

General Studies
Full Length Test
Test - 2 (GS - 2)
Test Code - A21052502

Evaluator Code:
Date of Assignment:
CQ:

NAME:

ARPTI SINGH

Time allowed: 3 Hours

STUDENT. ID.:

Email:

UPSC ROLL NO.:

0805160

Submission
Date:

30/06/25

MOBILE NO.:

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

Instructions:-

- Legible Scanning:** Exercise due diligence in scanning your scripts for clear legibility
- Submissions** marred by poor scanning, notably those with illegible sections or blackened pages due to improper scanning, risk being excluded from the evaluation process.
- Non-Adherence Consequences:** Failure to comply with the aforementioned instructions may lead to the disqualification of your submission.

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Start Time -

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Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No. of Questions Attempted				
Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No				

Mentor's Feedback

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



👍 😊 All the Best 😊 👍

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



👍 😊 All the Best 😊 👍

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9/20
प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
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in this part)

①

Constitutional morality can be regarded as adherence to moral principles enshrined in constitution.

↳ Equality, Justice, Liberty etc.

It can ~~be~~ not be considered as natural sentiment in India because

1) Communal conflicts

↳ Muzaffarnagar riot 2013

2. Caste Based discrimination

3. Gender division

↳ Discrimination in inheritance laws

4. Inequality

↓
Region Based
North-South
debate

↓
Income Based

↳ Oxfam report
(10% holding
57% wealth)

However counter views
can be provided as

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1. Religious tolerance
|Eg| celebration of Onam in Kerala
by all
2. Constitutional Supremacy
3. Judicial Interventions
|Eg| Joseph Shine → decriminalise
case Adultery
4. Affirmative Action aimed at
ensuring Equity.
|Eg| Article 15(4), 16(4)
5. Civil Society Activism → promoting
progressive ideas.
|Eg| Naz foundation

Constitutional morality has been
natural sentiment of India
ensuring unity in diversity.

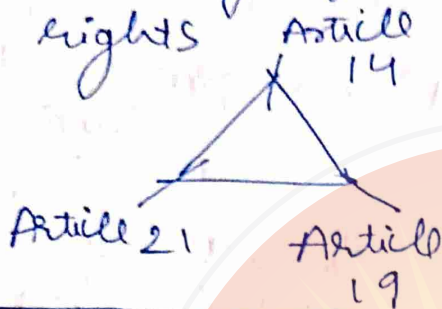
However active efforts are needed
to tackle ills plaguing society
like gender stereotype, casteism,
communalism.

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5. Holistic
conception of
rights.

Eg) notion of
trinity of
rights



5. Limited conception
of rights

Eg) AK Gopalan
case

Significance of
due
process

4. Promote
civil society
Activism

- 1. Check legislative power
- 2. Based on principle of natural justice
- 3. SC enlarged right to life

Fair & speedy trial

Healthy Environment

Right to choose paths

As pointed by SC in Maneka Gandhi case due process of law ensures dignified existence of person as human being.

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3. Recently SC (supreme court) used Article 142 to grant assent to bills passed by Tamil Nadu legislative assembly.

It has raised questions about SOP (separation of power)

1. Extra constitutional - No time mention in constitution, However SC imposed it on governor and President.
2. Possibility of writ of mandamus on President and governor
3. Encroachment in domain of executive.
↳ Article 200 and 201 violation
4. Bypassing the governor and President rule.

Counter Arguments

1. Maintain Federal Balance →
Allowing legislative assembly will prevail

2. curtail Arbitrariness : withholding consent without providing reason
3. uphold constitutional principle.
Eg) Article 143 use for contemplating constitutional questions.
4. limit discretionary power of governor.

Way forward

As recommended by Sarkaria and Punchhi commission

1. Reason for withholding consent should be stated.
2. Time limit on governor and President to give assent.
3. Use of Inter state council (Article 263) to resolve issues

SC has tried to curb discretionary power which has raised sof concern. Aforementioned suggestions can promote spirit of cooperative federalism.

