Need to Add  
Specific Schemes

→ PM - Formalisation of Micro-FA Enterprises

→ Mergers - Food Parks

→ SAMPAADA

→ APEDA  
Organic Branding etc.

### Way Forward

- ① Agriculture marketing should be shifted to consistent list for FDI growth (Shantakumar Comm.)
- ② Better credit facility to FPIs like PSL, FDI norms should be eased out

This will help convert Agri into 'Agripreneur' & 'Agrienterprise' (Dalwadi panel)

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Some Concluding Remarks

6.75

15



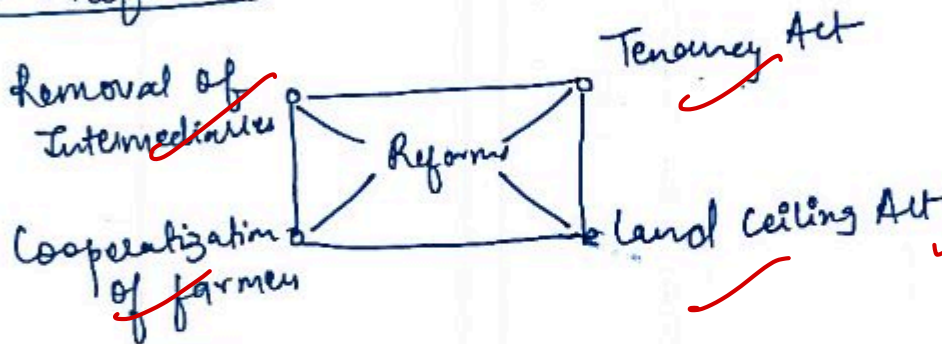
Q.12) State the objectives and measures of land reforms in India. Also identify the factors responsible for its successful implementation in some parts of the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में भूमि सुधार के उद्देश्य और उपाय बताइए। देश के कुछ भागों में इसके सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की भी पहचान कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Land Reforms were introduced after independence to reverse the injustice done by the Indian farmers by British exploitative Land Revenue Settlements. + overcome feudalistic Resource distribution.

Appt Intro with Coverage of Key Aspects of Land Reforms.

### Land Reforms

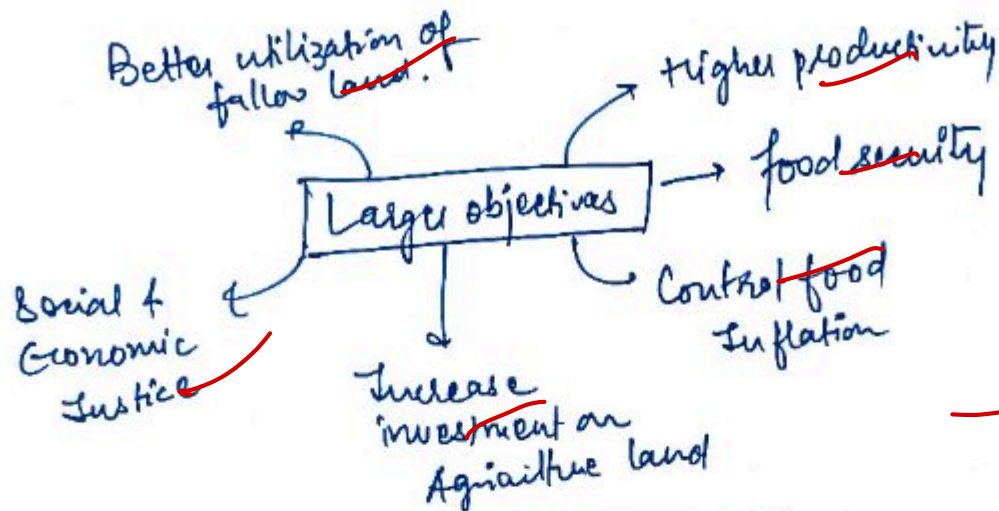


### Objectives

- (1) To realize the aim of welfare state (DPSP)
- (2) To work according to the guidelines of 39(b), 39(c) articles of Indian constitution
- (3) To reverse injustice or work done to the farmers
- (4) Distribute land equitably → better livelihood
- (5) Fixed tenancy term & rent to eliminate exploitation

Valid objectives mentioned





good  
can cite  
points

### Factors for Successful Implementation

- ① Government Commitment  
↳ in the states of West Bengal & Kerala where 'whole of govt' approach was followed.
- ② Bureaucratic Support  
↳ ground level support & implementation was strengthened  
↳ corruption was checked
- ③ Stringent Land Reform laws  
↳ with clear wordings & minimum loopholes
- ④ Judicial Activism  
↳ Courts & Judiciary were actively involved in ensuring Justice to the landless.

fair  
points  
can add  
specifics  
→ Bhooman  
movement  
→ 42<sup>nd</sup> ad  
UNHCA.

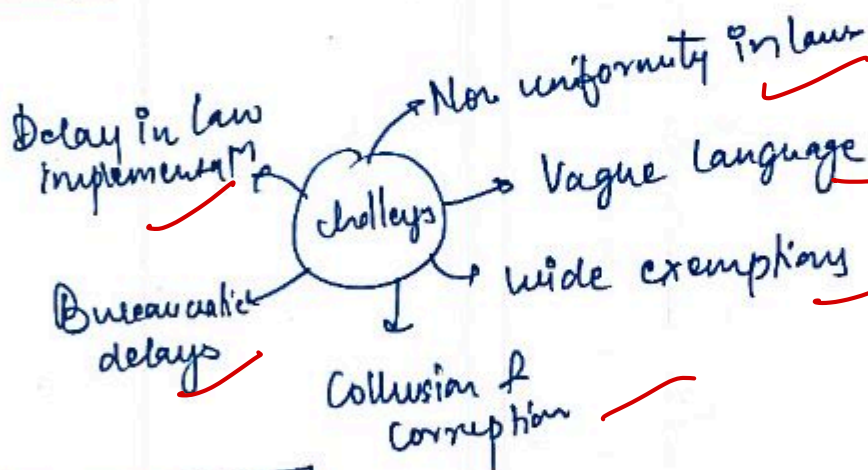


⑥ Farmer Organization & Awareness  
↳ mobilization of the landless farmers on the issue & mass awareness program.

