

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2024

## GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 29 (GS 2)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 2 3 V R 7 6 1 5 3

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SUBMISSION DATE: 11.09.24

**UPSE CSE 2025  
AIR - 187**

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

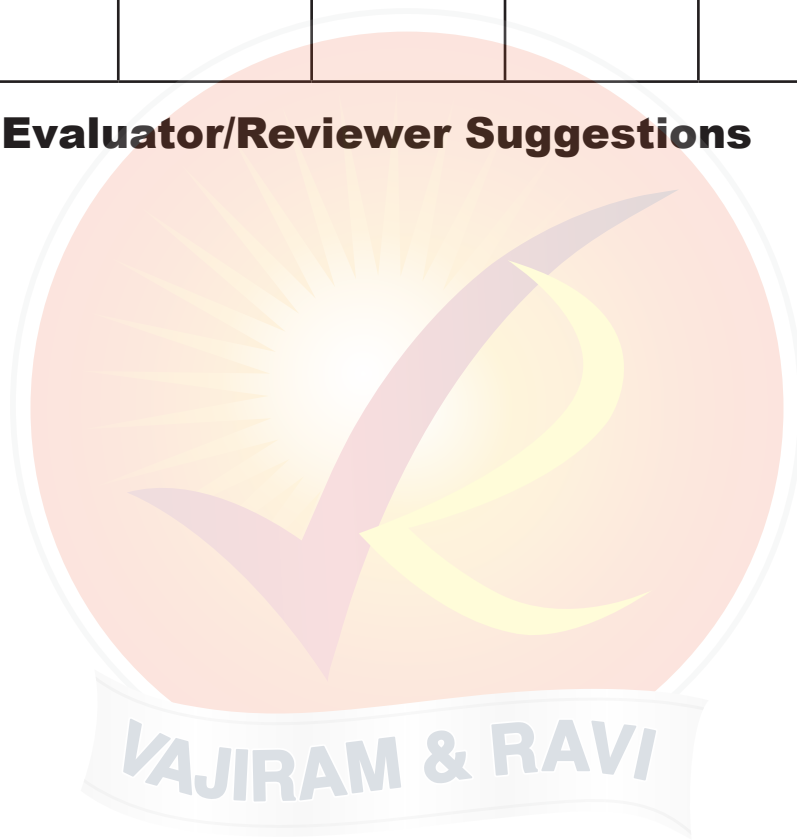
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

### **Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –**

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call **9717565805** between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

### **Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions**



1

The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th Nov 1949 and came into force on 26th Jan 1950 after inspiration from many known constitutions of that time

## Uniqueness of Indian Constitution

- Federalism 'sui-generis' - A unique blend of federalism with tilt towards centre KC Wheare.
- Fundamental rights: cover all aspects for human growth - Right to Equality Art 14-18, Right to life & life liberty Art 21 etc.  $\Rightarrow$  total of 6 rights.
- Right to Constitutional remedies Art 32 for enforcement of the rights.

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## 4. Flexible interpretation of Constitution

(Eg) Due process of law (Maneka Gandhi case)

Basic structure doctrine etc

## 5. Welfare state [Art 37 - 51] - to

achieve social-economic democracy.

## 6. Protection of vulnerable sections

(Eg) Art 244 for tribal rights.

## 7. Ensuring National Security [Art 352, 356]

↳ Suspension of fundamental rights.

## 8. Fundamental duties [Art 51 A] - Upholding

Gandhian ideal = "Rights are the result of performance of duties"

10 Ambedkar said, "Constitution is not merely a lawyer's document but a vehicle of life, with spirit always, the spirit of the age".

2.

India adopted the Parliamentary form of government, inspired from the British model (Westminster) in which executives are responsible to the legislature. Art 75(3)

Reason for India adopting Parliamentary form

1. Historical experiences - through legislatures created at Provincial and National level under Govt of India Act 1919.
2. Greater accountability of the govt to the people through elected representatives.
3. Greater representativeness of the govt to diverse region, religious groups etc.
4. Reducing friction between the Executive and legislative in the formative years

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## Differences between Parliamentary and Presidential form of govt

Aspect	Parliamentary	Presidential
1. Head of state!	President/ Monarch (UK)	President (Eg - USA)
2. Head of govt	Prime Minister	President
3. Executive accountabi. to legisl.	Yes through Parliamentary debates	Not accountable
4. Role of President/ King	Ceremonial	Active role in policy making.
5. Stability of govt	Low compared to other	Higher than Parliamentary.
6. Check & Balance	through legislative and Judiciary	only Judiciary.

Due to the inherent advantages of the Parliamentary form of govt, the constitutional makers chose it and ~~be~~ has been successful till date | Swaran Singh Committee |

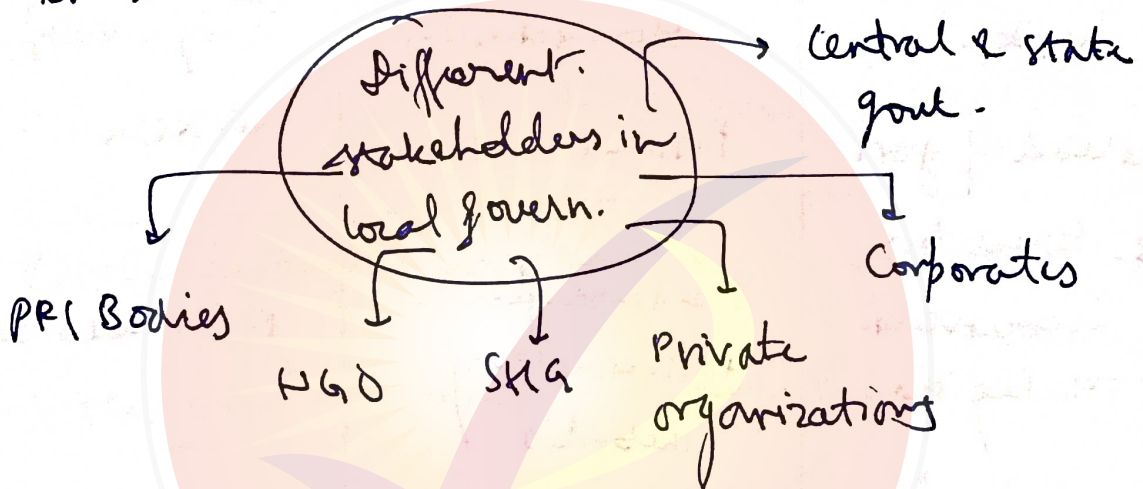
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3.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment added Part IX to strength local governance in India



## Participation of stakeholders - Benefits

1. Availability of funds to local institutions

(Eg) through CSR Activities of companies.

2. greater grassroots penetrations of welfare policies

(Eg) Ashray Patra in MDM scheme

3. Disaster management: (Eg) Kudumbastree

aiding Kerala state govt. in relief works.

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4. Acting as alternate model of service delivery. (Eg) SEWA → employment for women

5. Role of state govt - in devolution of power, better planning etc (Eg) through formation of District Planning Committee, etc.

Measures to enhance stakeholder participation

1. Formulate respective state policies.

(Eg) Kerala's policy on PRT.

2. Regulation and audit of NGO, SHG etc

Vijay Kumar Committee.

3. Promote microfinance institutions for credit availability

Y.S. Malegam Committee

4. Devolution of all powers under Schedule

11 to PRT (29 subject) - Vidhi Legal Centre.

By the above measure, we will be able to achieve true Gram Swaraj, envisaged by Gandhi's

Art 40

4. Cabinet Secretariat is the office of Cabinet Secretary, the highest civil servant of the country, envisaged as the 'steel frame' of India by Sardar Patel.

Functions and responsibilities of Cabinet Secretariat-

1. Coordinate between different Ministries and department.
2. Take feedback from different ministries and provide suggest
3. Act as link between other dept secretaries and PMO.
4. Scrutinize policies from respective ministries before forwarding to PMO.

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5. Act in close coordination with Home Ministry for ensuring law and order.

6. Supervises dept directly under PMO

(Eg) Atomic Dept.