4

Article 93 provides for speaker of Lok Sabha who presides of all its meetings and ensure smooth functioning.

Impartiality of speaker is crucial-

1. Effective functioning of house
↳ Abiding by rules and order
2. Control decorum and order in house.
3. Effective role of opposition
↳ Providing proper time
↳ Accepting these agenda for debate.
4. Effective functioning of committees
↳ Referring Bills to committee
5. Deciding disqualification under Anti-defection law.
6. Promoting meaningful debates.
↳ Recent debate on waqf Amendment Bill.

ISSUES

1. Impartiality in working
→ opposition alleged → provided with less time.
2. Doubtful role in deciding disqualification.
3. Party membership
4. Political consideration in decision making.

Suggestions

1. UK model of one speaker always speaker.
2. Adopt concept of opposition days where opposition decides agenda of house.
3. Disqualification to be decided by either → Independent (Binesh) Tribunal (Goswami committee) Election Commission (Law Commission)

Impartiality of speaker is crucial for effective and efficient legislative process. Thus healthy parliamentary conventions should be promoted to further strengthen the Temple of democracy.

5.

India's Asymmetrical federalism exemplified in form of Vth schedule provides effective autonomy and control to tribal peoples in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram.

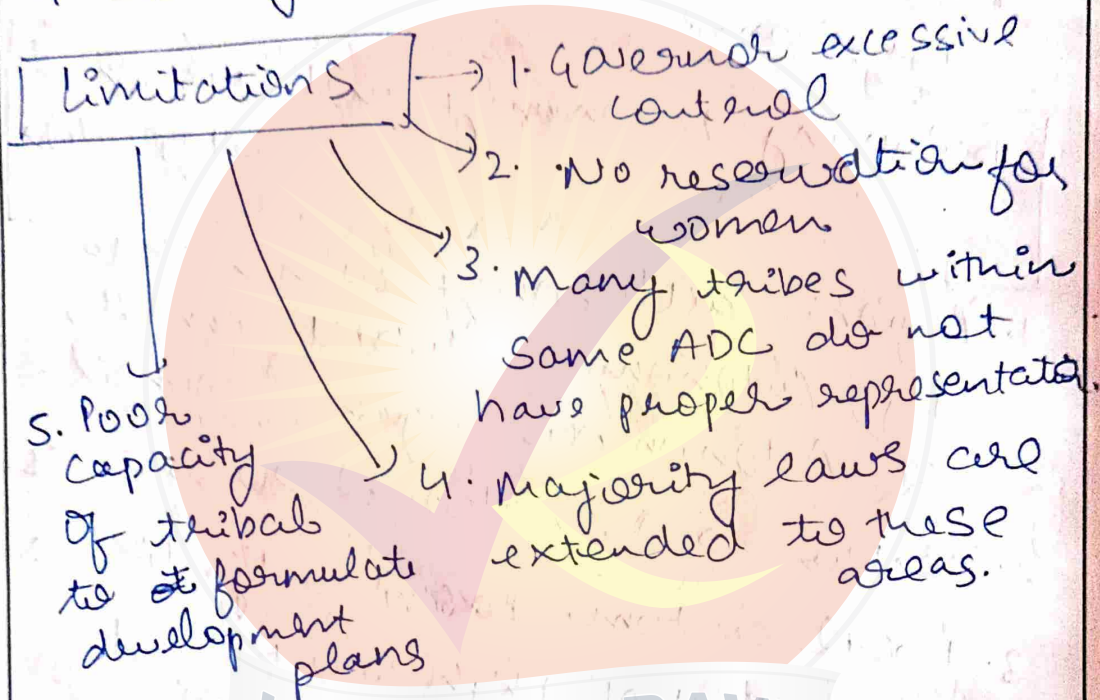
Balancing Autonomy and National Integration

1. Regional autonomy within state
 Eg) Autonomous district council,
 Autonomous regional council.
2. control over national resources.
3. Local custom based adjudication
 (oversight of High court and
 governor)
4. modified application of union
 or state law by governor.
5. Preserve local custom and
 culture, thus curb feeling of
Alienation

Success

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1. curbing insurgency in North Eastern States.
2. Participatory governance.
↳ 26 elected members in ADC.
3. Prevent land alienation and diversion.
4. Curbing demand for state bifurcation.