⑥ Check on Benami Transactions  
↳ by the govt. to ensure the rightful owner gets the share

⑦ Cooperative Model - Kerala  
↳ Kumbashree SHG active role in ensuring land reforms are well implemented.

Net, there were challenges in many states



Way Forward

→ India is moving towards Land reform 2.0  
→ Land Record digitalization (ULPIN)  
→ ~~Constitute~~ conclusive titling  
→ Land pooling (PM UDAY scheme)

Valid points

Good value adding dimensions

AFK Way Forward Based conclusion

7  
15

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



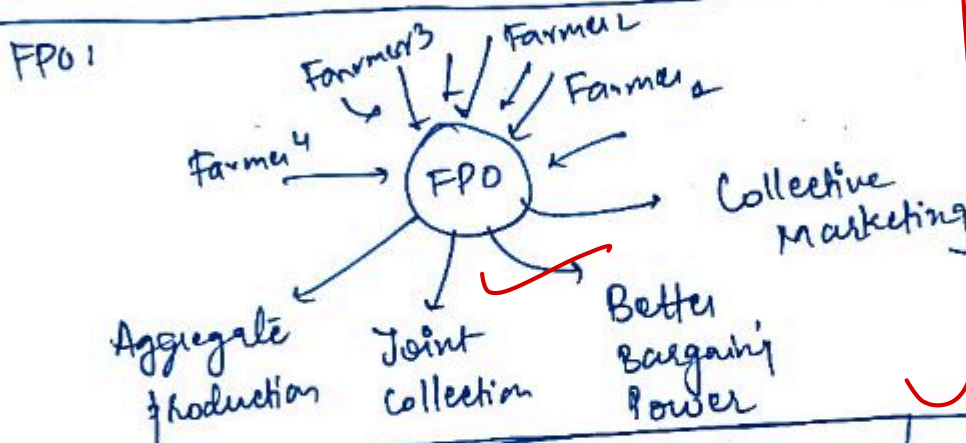


**Q.13)** While Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) can resolve the issues of small farmers and boost agrarian economy, the realization of their potential is hindered by a multitude of factors. Analyze.  
 (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPOs) छोटे किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं और कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उनकी क्षमता का एहसास कई कारकों से बाधित है। विश्लेषण करें।  
 (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farmer Producer Organization → are organizations created by primary producers (farmers) to realize economies of scale + better price realization.

It ensures 'Social Security' & 'Economic democracy'.



FPOs resolve the Issue of small farmer

- ① By providing Better credit → which are generally not available to small farmer
- ② Better input Availability, fertilizer, seeds (HYV), irrigation supplies etc.
- ③ Better Productivity & Yield → due to pooling of resources & efforts.





Can add

→ Storage Facilities

→ Ware House Receipt

→ Mechanisation

→ on Farm Value Addition

→ Give Points for mention

Specific Data & FPOs

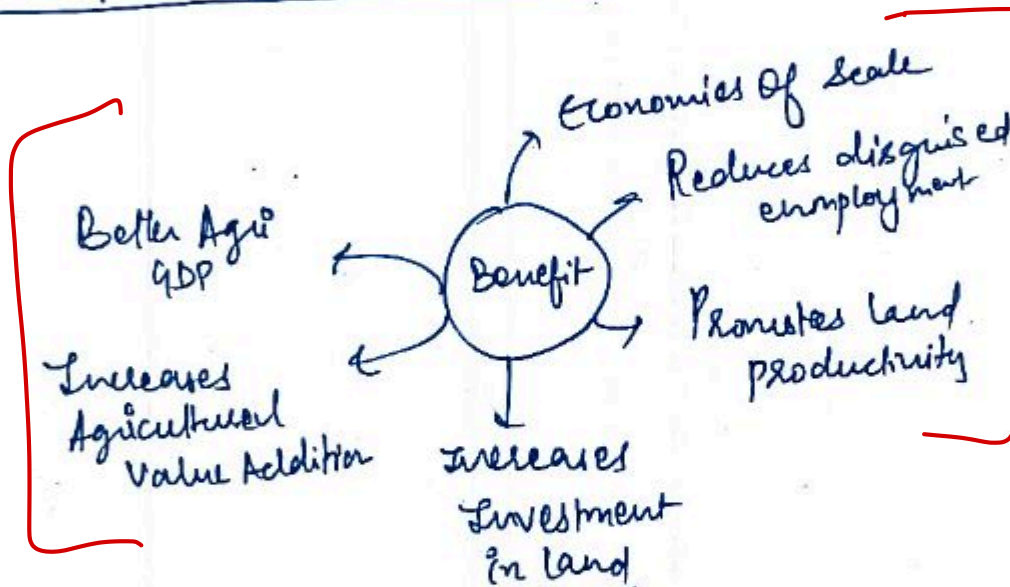
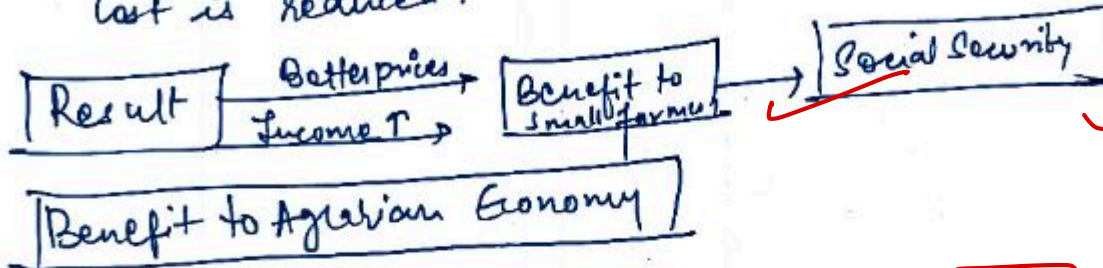
ex: NAFED

TRIFED

SFAC (ANAM) etc.

④ Better marketability → of produce due to higher bargaining power

⑤ Better transport & logistics → as ~~transportation~~ cost is reduced.