## Challenges to office

1. Fear of politicization of office.
2. No clear guideline on eligibility criteria of Cabinet secretary.
3. Lack of constitutional recognition

## Way forward

1. Transparency in appointment

TSR Subramanian case → Through Civil Services Board

2. Constitutionalization of the post for better protection

Thus the cabinet secretariat should function in an impartial manner, upholding Nolan Principles of good governance.

S.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body created under The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 to act as 'watchdog' of human rights in India.

Role of NHRC in safeguarding rights of vulnerable

1. Inquire and investigate into instances of human rights violation.

(Eg) Action on Foxconn Chennai for its hiring policy towards married women.

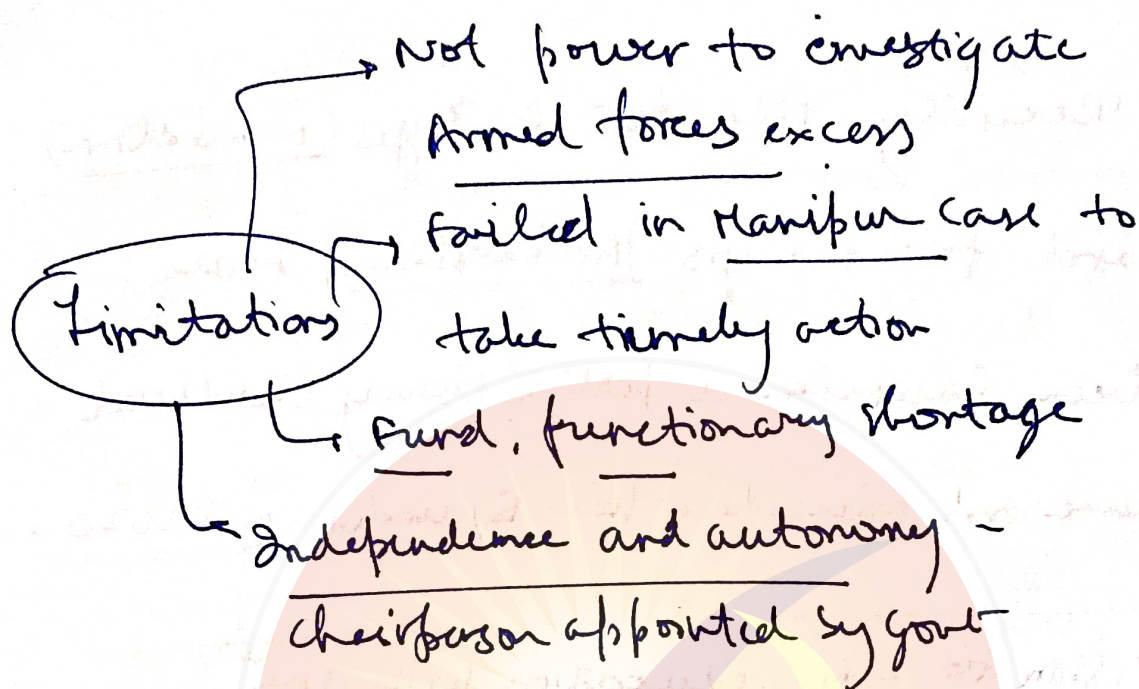
2. Suo moto cognition of violation.

(Eg) inquiry into Asha Kiran deaths.

3. Protecting rights of undertrials.

(Eg) Protection from custodial torture.

4. Report furnish to President.



## Measures to improve effectiveness

1. Constitutionalization of the body -
2. Independent cadre of officers and staff.
3. Legal reforms - allow cases of more than 1 yr old.
4. Greater coordination between NWC, NCSL, NSSI, NCPCR etc.

By empowering NHRC, it can truly function as per its mandate to achieve Art 46 of DPSP.

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6. Recently, NCF for 0-3 yrs (Norchetra) and for 3-6 yrs (Adharshila) have been launched as part of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECE) under NEP 2020.

Vision to align education with the demands of 21st century

1. Foundational literacy and numeracy by 2035 → improve Learning Poverty.
2. Achieve SDG # 4 quality education for all.
3. Develop cognitive ability in the early stages of human brain development.
4. Promote activity based learning  
(Eg) Through puzzles, games etc.

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5. Adaptation to digital education for curated and immersive learning.

6. Ability to grasp new age skills at early age (Eg) Coding, graphic designing etc

## Challenges

1. Availability of material in vernacular.
2. Digital divide  
Rural - urban gap  
of 37% - 63%.  
(ICUBE survey).

## Way forward

1. Use LLMs to translate language
2. Improve digital access.  
(Eg) Banke Bihar Program
3. Improve spending to 6% of GDP.

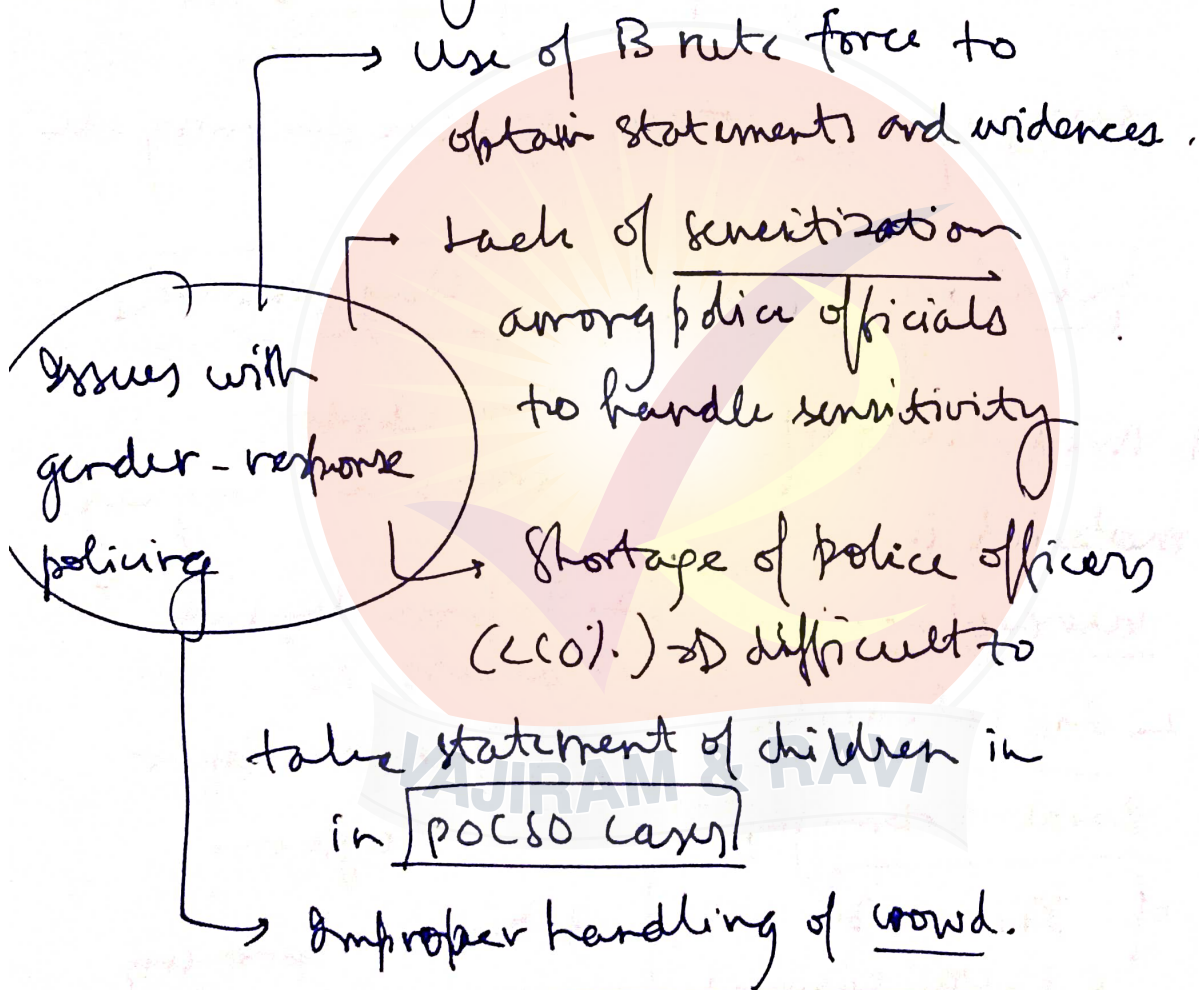
NCF is a step in the right direction to harness the demographic dividend for a Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

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The recent PG Kar Hospital incident highlighted the importance of gender responsive policing in India.



