

(For filling by Examiners only)

| | Page No. | Marks | Section Total | Signature of Examiner |
|-------------|----------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|
| SECTION 'A' | 6 | | | |
| SECTION 'B' | 17 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | |

| Observations : SECTION 'A' |
|----------------------------|
| |

Observations : SECTION 'B'

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DON'T'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet. If you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last four blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

The ESSAY 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. No marks will be given for essay written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Write two essays, choosing one from each of the following Sections 'A' and 'B',
in about 1100-1200 words each: $2 \times 125 = 250$

SECTION 'A'

1. Tackling the climate change is not a political issue, but a moral one.
2. Where there is a will, there is a way.
3. Manifestation of knowledge in any form is never senseless.
4. Is our foreign policy only about 'India First'?

SECTION 'B'

1. Success of Minimum Support Price to Farmers lies in making it redundant someday.
2. At the heart of every major political upheaval lies a fiscal revolution.
3. By getting an opportunity to serve society, we get a chance to repay our debt.
4. Grievance redressal systems are the biggest strengths of a democracy.

SECTION 'A'

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Is our foreign policy only about 'India First'

..... Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls..... Into that heaven of freedom my father let my country awake.

- Rabindranath Tagore.

These lines as well as the philosophy of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' form the basis of our approach to international relations. Building on this culture India has developed a foreign policy which implores us to stand up for the last man/woman - as emphasised in Gandhi's Talisman.

However, convergence of geo-politics and increasingly interconnected geoeconomics have sometimes forced us to take an 'India first' stand. Recent, challenges regarding security have made this even more necessary. Despite these, Indian foreign policy stands for the 'collective welfare of humanity'.

But before we explore tenets of our foreign policy let's see what exactly foreign policy seeks?

Foreign policy refers to how nation-states define their relations and decide their course of action in international domain. This is both a function of domestic considerations as well as the vision for the kind of world we want to see.

India's vision was of a democratic world where people enjoy equal rights and self-determination free of coercion or violation of natural rights. This was seen in our

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support to Britain in world war I
as well as that to allied powers in
World war II. Countless Indian men
laid down their lives for the right -
as Gandhiji said which was on side
of allied powers - instead of exploiting
situation for freedom.

Interwar period saw Indian
leaders support the growth of socialism -
would over to end exploitation of man
by man - not just our own freedom.
Even before formal independence we
held Asian relations conference for
promoting cooperation and peaceful
Asia. This led to formation of NAM.

Through NAM India and
like minded countries stood for just
global order - where all countries rich
and poor, weak and strong could
have equal opportunity to grow and
prosper. Rights of all were respected
rather than siding with any superpower
for security - either US or USSR.

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This manifested in active neutrality that NAM espoused towards international disputes.

Active neutrality manifested in India's role in Korean armistice which helped bring peace to the peninsula which endures even today. The same was the spirit behind Indian stand on Suez Canal issue, as well as US' Vietnam misadventures. This was not only not India first but often came at a cost to our food security.

Even in our bilateral relations we saw an egalitarian world. India paid Rs 55 crore compensation to Pakistan in issue of settlement of partition - at the high of 1947 carnage and Kashmir war. Despite being well aware that it could be used by Pakistan against India - we chose to side with right rather than India first.

India supported the cause of self determination globally - seen in

our support to freedom of Namibia from South Africa. India supported the cause of oppressed people in South Africa due to apartheid and racism - by being first country to impose sanctions. This was a manifestation of solidarity not 'India first' - eventually culminating in 'Bharat Ratna' to Nelson Mandela.

India signed a generous Indus Treaty with Pakistan at the height of animosity respecting human rights of Pakistanis rather than India first. Even today we do not use our fair share of water (20% in Indus, Ravi, Chenab as per Rajiv Gandhi) - which could cause havoc in Pakistan. Similarly, India supported the cause of UNSC seat for China despite its aggressive stance and 1962 war.

India did not force Raja Hari Singh into accession using force as against Pakistan's strategy of

inducements as well as aggression. Our was a democratic approach respecting will of people be it Jammu & Kashmir or Hyderabad.

Respect for democratic will of people led us to arm Bangladesh's Bidyan Bahini and support them against oppression by West Pakistan - despite great personal costs. Notwithstanding, we did not extract any monetary territorial compensation from new infant state of Bangladesh. The generous treaty in Shimla agreement to belligerent Pakistan despite being in a position of advantage is another example of peace first rather than India first.

India opposed (NPT)

Nuclear Non proliferation treaty for being discriminatory. Even today we support universal, non-discriminatory verifiable irreversible nuclear disarmament. Our

NO first use in nuclear doctrine is again an assurance for global peace

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rather than exploitation of strength for India first. This is why we do not believe in concept of nuclear umbrella.