Yet, Potential is hindered by

① Large no. of Small & Medium farmers → which are 86% of total farmers

② Restrictive Procurement Regime of APMC & regulated Mandis

③ High Transportation cost → of 12-14% of GDP compared to 8-10% in advance countries

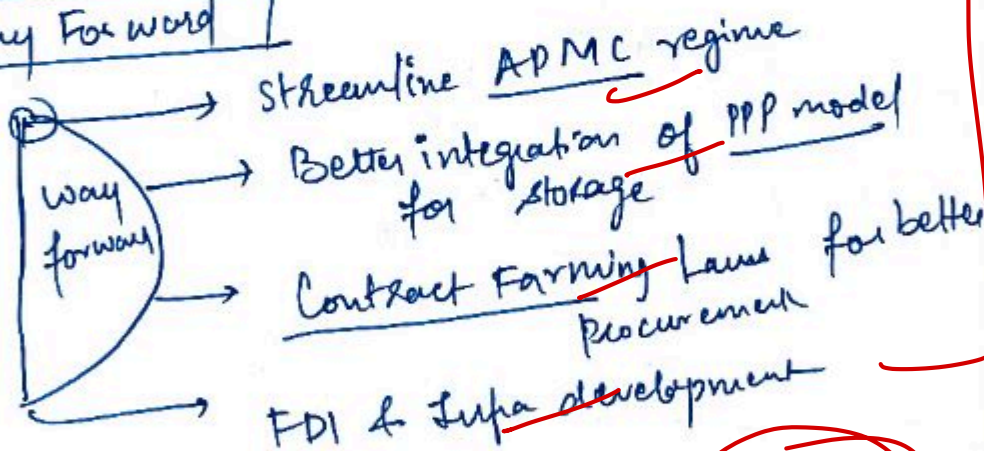
Give Points Specific to FPOs



- ④ Lack of credit → as it is not covered under many schemes - ex: PM KISAN → only to owners not share croppers
- ⑤ Post harvest losses due to poor infra & of ₹90000 | storage capacity of 147 MT against production of 330 MT.
- ⑥ Low Market Density → of 407 sq.km. compared to ideal of 80 sq.km.
- ⑦ Contract Acts → missing in many states (only Punjab & TN have such laws)

Can mention  
→ Lack of Professional manpower  
→ Challenges with TOP scheme operation  
Cereals.

### Way Forward



Chronic  
faint  
Not  
Specific  
to  
FAOs.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

5.75  
 15





Q.14) Elucidate the importance of buffer stocks for stabilizing agricultural prices in the country. What are the challenges associated with the storage of buffer stock? Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

देश में कृषि मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिए बफर स्टॉक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। बफर स्टॉक के भंडारण से जुड़ी चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Buffer stock: Under PDS system, India maintains a buffer stock of essential food grains to ensure food security of its people.

Fair  
description  
of  
Diverse  
dimensions  
Need to  
Add  
Data on  
FCI  
Buffer stock  
holding

[Buffer stock] <sup>(1)</sup> → for contingent, unforeseen situation  
[Reserve stock]  
(2) operational stock: for PDS distribution

Close ended  
procurement  
of Pulses,  
oilseeds,  
Copra  
(Price Support Scheme)

open ended procurement  
of Rice &  
wheat  
(PDS scheme)

[Buffer stock]

Importance of Buffer stock in Price Stabilization

- ① Prevents Black Marketing, by keeping a check on stock limits + preventing excessive food grains
- ② Prevents 'Cobweb Phenomenon' by sending accurate signals to market.

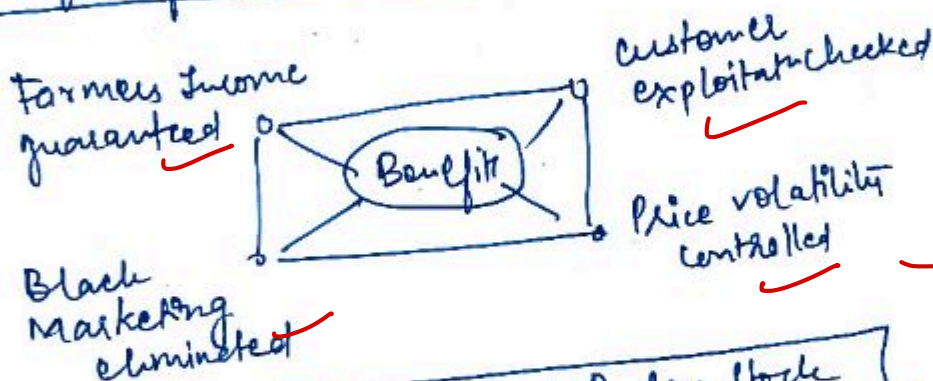
valid  
points

- ③ Prevents Hoarding & stockpiling  
↳ by effective regulation mechanism in the open market.
- ④ Open Market Sale Operations (OMSO)  
↳ selling excessive buffer stock reduces the shortage in the market.
- ⑤ Control on prices via MSP & Essential Commodities Act

**Already**  
mentioned  
this  
point

Score  
point

### Benefit of Price Stabilization



**Appt**  
Value addition  
→ can add  
Food  
Security  
dimension.

### Challenges with storage of Buffer stock

- ① Less capacity than required  
↳ 330 MT of grain production but capacity only of 147 MT
- ② Regional Disparity in storage  
↳ 90% of the production capacity in south  
vs 60% of production capacity in North