Importance of gender sensitive policing

1. Building trust between police and the victim.
2. Obtaining evidences and statements

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in a timely and humane manner Article 21.

3. Handling of family members of the victim
4. Authority to provide counselling to the victim.
5. Acting as deterrent to the perpetrator.

## Challenges

1. Absence of specialized training.
2. Vacancy of Police.
3. Low acceptance of public as women public

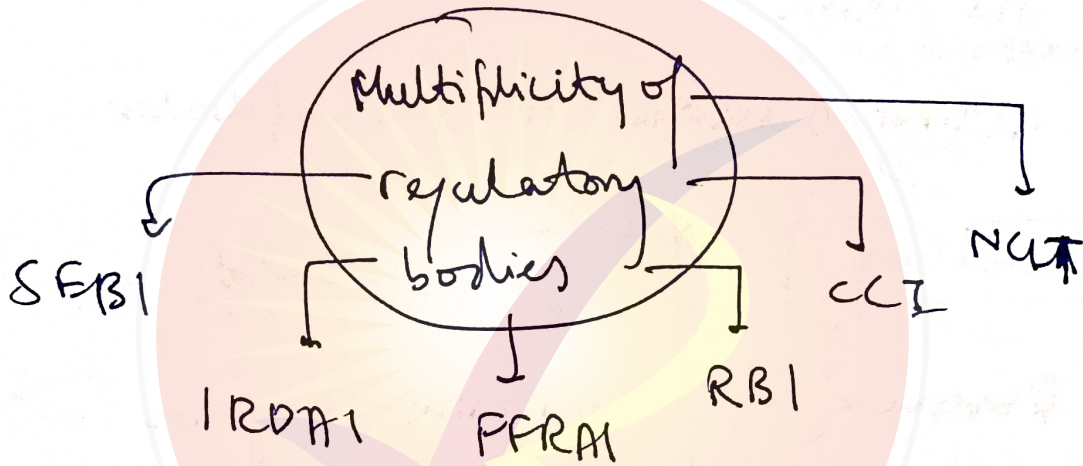
## Way forward

1. Training programs for both women and women
2. Reservation may be explored to women in Police Rabeiro Committee
3. Role modelling (eg) - Kiran Bedi, etc

A gender sensitive police force will help transform it ~~into a~~ from a 'Bhakshak' to a 'Rakshak'

8.

Post 1991 LPs reforms, a multitude of regulatory bodies have come up to regulate the private sector.



Need for One Sector - One regulator

1. greater coordination among the regulators.

2. Better market regulation.

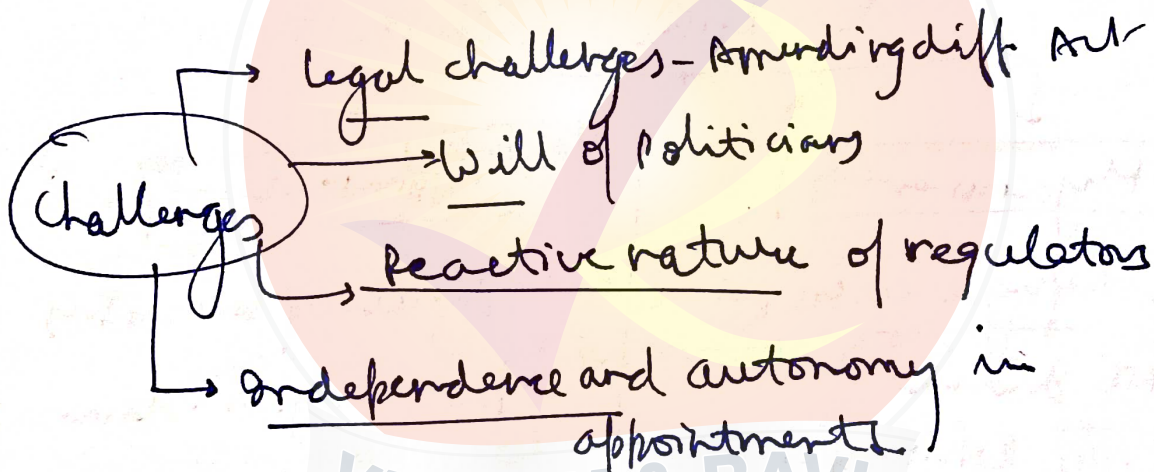
(Eg) CCI and NCT both look at corporates.

3. Overlapping functioning in the digital

realm. (Eg) Banks providing ~~multi~~ multitude of services (PF, MF) etc online.

4. Conflict of interest of Bodies.

(Eg) Recent case of SEBI Chairman in Adani - Hindenburg case



## Way forward

1. Fixing accountability toward Parliament

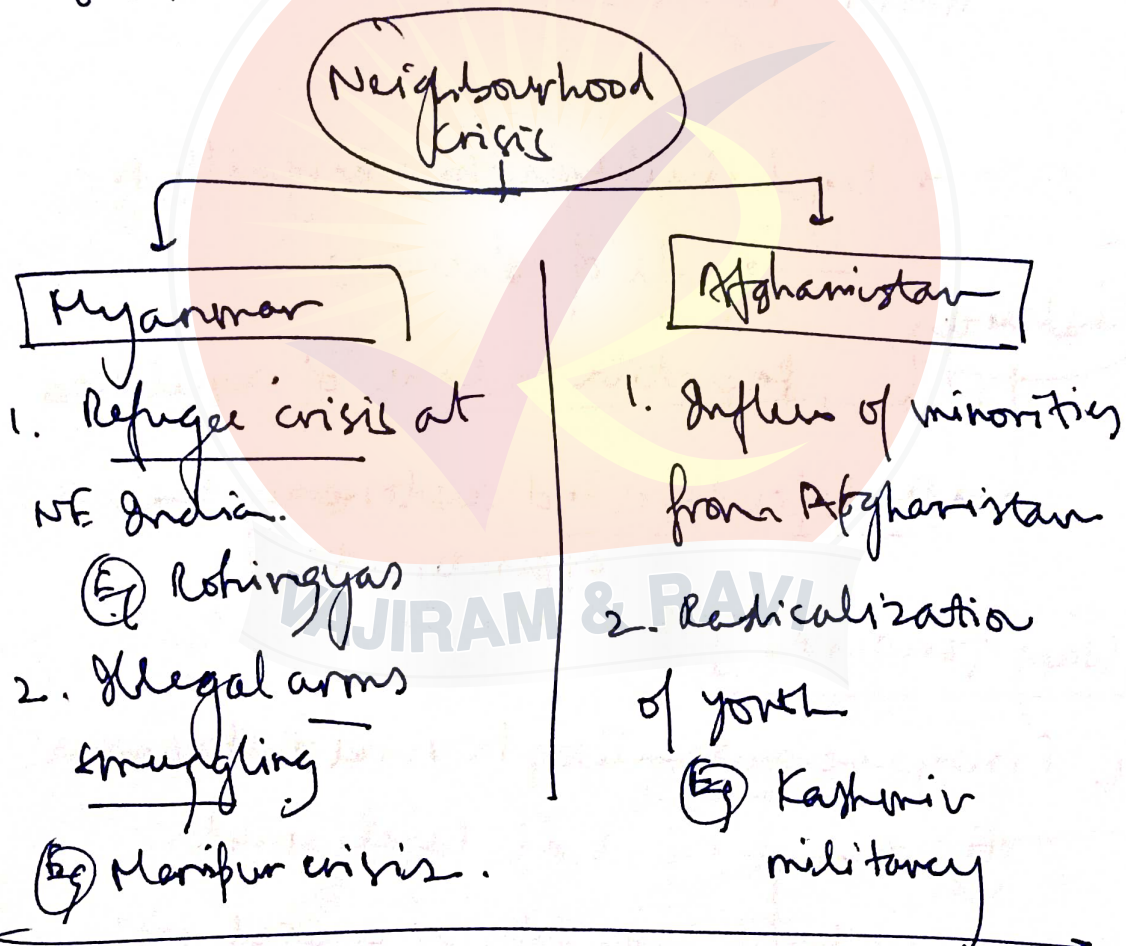
(Eg) through report at Parliament.