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Even in contemporary relations we seek a global order based on rules and non discrimination. This seen in our stand on climate justice and the fact that we have committed to disproportionately high intended nationally determined contributions in Paris deal. our

acquiescence to Permanent Court of Arbitration ruling on Bangladesh island dispute - is a manifestation of peace first. So is our stand on South China sea issue.

Pearl Harbor doctrine we have been generous to our neighbours without expecting reciprocity. We gave Most favoured nation status to Pakistan with getting same.

We believe in democratic delivery of projects in our neighbourhood - immediate and extended (Nepal, Afghanistan, Africa) - rather than debt trap and cheque book diplomacy of our neighbours. This is a manifestation of 'global happiness first'.

We have taken the responsibility of raising issues facing South in WTO (TRIPS, DOHA rounds). Our

Call for comprehensive convention on terrorism as well as UNSC reforms.

is one for inclusive global governance not one of 'India first'. We are one of the highest contributors of forces to UN peace keeping force

- showing our commitment to global peace. We are also playing role of regional security provider in South Asia, ARF in priority, HAADR support.

Our respect for global institutions are seen in standing up against US with respect to

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adhering to only UN sanctions on Iran. Our standing for rights of Palestinians is yet another example of utilitarian values of ours.

However, forced by global current we have had to take

'India first' stands too. This was

seen in Treaty of peace and friendship with Russia in 1971 when US and Pakistan sided against US.

Our stand on 'Rohingya issue' has had to balance humanitarian and 'India first' stands.

In WTO negotiations as well as in RCOP we have had to take firm 'India first' stands to safeguard our farmers' welfare, food security as well as domestic industry.

Similarly, till 1991, India had high protectionist barriers to protect infant domestic industries.

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Even today, anti dumping duty on China, Japan is a manifestation of India's first stand. India even today ranks high in global rankings on protectionist investigations.

To protect our territorial sovereignty we opposed Belt and Road of China which held up South Asian integration. Similarly, our relations with Nepal to a bit for accommodating cross border aspirations and lies of Madhesis during constitution building. India's IPKF adventures in Sri Lanka were due to aspiration of its Tamil population. Our hot pursuit in Myanmar is again - though violating its sovereignty - on India's first stand.

Similarly, in global bodies we did not support new NPT in UNCIA since it did not address concerns regarding NPT and its

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Lack of mechanism for non implementation. Our partnership with World Bank has been one of India's 'first' - India being highest recipient of donations. Our non accedence to Hague Convention on child abduction is due to concerns for our women in bad marriages.

Thus, while India has in its foreign policy accorded highest priority to 'world and humanity first' at a few instances we have had to put 'India first'. We have to do better to ensure 'world first' by ensuring better perception management abroad (Nepal blockade issue) as well as ensure delivery of projects in timely manner.

We must remember - political borders are only manmade. God created man and man made states. Future of humanity lies in welfare of all collectively. India as member of global community ensured it and as a leader is well on its

SECTION 'B'

1. Success of Minimum Support Price to Farmers lies in making it redundant someday.
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Grievance redressal systems are the biggest strength of a democracy

Democracy in its simplest conception refers to the empowerment of the weakest person at the bottom of pyramid for self-determination and self-governance. When determining their own future - system of governance, representatives, economic future the democratic tradition empowers them to get their grievances redressed. This redressal is not only a product of popular sovereignty but also reinforces it in a mutually coexisting manner. Any person or a group not happy with current state of things have the

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freedom to use means of democracy
change them - by acquiring political
power or by using institutions set
up under the democratic set
up. This creates a virtuous cycle
of precedents and culture which
enrich as well as deepen the
democracy.

In a democracy - constitution
- written / unwritten rigid / flexible
lays down the grievance redressal
systems. It seeks to provide
sovereignty to people who can
exercise the said power as well
as laws made under the provisions
of constitution for justice.

For instance, the diversity
in India manifested in grave
inequality amongst so called upper
castes and dalits, tribals etc. The

democratically elected constituent assembly provided for Article 14, 15, 16 and 17 in constitution to redress centuries of exploitation. Further, laws made by parliament as well their enforcement by independent judiciary have ensured justice to the weak.

Similarly, grievances of the minority LCBTQ community used judiciary in Naz. foundation case to seek justice against archaic section 377 based on Victorian morality.

This empowerment of weak is the feature of democracy.

Women have been able to redress discrimination in marital domain by inheritance laws, dowry laws. In economic domain, equal wages act as well as sexual harassment at workplace act is an example grievance redressal in democratic framework. Recent banning of triple talaq and appeals against

Section 497A regarding adultery
also seek to redress grievances
regarding gender discrimination.