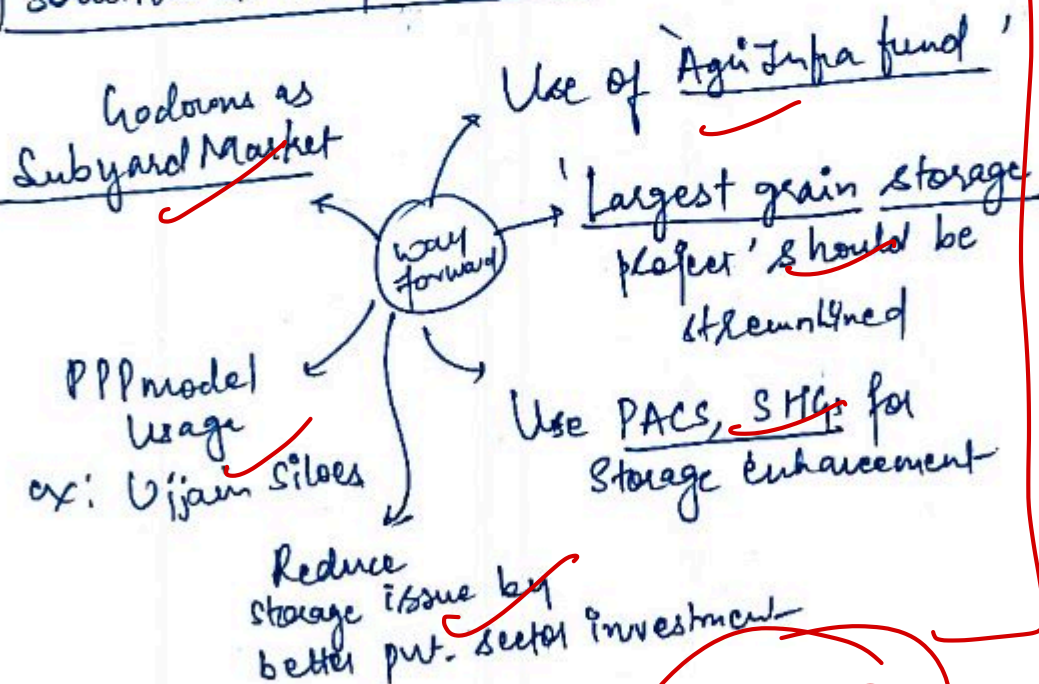
Relevant  
points



- ③ Low Penetration of Cold Storage  
↳ 60% of Cold Storage is in Bihar, WB, UP
- ④ Primitive Methods of storage  
↳ like plinth & cover → use of plastic covers which increases the chance of damage
- ⑤ 'Aflatoxins' - fungus development → due to moisture & unhygienic condition
- ⑥ Low PPP Model Projects  
↳ put sector investment is limited

Scarc  
coverage of  
specific  
dimensions

### Solution & way forward



Apt  
way forward  
Based  
Conclusion

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	Q	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here Q is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

6.75  
15



Q.15) Highlighting the major differences between the views of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi, comment on the pivotal role played by Bose in India's pursuit of independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

सुभाष चंद्र बोस और महात्मा गांधी के विचारों के बीच प्रमुख अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत की स्वतंत्रता के प्रयास में बोस द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर टिप्पणी करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Subash Chandra Bose was referred to as the "prince among the patriots" by Gandhiji while Gandhiji was referred to as the "Father of the Nation" by Subash Chandra Bose.

This shows that ~~dis~~ despite differences both had immense respect for each other & played pivotal role freedom struggle

good  
 Articulation  
 is  
 Intro

### Major Differences

Same case of Tabular Approach.

Subash C. Bose	Gandhiji
1) Believed in <u>Socialist</u> model of economy & <u>National planning</u>	d) Believed in <u>decentralized village</u> based <u>governance</u>
2) Support to <u>Radical</u> elements to achieve <u>Swaraj</u> ex: Forward Block (1939)	q) Believed in ' <u>Ahimsa</u> ' & ' <u>Satyagrah</u> ' as his key methods ex: Champaran (1917)

Valid  
 differences  
 mentioned





Subash C. Bose

Gandhiji

3) Supported Nazi Germany  
& Imperialist Japan  
to get support for  
Indian freedom struggle

Internationalised the  
Indian cause through  
meetings & press  
ex: Gandhi-Irwin Pact  
Round Table Conference

4) Western Ideals of  
liberalism, Fraternity,  
socialism inspired him

Ethical Values of Hindu  
truth, Gita lessons, Bible  
inspired him

5) Supported revolutionaries  
in struggle for freedom

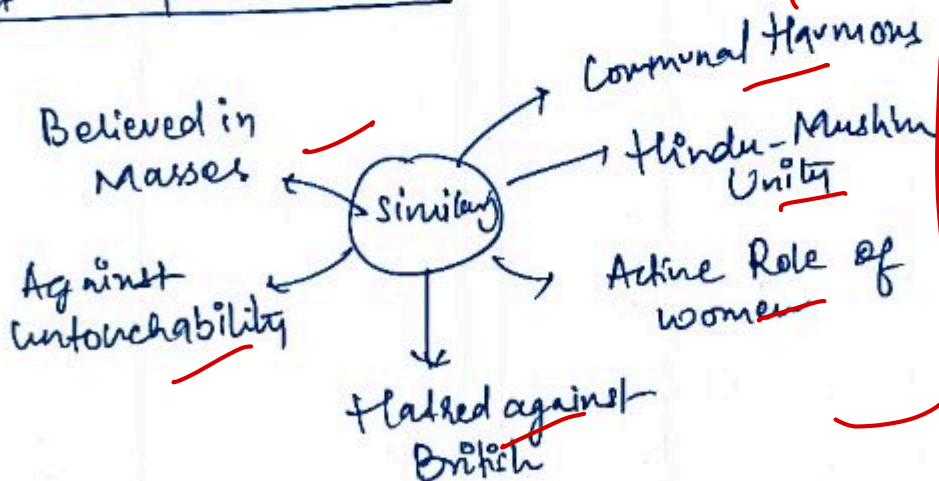
Criticized Revolutionaries  
for violent methods

6) WWI - wanted to  
use the opportunity  
to oust British

WWI → Duty to support  
British

Apt  
Coverage  
of  
dimensions

Yet Many similarities



Valid  
Value  
adding  
dimension  
Also add  
Bose supported

QIM

## Role of s.c. Bose

- ① In INC
  - ↳ He headed the session of Haripur & Tripura (1938-39)
  - ↳ Active part in NCM 1920
  - ↳ CDM 1930
- ② Radical Elements Support
  - ↳ Forward Bloc was formed in 1939
- ③ Youth Empowerment
  - ↳ Leader of Indian Youth Congress
  - ↳ President of National College of Calcutta
- ④ Women Empowerment
  - ↳ Rani Laxmi Regiment in INA
  - ↳ Active participation of women in struggle
- ⑤ Military Support
  - ↳ Leadership of INA
  - ↳ Support from Japan & Germany
  - ↳ Slogans like 'Jai Hind', 'Dilli Chalo'
- ⑥ Socialism & Economic Planning
  - ↳ by National Economic Plan with the help of J.C. Nehru.

Good  
 coverage  
 of  
 Bose's  
 Contribution  
 ✓ it  
 up.