2. One umbrella body may be created with specialized wings for different sectors.

Reforms in regulatory bodies is key to ensure transparency & fairness in market.

9.

The recent political crisis in Myanmar (junta atrocities) and Afghanistan (Taliban) has put India's neighbourhood on the boil.



Role of India's Soft Power to protect strategic interest

1. Economic diplomacy - continuation

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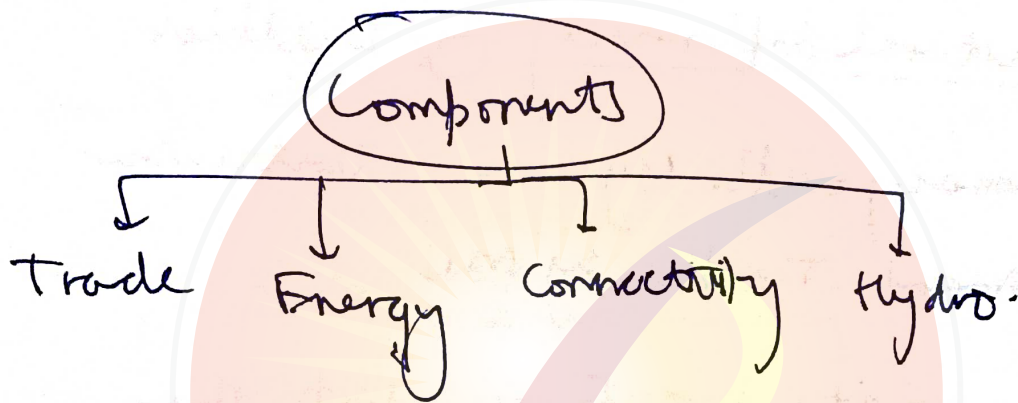
- of trade of essential goods. (Eg) food supply
2. Medical aid - (Eg) Medicines, sanitary pads, vaccine (COVID) etc. for victims.
3. Cultural diplomacy: (Eg) Buddhist  
Diplomacy with Myanmar - Construction of Ananda Temple by ASI.
4. Connectivity projects - expediate them  
(Eg) Tararij Delarama Highway in Afghanistan, Kaladan MMT in Myanmar etc.
5. Hydrodiplomacy - (Eg) Salma Dam in Afgh
6. Exchange programs of students

Challenges

- Unstable polity
- Lack of Dialogue & discussion
- Threat of China.

Thus there needs to be a proactive  
Diplomacy through Neighborhood First Policy  
to protect the strategic interest -

10. Economic diplomacy is the prominence of economic aspects in establishing trade relations between 2 countries.



Contribution of Economic diplomacy in achieving foreign policy objectives

1. Neighbourhood first policy -

(Eg) India largest trading partner of Bangladesh.

2. South-South cooperation -

(Eg) Asia-Africa growth corridor between India, Japan and African Union.

3. Countering China and its expansionist

policy. (Eg) IMEC as an alternative to BRICS.

4. Protecting the diaspora. (31 million)

(Eg) Removal of Kafala by Qatar.

5. Green transition - through Solar Energy

(International Solar Alliance)

↳ to ensure climate justice.

## Challenges

1. Budgetary constraints

2. Delay in completion

“India Promises but China delivers”

3. Trade barriers

(Eg) TB T and NTB T  
(EU - Masala)

## Way forward

1. Leverage Banks like NDB, BRICS AIB etc.

2. Improve quality of products through Testing labs.

Thus economic diplomacy strengthens India's image as Vishwa-bandhu.

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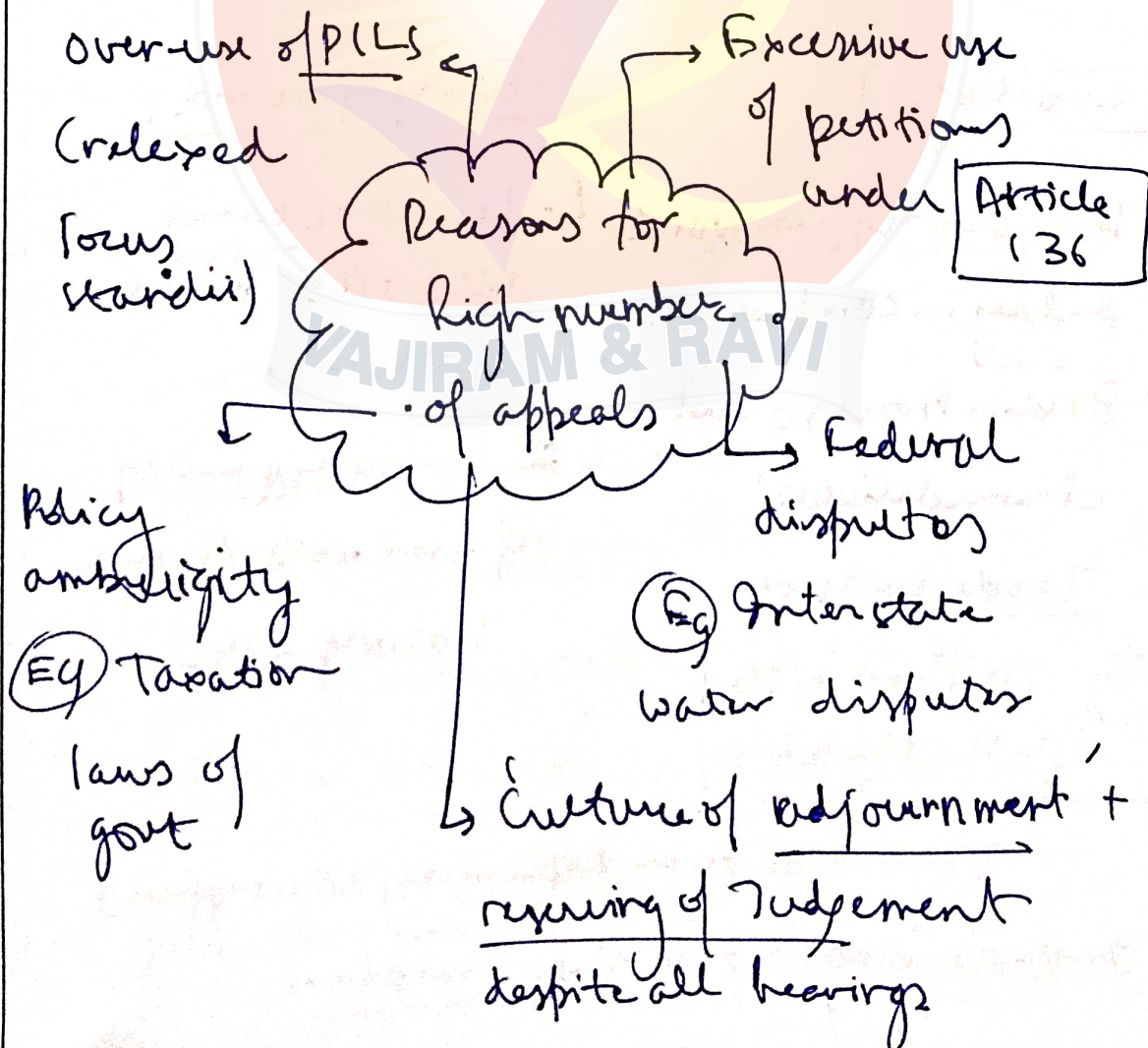
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11.

With over 4.5 cr pending case at all levels of the Judiciary (National Judicial Data Grid) the Supreme Court finds itself overburdened with appeals.



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## Hampers functioning of Supreme Court

1. Reduced time to hear Constitutional cases (Eg) Review of Sabarimala Judgement pending.
2. Limitation of time to give Advisory Jurisdiction [Art 143] to the President.
3. Delay of Justice to vulnerables due to public fear = [Black coat syndrome]
4. Not able to check unilateral actions of the govt. (Eg) Abrogation of A370 took after 5 years.
5. Policy paralysis - (Eg) Judgement of validity of EWIS case after 4 yrs [Jadhav Abhiyan]
6. Affects Ease of doing business of govt  
(Eg) 0.5% of GDP loss annually (idhi legal)

5. Relay in hearing original jurisdiction

Article 131 (Eg) Land disputes between Karnataka & Maharashtra.