Tribal population were able
to voice their grievances regarding
denial of forest right and land
acquisition and displacement. In
a democratic framework they have
led to forest rights act (2006),
land acquisition act (2013). In a
non democratic framework they have
led to problems of neotalism -
whose founding idea is mistrust
of state.

Similarly, democratic framework
in India saw the enactment
of law mandating care for old
parents and welfare of senior citizens,
thus alleviating their grievances.
Marginal sections like children,
forced labourers have been provided

for in article 23, 24 and laws made there under.

Constitution also provides for economic welfare. The directive principles provide for socio-economic rights for all. Right to living wage, just and equal pattern of society once again address grievances of poor and left behind. Further, laws of progressive taxation and regressive expenditure also address grievances of poor in the form of welfareism.

Not only in economic welfare, democratic systems of India also provide for grievance redressal in market.

Bodies like Securities Exchange Board of India, Competition Commission of India, stand guard against any grievances of those vulnerable in market - retail shareholders as well as small market players.

Consumer protection councils at state, national level are yet against

bodies which ensure ensure producers in market do not exploit poor, uninformed consumers. In the absence of democracy corporate-politician-bureaucrat nexus could lead havoc and grave injustices in market as seen in capitalist economies. Similarly, is the role of banking ombudsman in banking related grievances.

Further, beyond economic political domain a democratic framework provides for grievance redressal too. Free and fair elections empower people to vote inefficient leaders out of power by the aggrieved.

Mechanisms like Right to Information coupled with right to free speech under Article 19(1)(a) enable people to enable people to put pressure of government to eliminate corruption and engender good governance.

Mechanisms like citizen charter and proposed right to grievance redressal bills, right to service delivery show how democracy leads to grievance redressal.

Beyond laws and institutions, the idea of federalism itself involves devolution of power to local units (provinces) - which empowers them to address their own grievances by using their own resources and deeper sensitivities of their own.

Till now we have seen how democracy has efficient grievance redressal as one of its features. However, it is equally true that grievance redressal helps keep democracy alive. Let see how.

Redressal of grievances in cultural domain like linguistic aspirations in the first few decades post independence has helped

State of fear of domination by
Hindi but also ensured India
did not undergo 'Balkanisation'.

Article 29 and 30 have ensured
cultural security to people and
integrity of India's democracy.

Religious minorities were
given freedom and security under
Articles 25-28. This addressed

their fears of domination and
exploitation by 'Hindu state' - as

seen in our neighbourhood. Such
redressal of grievances has strengthened
secular democracy of India.

Secular democracy of India
addressed grievances of Dalits

by active interventions like

Temple entry thus avoiding intra-
religion inter caste strife which
could have challenged the very
democracy and existence of India.

India has always accommodate religion aspirations of people. Not only in linguistic but other eg. tribal homogeneity, environment and economic standing too. Aggrieved have been able to push for separate States and Centre has obliged - thus strengthening securing and subsuming democracy.

Finally, criminal justice system of India has helped to ensure peace security and redressal of grievances of all. This is both outcome of a democracy - where police is a service and not a force - as well as a pillar which has supported democracy as seen in riot control by police.

Therefore we have established how democracy and grievance redressal strengthen each other. Let us look at how absence of one weakens other.

History is replete with examples where absence of democracy led to non redressal of grievances. British Raj with its fanciful justice led to grievances amongst Indians. East Pakistan's linguistic aspirations could not be accommodated in a country which was essentially non-democratic. This led to its own fragmentation.

Fall of French monarchy was preceded by apathy of the ruler Louis 14th to the grievances of the hungry. Fall of Czarist Russia again had similar grievances of the exploited in its background. Furthermore the collapse of USSR also was preceded by corruption, unwilling of expression of grievances by an authoritarian government.

Even recently, the rise of Aung Mye Thaw's Salvation Army in Myanmar was only due to non redressal of discrimination against it by a government which even today is non completely democratic.

China misused grievances of students in Tiananmen square massacre. Non redressal of grievances of Germany after Treaty of Versailles in a non democratic world order led to world war I.

Thus, we see democracy and grievance redressal reinforce and absence of one leads to absence of other. Presence of democracy does not always guarantee redressal of grievance.

Sometimes democratic institutions get hijacked by non-democratic forces as seen in interwar Germany. Majoritarianism, linguistic chauvinism and criminalisation and use of black money in politics could be

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other threats to democracy attempting genuine grievance redressal.

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Therefore, considering it is necessary to develop a culture & genuine participatory democracy rather than festival of elections.

Truly citizen centric governance could stave off such fears. Political will would be necessary

A vigilant civil society like the work done by Lok Prahari, Association for democratic reforms in India would be a great asset.

An aware citizenry not only of their rights but also their duties could lead to compassionate society - thereby reducing grievances in the first place.