His legacy lives on today with every Indian

7.25  
 15

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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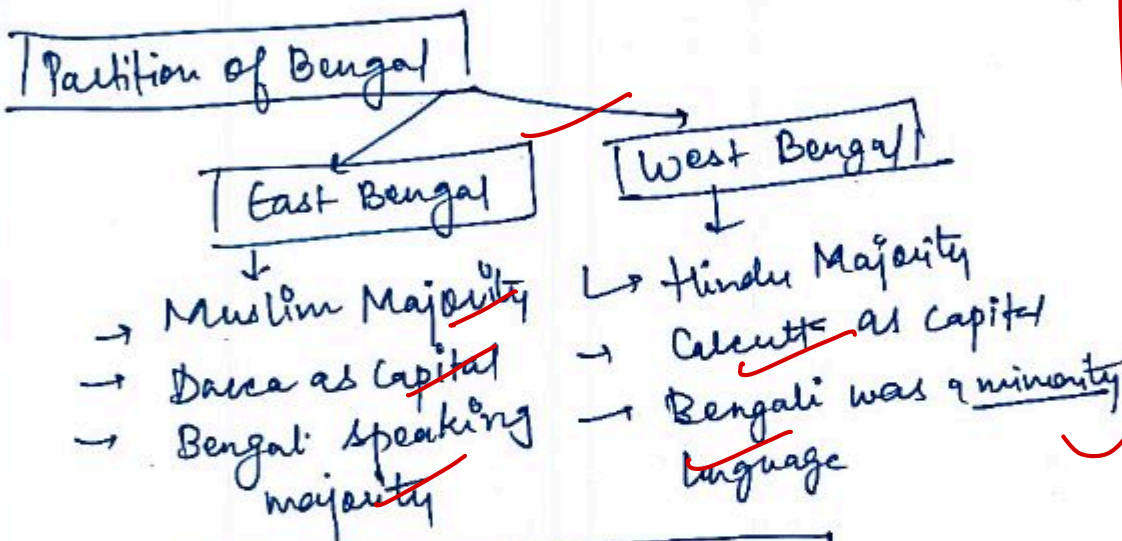


Q.16) The partition of Bengal was a momentous occasion in national awakening that the nationalists failed to reap. Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

बंगाल का विभाजन राष्ट्रीय जागृति का एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर था जिसका राष्ट्रवादी लाभ उठाने में असफल रहे। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Partition of Bengal took place on 16th Oct 1905  
on the viceroyship of Lord Curzon.

This was an attempt to crush the rising waves  
of Nationalism in the region



V. good  
Intro  
with  
apt  
dimensional  
coverage

Partition → as momentous occasion

- ① To arouse Nationalism
  - ↳ among various factions of community - students, women, minority etc -
- ② Mass mobilization
  - ↳ of people from different sections
  - ↳ Rise of Secret Societies  
(Anusilan Samiti)

few  
points



### ③ Cultural Revival

- ↳ Abanindranath Tagore → 'Bharat Mata' painting
- ↳ S. Bhari → 'Swadesh Geetam' composition

### ④ Literary Challenge fuelling Nationalism

- ↳ ex: Vande Mataram - war cry
- ↳ Anand Sonar Bangla - Rabindranath Tagore

### ⑤ Fraternity & Brotherhood

- ↳ Reached its peak → festivals like 'Rakshabandhan'

### ⑥ Wide Participation & Anger

- ↳ Townhall meeting at Calcutta saw wide part.

### ⑦ All India Reach

- ↳ Lal Lajpat Rai → Lahore / Tilak - MH

### ⑧ Rise of National Institutes

- ↳ ex: National Council of Education (SC Mukherjee)

### ⑨ Boycott of Manchester Cloth → Boost to Khadi

### Nationalist Failed to Reap

- ① Boycott was crushed
- ↳ by force & arrest of the leaders

- ② Risley & Carisle Circulars → eliminated the student crowd

Good  
coverage  
of  
key  
developments  
during  
Swadeshi  
movement.

Valid  
points





- ③ Various Acts like Sedition Act, explosive substance  
act were passed which ~~crushed~~ the movement
- ④ Disunity between Extremists & Moderates  
Ex: Surat Split 1907
- ⑤ Rise of Revolutionaries → ~~discouraged~~ youth  
called to the throne

fair  
points

Yet, Nationalist were Successful

- ① Spirit of National Consciousness
- ② New means → of Boycott, protests,  
passive resistance
- ③ Khadi & Indigenous Industries got a boost
- ④ Partition was annulled in 1947
- ⑤ Created a base for future Gandhian  
Struggle

Apt  
points

[ give apt concluding  
remarks  
can quote Lala Bajpat  
Rai

6.75  
15

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

	Ⓒ	Ⓐ	Ⓔ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick  
marks in the above  
table.  
Here G is Good, A is  
Average and P is  
Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
----------------	--

Q.17) Trace the events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. What were its outcomes?

(15 marks, 250 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाली घटनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके परिणाम क्या थे?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement was started on 1930 till 1934 under the leadership of Mahatama Gandhi to defy the unjust laws.

fine Intro

### Events leading to CDM 1930

① Lahore Session 1929 - Poona Swaraj  
 ↳ 1 year ultimatum was over by 1930 & British took no action

② Simon Commission 1928  
 ↳ An all white commission frustrated the Indians  
 ↳ 'Dominion status' was not awarded

③ Great Depression of 1929  
 ↳ economic conditions, high tariffs by British → led to poverty, hunger  
 ↳ one way free trade ensure Indian exploitation

good Chronological coverage of key events





## ④ Sympathy towards Revolutionaries

↳ Death of Jatin Das after 64 days of  
hunger strike ignited Indians

apt  
points

## ⑤ Salt Monopoly

↳ prohibition of personal salt production &  
high salt tax was seen as discrimination  
& inhumane

### CDM Events

① Dandi March from Sabarmati to  
Dandi by Gandhi ji

② salt Monopoly was broken at the Dandi  
coast → defiance of law

③ Similar movements across India

↳ Dharsana

Movement

↳ led by Sarojini  
Naidu

↳ Manilal Gandhi

↳ Thanjavore  
Coast salt  
law breach

by C. Rajagopalachari

↳ Pan India  
Character

Valid  
points

## Outcomes of CDM

- ① Mass mobilization of People  
↳ from all sections of the society
- ② Industrialist Class Incorporation  
↳ into the Indian ~~freedom~~ struggle  
↳ ex: G.D. Birla, Purushottam Das
- ③ Round Table Conference  
↳ was held in ~~London~~ to further constitutional reforms in India
- ④ Release of Political Prisoners  
↳ as per Gandhi- Irwin pact & they were treated as heroes
- ⑤ Salt Monopoly was Abolished  
↳ Salt can be produced for self consumption
- ⑥ Land Confiscated was promised to be returned
- ⑦ Equal Treatment of leaders of movement with British leadership → Gandhi Irwin Pact