Way forward

1. Establish separate Court of Appeal (2nd App)

2. Promote alternate dispute redressal mechanism Mulla Committee

3. Check PU by HC before referring to SC through a system of certification.

4. Incorporate technology  
(Eg) SUPACE, SUVASTE, virtual courts etc.

5. Establish regional benches of SC.

Thus reducing judicial pendency is key to achieve Justice, as envisaged by Preamble of the Constitution.

12.

The recent withholding assent by Tamil Nadu Governor over NEET Bill highlights misuse of withholding power Article 200 by the Governor.

Misuse of assent power by governor

1. Indefinitely keeping the bill for assent after passed by legislature
2. Withhold bills to refer to ~~the~~

President

3. Violation of Shamsher Singh Judgement - limited power of governor to withhold assent + not an unlimited discretionary power.
4. Against Democratic Principles and Separation of Power.

Impact of misuse

- Policy paralysis at state level
- Centre - state conflict
- Obstructionist role of governor
- Against the 'spirit of Federalism'  
and tussle between an elected body and a nominated body

## Constitutional provisions

1. Governor has to act on aid and advice of the council of Ministers [Art 164(3)]
2. Can't keep Bills pending indefinitely. has to return to legislature within 3 months [State Punjab case]
3. Mandatorily reserve for President only if the Bill ~~is~~ endangers the position of High Court and Judges

## Way forward

1. Give assent to the bill within 6 months.

## Sarkaria Commission

2. Adhering to Constitutional mandate.
3. Governor should be above Party Politics

## Purchi Commission (Impartial role).

4. Appointment: after due consultation with State govt Rajamanna Commission.

5. A Committee based appointment and transfer can be looked into.

Thus the Governor should act as 'Balancing wheel' of Federalism to keep India nationally integrated, politically and economically ~~opti~~ coordinated and socially uplifted. Rajasthan vs <sup>Union</sup> State of India (1972)!

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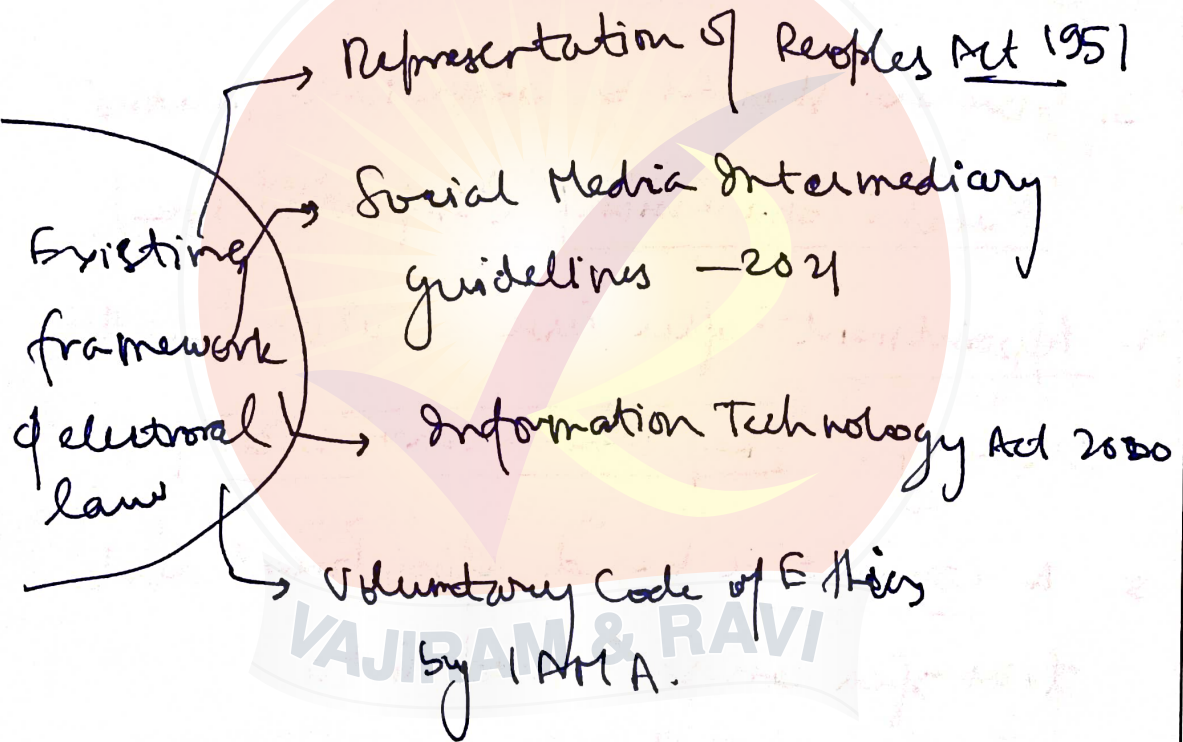
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13.

The recent 18th Lok Sabha campaign saw many instances of hate speech propagating through social media.



## Challenges posed by electoral laws

1. Hate speech not covered electoral

offence under ~~Act~~ Section 123

2. Lack of inclusion of online content in RPA 1951.

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(Eg) Promoting 'enmity among groups' does not include digital media.

3. Lack of legal backing to MCA

↳ toothless ECI to curb online content

4. Lack of accountability of social media intermediaries due to End 2 End

encryption.

3. Weak enforcement due to voluntary nature of codes.

6. Lack of screening of social media handles

by ECI, as per direction of SC in

PLF Foundation vs UOI (2018)

Misuse of Art 19(2)

Impact → Communal riots (Eg) Muzzafernagar  
Disharmony between diff. groups  
'Castriisation' of politics.



## Updation of RPA 1951

- i - include hate speech definition in Section 123.
2. Make provision for Paid media including social media in Section 8A of RPA 1951.
3. Legal backing to MCC - Tarkunde Committee.
4. Define hate speech in BNS/IPC [Vithwanathan Committee].
5. Enabling social media to use 'Content Moderation' technology to remove hurtful posts.

Thus, regulation of digital platforms is key to ensure free and fair elections Art 326.

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14.

India is quasi federal nation that has slight centralisation tendency, thus making states weaker than the Union.

States as mere implementing agencies

1. Overriding powers of Parliament over states (Art 251) → doctrine of Repugnancy in concurrent list
2. Greater number of subjects in Union list [Art 246] and 7th Schedule.
3. Implementation of centrally sponsored schemes in states  
(Eg) PM-SURU, PM JAY etc.
4. Encroachment of union in state subjects  
(Eg) Health insurance, Agriculture (Model APDM Act) etc

5. Reduced flexibility in spending of grants and under CSS funds.
6. Overlooking and Monitoring of Central Acts - (Eg) MGNREGA monitored through eGramswaraaj Portal by states.
7. Limited autonomy in selecting backwards blocks and districts under ~~APF~~ Aspirational Blocks and District Program.
- However, they act as Independent Administrative Units too -
1. Autonomy to devolve power under Part XI and Part XII -
  2. Few subjects exclusive to states  
(Eg) Land → autonomy to initiate land record modernization  
(Eg) Bhoomi of Karnataka .

3. Bring innovation and curated solution to state problems.

(Eg) M.P. Bhawanrao Bhavanrao Yojana for price deficiency payment Methods.

4. Beneficiary identification of different schemes are done by the states

→ Bringing residuary powers (except taxation) under State list

Sarkaria Commission

Way forward

→ Revise 7th schedule - rationalize the subjects NCRC.

→ Increase components of flexibility in CSS

→ Reward and incentivize innovation.

As Sarkaria Commission said "Increasing centralization leads to Blood Pressure at centre and anaemia at states". Thus there needs to greater autonomy to states for Double Engine Growth at both.

15.

Estimates Committee can be traced to 1964 which was formed due to recommendation of Krishna Gyer committee.

It comprises of 30 members, all members of Lok Sabha.

## Function of Estimates committee

1. Examines the Estimates laid by the government in Parliament during Budget session
2. Examines whether expenditure was made on the basis of the Estimates provided
3. Look at fiscal prudence → suggests curtailment of unnecessary and unwholesome expenditure.