These steps and ideas would lead to democracy truly empowering the bottom of the pyramid to chart their own destiny and the

IS OUR FOREIGN POLICY ONLY ABOUT 'INDIA FIRST'?

Tell what is foreign policy - / Intro part - 0.5 Intro quality
 to it? It is SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Not India First -

Instrument of decision

- Freedom struggle - two creation
- Gandhi support to world war
- Right on side of allies.
- Nehru - Pak & Sino cooperation
- Freedom of Navigation
- Restrictions of SA - African friends
- Economic relations - Market
- WTO - interests of LDC - Doha
- TRIPS - TRIPS +
- ANDEE - International
- Bangladesh 1971 helped
- no compensation in return
- file based protest under recent
- No direct idea at SCB
- Bangladesh Ka seeling
- Myanmar Africa Economic relation
- China Type - debt / 100
- base - some difference
- nuclear to protect
- not umbrella
- APT oppose - discrimination
- Treaty of peace with Myanmar when US, Pak grouped up

What are lagging recently -
 how lead can take. 25

- Protectionism measures (1971)
- Napat contribution
- PKF
- 1991 - import subs
- quantitative restriction
- WTO - Super powers
- India - First & stop of 0.5
- 2+1 oppose - stuck
- Japan support - than Hlt pale
- still support

- US sanction - Fackoff
- Israel - Palestine - relations
- Hlt to Israel
- WTO - discriminatory
- Not support New PPT
- Not present in Myanmar
- DTA (Cyprus, protection)
- SAARC - India - BIMSTEC

Regional security provider (R)
Maldive to pan-eurasia

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Wagner
Hague not
ceding

General doctrine
~~wasdharma Kumbharam~~
Shantay-protectorate - China
Treaty upheld (never previous)

Dissonance
India first
WB highest credit after
7 others.

MFA to Pol Dept (R) Economic
Sociopolity.

Trade / Protection (R) Magnanimity

Iran relations not US pressure
Western stand - ~~benefit~~

9/11 9/11
use of force than a

Korea - amnesia (S) did not
explicit

~~CEPT~~ 1971 war / Advantage
Shimla
conference

BRICS - NB/SCO

Channel / labor - Akhbar Kumbharam

Natural - ~~Sociopolity~~
Western occasion

UNDP (R) Prisoner
exchange

Outer space treaty.
Neocolonialism

Bodies
Economics
Neighborhood
Disputes

Problems
~~Big Power obsession~~
~~For delivery / deficit / Loc~~
Perception management
Manipulation
Chest thumping Myanmar.
Big Power obsession

ADD on
China

Solution
Rule based order
DTP bodies
Multilateralism
polarization
South-cooperation
P2P, G2P, B2B
linkages
Trade 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Relevance address democracy - ka biggest strength.
 Why - gr → now democracy helps
~~any~~ No SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK Not by default

How grievance Democracy helps.

| | |
|--|---|
| Cultural | (§71) / It accountability / transparency ^{flaws} how to help. |
| Religion | Judiciary - Privacy / Trust / |
| Language | Corruption / Service delivery. |
| Sc / ST | News Starts. - P any Naya AP |
| Tribes | |
| Political - Election | Criminal Justice - Judiciary Partition |
| State for | |
| Association | Customs protection |
| Inequality | Constitution C.F.A. Article 32 |
| Poverty | Self - Institution R/R Religion |
| | C.F.A. Women Religion |

How no democracy - non gr.

| | |
|---|---|
| No Bangladesh | |
| Belgium - split | |
| Russia - split | Corruption - ^{and for} unethical descent non accountable expenditure. split |
| | Equal wage |

Myanmar - Rohingya - No gr. weak democracy

China - Falang gong - Tiananmen Square.

Japan - Aikido - military no democracy

Texas - Germany - world war.

Global democracy - Treaty of Versailles

Russia - ~~corruption~~ ^{not} ~~sect~~ ^{democracy}

Pak - No CRAs - four courts SC Nishtar

Saudi - corruption - lacked

Culture staying
 Script - LP (AD)
 Religion

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Article 22 Regionalism
 SC 1971/83
Free nation
Constitution

Political - election / front
 Reproductive
 Autonomy
 culture

Corruption / CBJ
 271 (L, S, T)
 Citizens
 Liberty equality fraternity

South Africa democracy Article
 Truth & Justice
 Commission

Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21

23, 24

Right to sue - local grievances not handled

USCS with no democracy

Social economic political environment cultural
 EPA, Acts / Funds

Democracy - but weak
 TRP

Judiciary slow + power
 majoritarianism
 Communalism

Political linguistic Chauvinism
 elections - political power
 money, black
 criminalisation

Inequality - USA