Give coverage of outcomes also add  
 ↳ Chaudhri - Irwin Pact

Finally concluded

created a base for Quit India Mov. 1942  
 & ensured moral-political victory

7.25

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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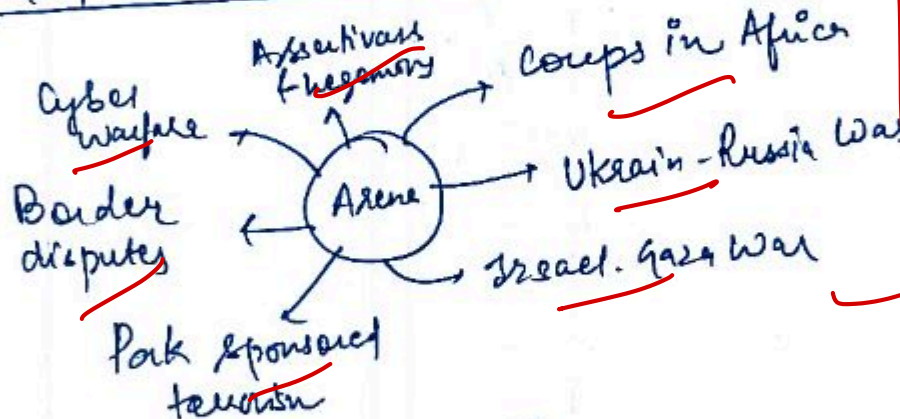
**Q.18)** "In a fluid geopolitical arena, engagement without formal endorsement is a pragmatic middle path." Do you agree? Explain in the context of India's current approach towards the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. (15 marks, 250 words)

"एक अस्थिर भू-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, औपचारिक समर्थन के बिना जुड़ाव एक व्यावहारिक मध्यम मार्ग है।" क्या आप सहमत हैं? अफ़गानिस्तान में तालिबान शासन के प्रति भारत के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Changing geopolitical arena like protectionism, economic nationalism, proxy wars, cyber warfare demands engagement with multi stakeholders & state & non state actors without formal endorsement

fewer  
Contextual  
Intro  
to set  
scene for  
Body Para

### Fluid Geopolitical Arena



Good  
value adding  
dimension

### Taliban Regime - Engagement

- ① to safeguard regional stability
- ② protect India's sovereignty  
ex: Pak terrorism & proxy war
- ③ safeguard India's Investment  
ex: Salma Dam

Valid  
Points

- ④ Safeguard Connectivity with Central Asian Republic through Afghanistan
- ⑤ Voice over Human Rights Violation by Taliban against Women
- ⑥ Counter China-Pakistan Axis → in the region through CPEC (BRI)
- ⑦ Limit China's Influence in Afghanistan & hedge India's Interest
- ⑧ Connectivity to North Eurasian Countries & Russia & CAK region
- ⑩ People to People Connect  
 ex: Ind-Afghan war in relation in cricket
- ⑫ Counter Terrorism → in the region by non state Actors of Pakistan

Yet, Arguments Against Engagement

- ① India does not distinguish b/w Good Taliban & Bad Taliban

**Appt**  
**Points**

Can also integrate

**India's Initiative**

ex: Host of Asia Summit  
SCO-PATS

→ NSA meeting on Afghanistan Security

● To Substitute Points.





fine points

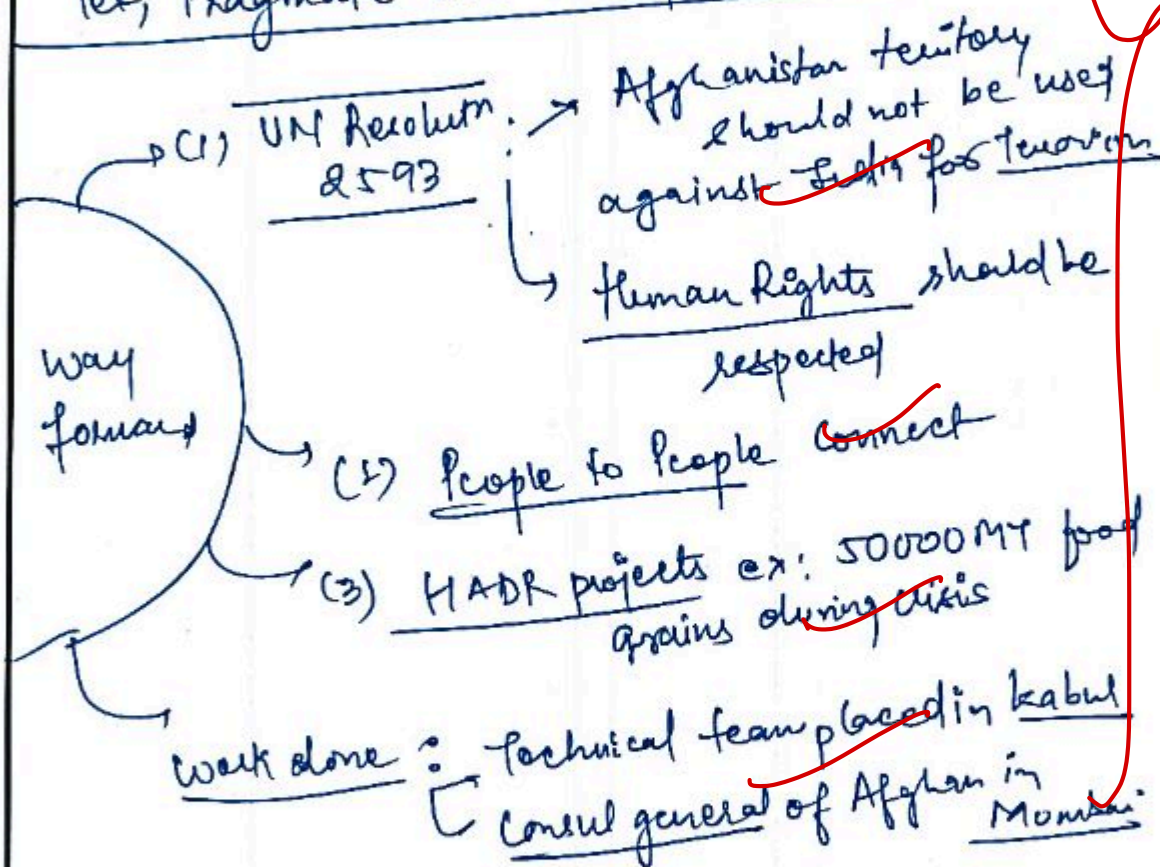
② It might be seen as ethical compromise on the India's side

↳ Goodwill / Software reduce

③ Human rights violation & atrocities by Taliban cannot be ignored.