4. Suggest policy alternatives to adhere to the Estimates.

5. Examines the methodology of estimate calculation and suggest changes.

## Contribution to financial oversight

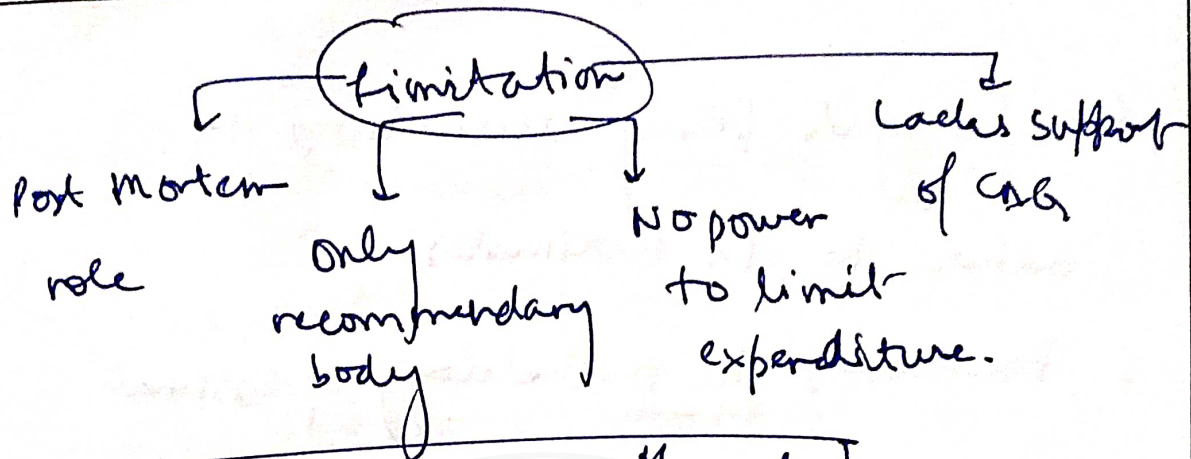
1. Demands accountability from the Executive.

2. Assists PAC in augmenting scrutiny to accounts of govt.

3. Summons ministers to provide justification for failing to adhere to estimates.

4. Takes opinion of experts.

5. Role of opposition - ~~opposit~~ opportunity to opposition to question govt outside the floor of the House, in a party-neutral manner



## Reforms to strengthen the role

1. Permanent secretariat - to assist in official - file works.
2. Attachment of Experts from respective domains.
3. Mandatory discussion of Estimate Committee report. (Eg) UK Model - 'Committee hour'
4. Bringing assistance by CAG under its ambit.
5. Constitutionalization of the committee + chairperson from Opposition member

Empowering Estimates Committee is key to upholding the principle of 'Parliamentary democracy' -

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

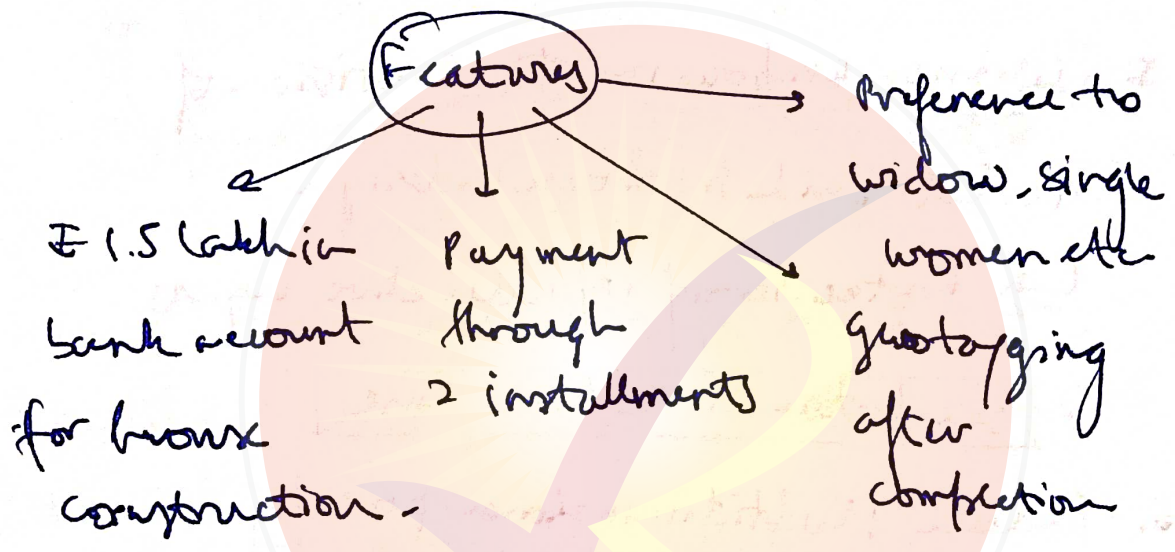
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6.

PM Awas is a flagship scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to provide house to the houseless.



## Impact of PM Awas Yojana

1. Financial security to complete house → reduce dependency on informal credit and high bank loans.
2. Banking penetration - through opening of bank accounts to receive funds.
3. Protection from disasters and extreme



climate. (Eg) heatwaves, rainfall etc.

4. Increased disposable income to spend on children education and health.

5. Women empowerment → Provision of toilet inside the house in design

↳ Protection of reproductive rights

Surebtra Srivastava Case.

6. Reduce Multidimensional poverty

(Eg) setting up of electricity and power connection in the house.

## Challenges

1. Still 18 lakh houses are short, especially in urban areas.

2. Delay in receiving funds/disbursal

3. Poorna beneficiaries, duplication of names.

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4. Misuse of fund. (Eg) Expenditure of

₹1.5 lakh in wedding.

5. Shortage of masons, bricks and cement in rural areas.

Way forward

→ Accuracy in DPR Preparation  
→ use 3<sup>rd</sup> Party verification

→ Continuous followup of beneficiaries after fund received

→ Convergence with Skill India to create masons and carpenters.

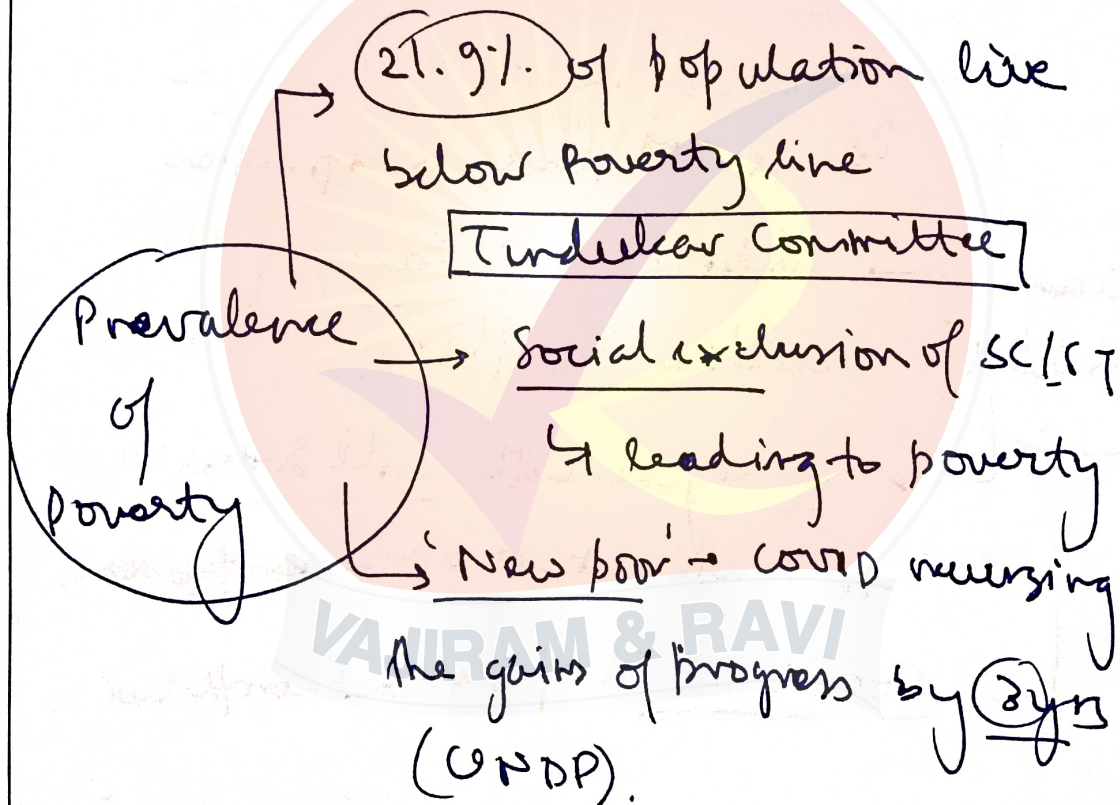
→ Social audit of houses completed.