Yet, Pragmatic View & Way Forward

Ap + Points can add cultural, sports, medical diplomacy.



Pragmatic & Balanced Approach req.

[ Need to give conclusion use key words 'Back channel diplomacy' ]

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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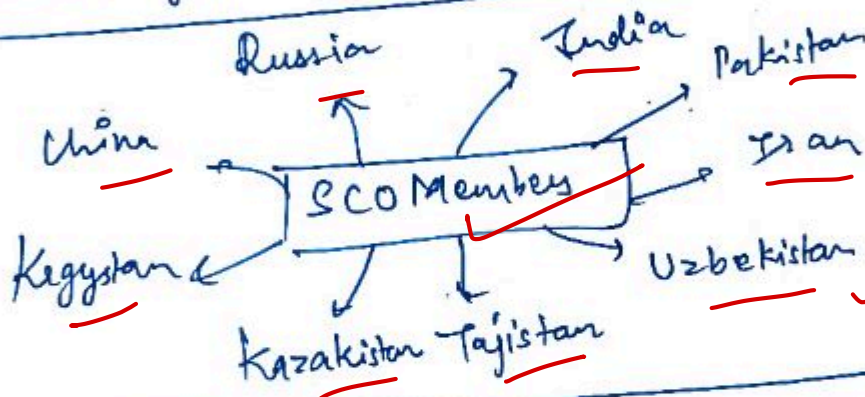
7/15

**Q.19) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) began as a regional security forum but has since evolved into a crucible where geopolitics, economics, and energy intersect. In this context, critically examine the relevance of SCO in advancing India's interests.** (15 Marks, 250 Words)

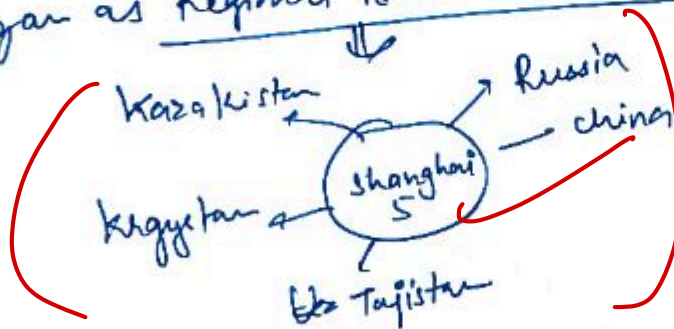
शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) की शुरुआत एक क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षा मंच के रूप में हुई थी, लेकिन अब यह एक ऐसे केंद्र के रूप में विकसित हो गया है जहाँ भू-राजनीति, अर्थशास्त्र और ऊर्जा एक-दूसरे से जुड़ते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के हितों को आगे बढ़ाने में SCO की प्रासंगिकता का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SCO has transferred from SAI SHANGHAI organisation & is based on 'Shanghai Principles' of mutual respect & economic, trade, geopolitical connectivity.

*fairer descriptive Intro*



Began as Regional Security Forum



*fairer value adding dimension.*

- to ensure regional security
- Trust & stability in the region
- Solve disputes peacefully
- develop strong relations



Evolved into Geopolitical interest

- (1) Countering US led groups like QUAD  
NATO
- (2) Alternative of UNSC → as global multilateralism  
is under threat
- (3) 2 of the largest economies are int.  
(China / India)
- (4) Balancing Act of India → QUAD  
✓ ✓  
→ SCO
- (5) Emerging economies Alliance ✓

Appt  
for points and  
dimensional  
value  
Addition.

Evolved into Economic Interest

- ① Plan to expand trade with partners
- ② Connectivity for economic excellence
  - ↳ ex: BRI
  - ↳ ex: TAPI pipeline
- ③ Tourism gets a boost → Varanasi, Tashkent etc.
- ④ Promotes Business hub → ex: Business circle of Petersburg

Apt  
Paints  
can  
put these  
under  
Relevance  
fear  
Indeg  
Dimension

Evolved into Energy Interest

- ① Russian oil export to partners
- ② Iran oil & nuclear resources
- ③ Central Asian hydro & solar potential

## Relevance of SCO for India

- ① Balancing Act → Balancing major powers like USA & China (ex: Quad)
- ② Regional stability & peace is ensured.
- ③ Boost to trade connectivity  
ex: INSTC with Iran & Russia
- ④ Counter China's Narrative & Hegemony
- ⑤ Terrorism can be checked through mutual efforts → ex: RATS under SCO
- ⑥ Track 2 level diplomacy with China & Pak.

*Apt point to show relevance*

*\* Can add dimension on Limitations and challenges  
ex: Iran-China-Russia anti-west Axis.*

*Nat Suitable for India's Interest*

## Way Forward

- ① Recent Tianjin Summit of 2017 criticism of Pahalgam Attack is a victory of India
- ② Maintain geo political Balance
- ③ voice against Protectionist Measures
- ④ Rule Based Order

*line Way forward to conclude*

$$\frac{7}{15}$$

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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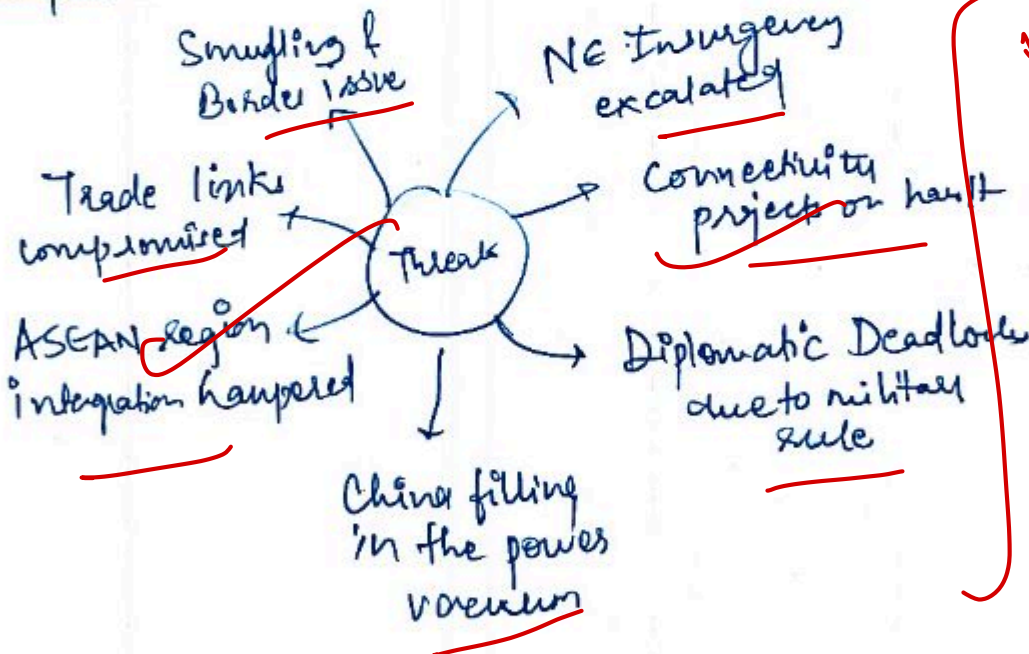
Q.20) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding Act East Policy." In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by the government to deal with the crisis and associated challenges.  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

"म्यांमार में चल रहा आंतरिक संकट एक्ट ईस्ट नीति में बाधा डाल रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, संकट और उससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ongoing crisis in Myanmar After the 'Junta Takeover' & rule of 'Tatmadaw' in the country alongside ethnically armed groups (EAGs) is impeding Act East policy. (Act East Policy)

Time  
Background  
is  
Intro

Impeding Act East Policy



Valid  
Coverage  
of  
Issues  
with  
Concise  
Point.

\* Need to use  
Conventional  
point  
after each  
while addressing  
key aspect of

Question

## Measures taken

- ① Pragmatic Dealing with EAOs  
 ↳ like Azakar Army & CNC
- ② Cooperation with Taliban  
 ↳ to manage porous border  
 ↳ check on infiltration
- ③ Demand for release of political prisoners
- ④ Support to ASEAN countries for return  
on democracy in the region
- ⑤ voice over concerns of human rights  
violators
- ⑥ Balanced Approach with Military  
 & Talks with EAOs
- ⑦ Paradiplomacy → with the help of manipur  
mizoram
- ⑧ Ethnic Ties & P2P connect  
 ↳ Nagas, Chin

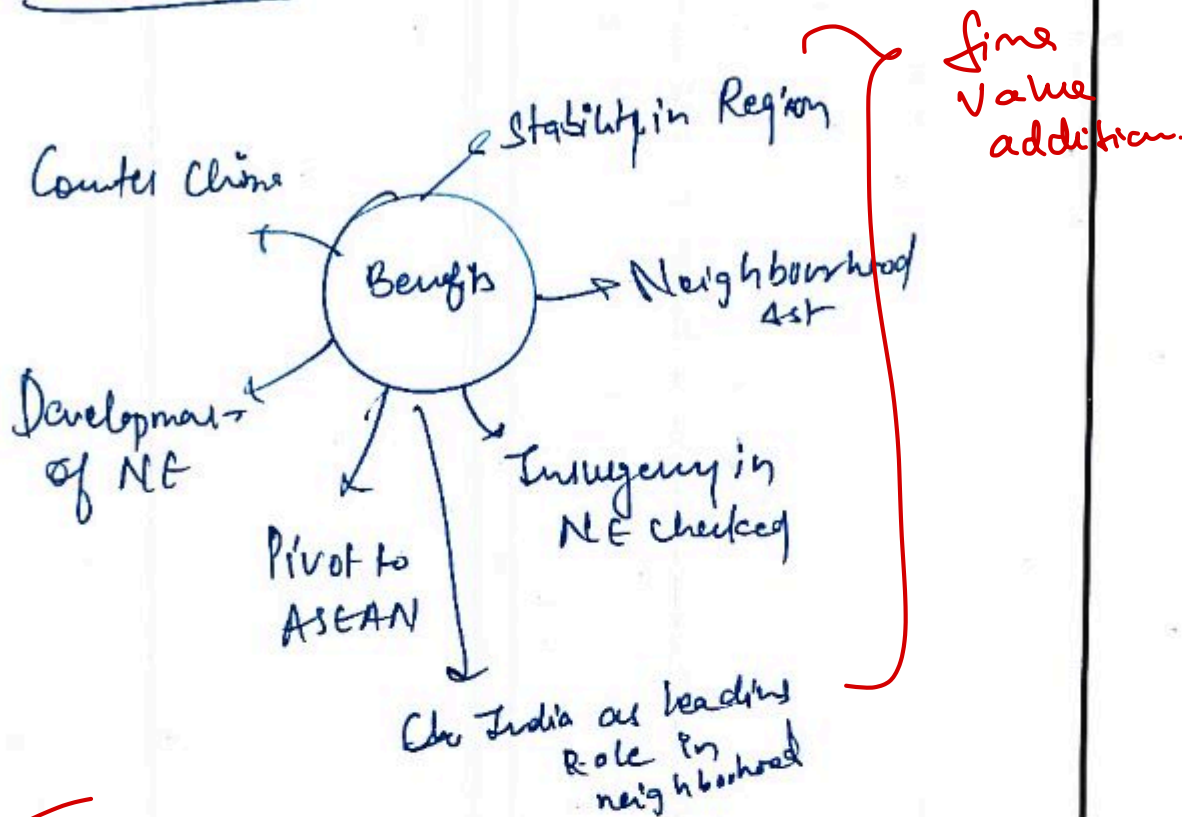
Give  
 generic  
 suggestions

Need to  
 give  
 specific  
 measures

→ ex.  
 Expedite  
K M M T  
corridor  
 → Initiatives  
 under  
BIMSTEC  
 etc.



This ensures



Can Urate Former Foreign Secretary K. Menon  
 on Relation with Myanmar  
 in conclusion.

625  
 15

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

### Test Goal

- 1 ..... ☐
- 2 ..... ☐
- 3 ..... ☐

### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## 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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