PM AWAAS has been a Momentous achievement in the history of India.

Adequate reforms are needed to achieve the objective of 'Housing for All' by 2025.

17

As per NITI Aayog's MPI Index report, nearly 15% of Indians live under Multidimensional Poverty.



## Dealing with poverty

1. 5th Five Year Plan - 'Garibi Hatao'  
↳ Integrated rural development Program
2. Rights based approach - MGNREGA 2005.

↳ guaranteed 100 days of work + 15 days of unemployment allowance.

3. National Rural Livelihood Mission -  
SNC Based approach

## Success of the programs

1. 135 million have been lifted out of poverty between (2014-2019)
2. Prevalence of poverty reduced from 47% to 45% in the same period
3. Gini coefficient reduced from 0.47 (2014) to 0.40 (2021)
4. Despite COVID, India was able to keep extreme poverty below 1%.

## Challenges to poverty elimination

1. One reality still exists - top 1% own 50% of national wealth 0.1%.

2. Learning poverty : Declining quality of education (NSER report)

3. Period poverty - Lack of availability of menstrual products to women.

4. Lack of consensus in deciding a uniform poverty line.

Measures for improvement

1. Philippines Model - Conditional transfer scheme for education and health.

2. Urban - MGNREGA type scheme  
(Eg) Rajasthan.

3. Improve employment in diverse sectors

(Eg) gig economy

4. Social security for migrant workers

(Eg) PM Shram Yogi Mahabandhan.

Poverty as 'worst form of violence'

needs to be eradicated to achieve SDG #1

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
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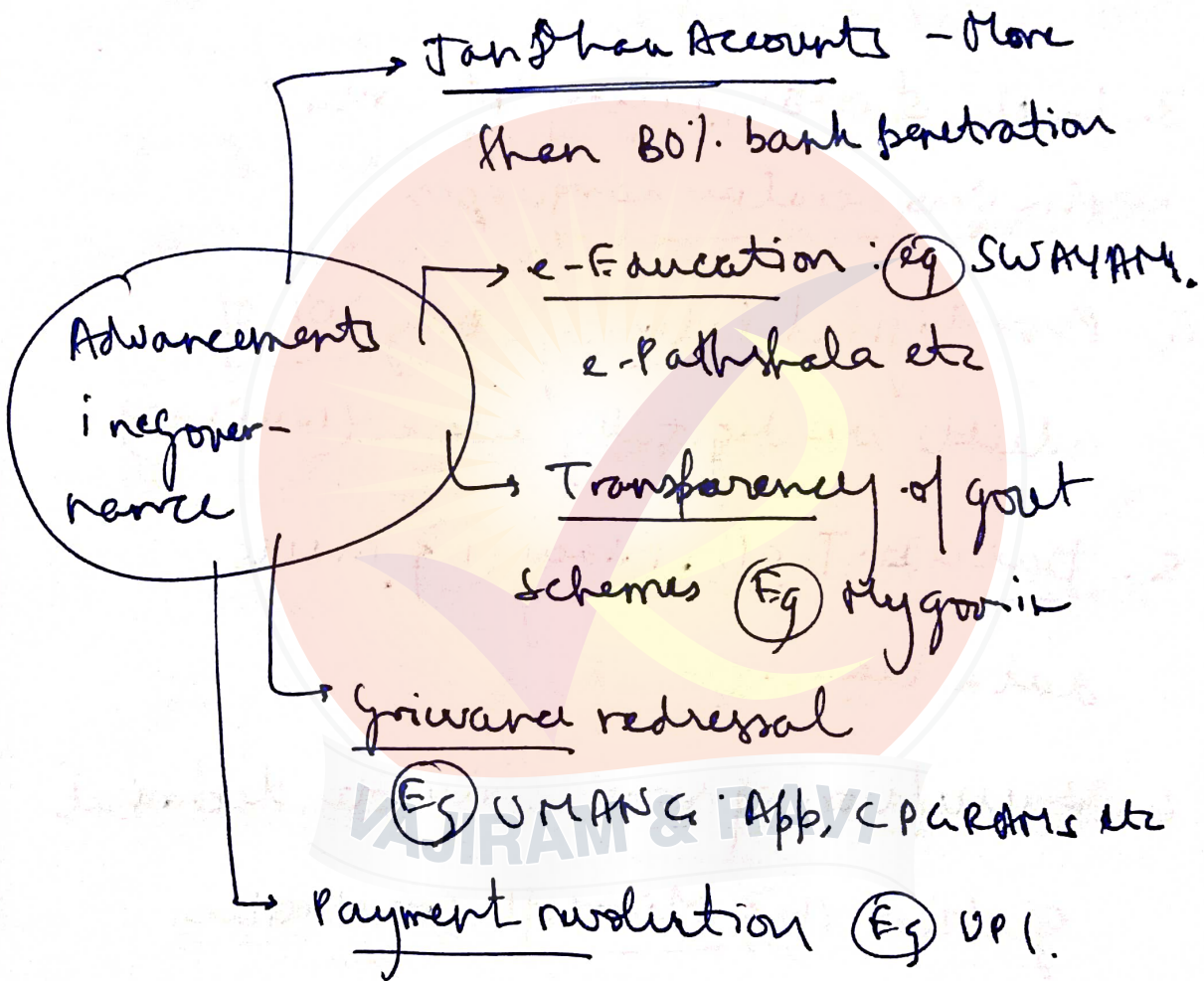
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12.

India embarked on the digital economy through Digital India Mission in 2015.



## Persistence challenges

1. Digital divide - Rural - urban (32% - 63%) and Male - female (58% - 62%) as per icube report 2021.

2. Slow progress of Bharat Net - only (1.5) lakh villages have been internet ready out of 2.5 lakh villages.
3. Lack of availability of content in vernacular languages.
4. Poor digital literacy - only 20% of adults are digitally aware. (NHFS-5)
5. data Theft, Privacy (Eg. AIMS data leak).
6. Disruption of services due to technical glitches (Eg) Microsoft crowdstrike incident at Airports (2024 June).
7. Bureaucratic resistance, apathy etc.
8. Lack of data availability at grassroots level.
9. Lack of interoperability of data.

NL Charde Committee.

Way forward

1. Implement Digital Data Protection Act 2023 in letter and spirit
2. Differentiate between Personal and Non-Personal law for protection of privacy

Kris Gopalakrishnan Committee.

3. Promote digital literacy - (Eg) PM DSKH Digital Saksharta Abhiyan.
4. Integrate L1Ms, Chatbots for smooth user experience.
5. Establish strong network of Common Service Centres for delivery.

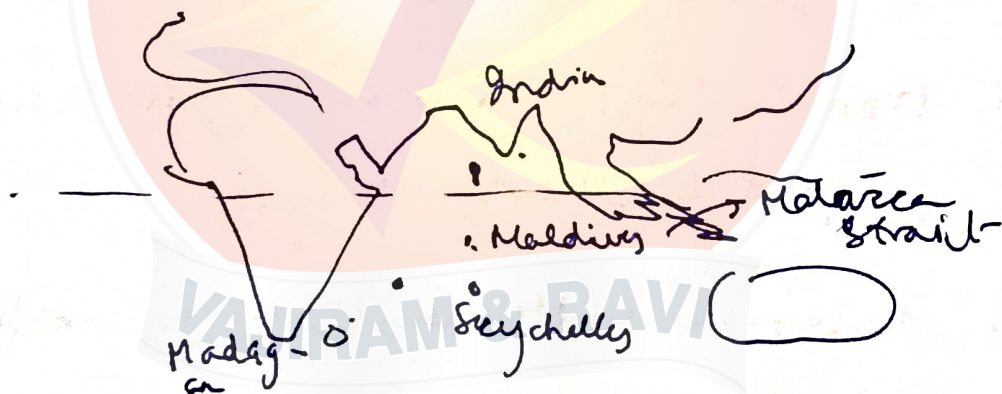
Above steps will transform India into a "Net knowledge exporter" to the world and become \$ 1 Tr digital economy by 2025.

19.

" Indian Ocean Region is a region where India asserts, China eyes and USA intervenes "

- Shiv Shankar Menon

highlights the growing salience of IOR as an arena of strategic rivalry.



[ Fig : Indian Ocean region ]

## Role of Maritime diplomacy

1. Trade interest protection - securing sea lanes of communication.

(Eg) Malacca Strait, Mozambique Channel etc.

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2. Preventing 'weaponization of ~~china~~ ports'  
by building counter ports.

(Eg) Fujian (China), Sabang (Indonesia).

3. Protection from Piracy (Red Sea region)

(Eg) through joint patrolling of Indian Navy and UAE.

4. IO surveillance - (Eg) through exercise Sea Vigil by Indian coast guard.

5. Act as Balancing power - (Eg) through exercise malabar with Japan, Australia

6. Acting as Net security provider in IOR through SAGAR doctrine.

Challenges → Chinese assertion (Eg) locking of vessels at Kambartotta (C)  
→ Proxy war (Eg) Puerto Rico Naval Base of USA / UK.  
→ Militarization of IO - (Eg) AUKUS

## Strengthening Maritime Partnership

1. Leverage groups and multilaterals  
(Eg) IOEA with littoral states, OCAP, etc.
2. Regular dialogues (Eg) through 2+2 Model of USA, Japan and Australia.
3. Frequent Naval exercises.
4. Capacity building (Eg) Project Mausam, ITEW, etc.
5. Soft power projection (Eg) Disaster Aid

## Operation Vanilla, Vaccine Maitri etc.

6. Education diplomacy (Eg) Opening up of 117 Madras at Zanzibar.
7. Supply chain resilience (Eg) Blue dot Network.

Thus stronger maritime partnership can be built through 'converging with congruent' and 'leveraging the dominant'

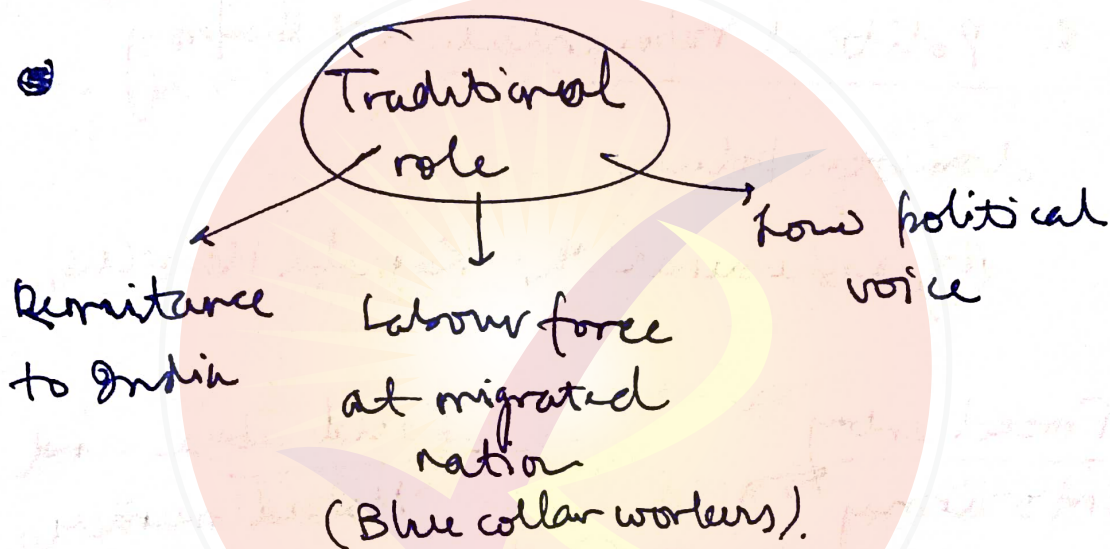
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20.

India has one of the largest diaspora of the world with 231 million expatriate (NRI + PIO), as per World Migration Report, 2023.



## Changing role

- Economic contribution from employee to employer (Eg head of MNCs like Google (Sundar Pichai))
- Development of Entrepreneurial ecosystem in Silicon valley.
- Projection of India's culture, values and ethos

(Eg) Yoga Day celebration .

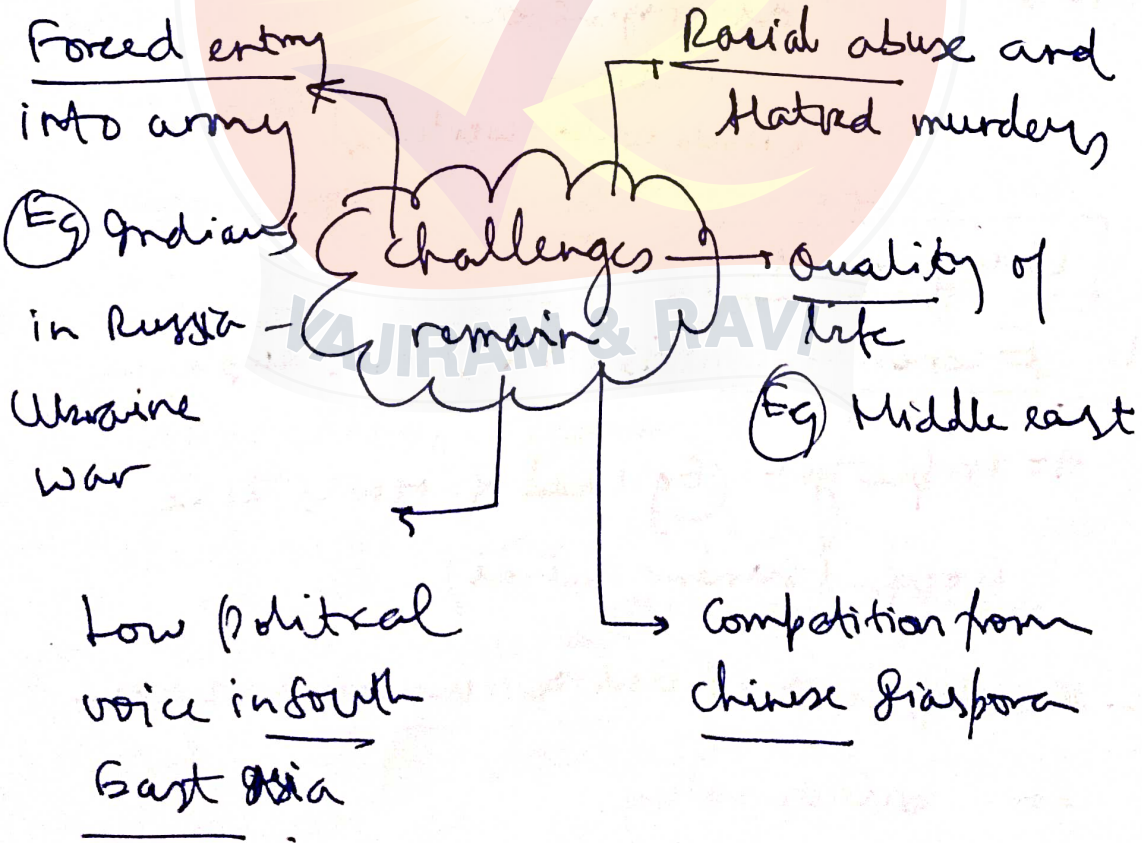
4. Role in negotiation of treaties and deals

(Eg) Indo-US 2008 Nuclear Deal

3. Political representation → shaping

domestic policies

(Eg) Rishi Sunak (UK), Kamala Harris (US).



## Benefits of that India can leverage

### ② Diplomatic benefits

1. Leverage soft power → Track 2 diplomacy
2. Citizen status issue can be resolved

(Eg) H-1B visa in USA

3. Technology transfer with tech giants.

### ⑤ Economic benefits

1. Favourable trade agreements.

(Eg) UK - India FTA/BTIA can be resumed

2. Market of imported goods ⇒ Favourable trade relations.

3. Tourism in India from diaspora..

4. Investment in Indian startups.

Thus, Indian diaspora acts as a 'living bridge' that connects India to the rest of the world.