Proper capacity Building, with division of ADC into AR 6, reservation for women and greater devolution of fund, function and functionaries would ensure principle of subsidiarity for tribals.

6

DPDP Act 2023 in consonance to
Puttaswamy judgement (right to
privacy)
aims to ensure digital data
consent based usage and processing

Salient features ensuring privacy

1. Obligation on data fiduciary → consent based use
2. Data minimisation
3. Prevent the disclosure of
personal data → conflicting
section 8(1)(j) of RTI Act.

ISSUES

1. PIO can deny disclosure of
private citing privacy violation.
2. RTI act allows disclosure of
personal information in larger
public interest.
3. Vagueness and Arbitrariness
↳ PIO can deny any information
violating essence of RTI Act.

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4. Prevent exposure of corruption by public officials.
5. Against principle of transparency and Accountability.

Suggestions

1. Allowing information release in larger public interest.
2. Limiting non essential information.
3. Clear guidelines to avoid vagueness in application.
4. Proper justification for withholding information.

Balancing privacy and larger public interest is key to ensure harmonious construction between DPDP Act and RTI Act.

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Government Measures

- Mediation Act 2023
- Arbitration and Conciliation Act
- Legal Service Act 1987 (Lok Adalat)

Challenges

1. Non compliance.
2. Perception of Biasness by Arbitrator & conciliator.
3. Poor and marginalised can be coerced to accept decision.
4. No finality to dispute.
 - ↳ Party often go to court

Suggestions

1. Proper training of Arbitrator, Mediators and conciliators.
2. creating awareness about ADR mechanisms.
3. Strengthening Lok Adalat.

In pursuance to Singapore convention India has amended Arbitration and Conciliation Act, which is step in right direction and should be sustained.

8

Community Based financial institutions includes the microfinance institutions, SHG or cooperative societies that are managed by community members.

↳ Kudumbashree in Kerala

Promoting responsive governance

1. Informed citizenry :- Participated in social auditing.
2. Ensuring efficiency in operation
3. Political activism → Involvement in local issues.

↳ Involving in panchayat functioning

4. curbing corruption

↳ SHG participation in mid-day meal

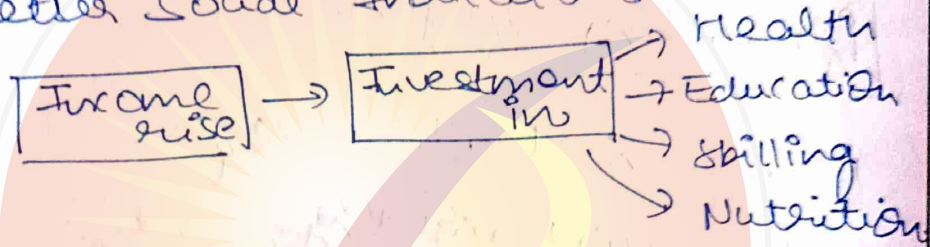
Addressing Structural Inequalities

1. Skill development and training

↳ SEWA provide skill training

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2. Enhances Agency of women
Eg) SHG promotion under Lakshmi Didi scheme.
3. Rural employment creation
Eg) Drone didi initiatives
4. Ensure financial Inclusion
Eg) SHG Bank linkage programme
5. Better social Indicators



Shortfall

1. Patriarchal mindset hinders the women empowerment.
Eg) Household responsibility
2. Division on basis of caste, class, religion
3. Regional disparities
Eg) concentrated in Southern India

SDG 5 envisage gender equal society. Effective utilization of community based financial institutions can ensure women self sufficiency and empowerment.

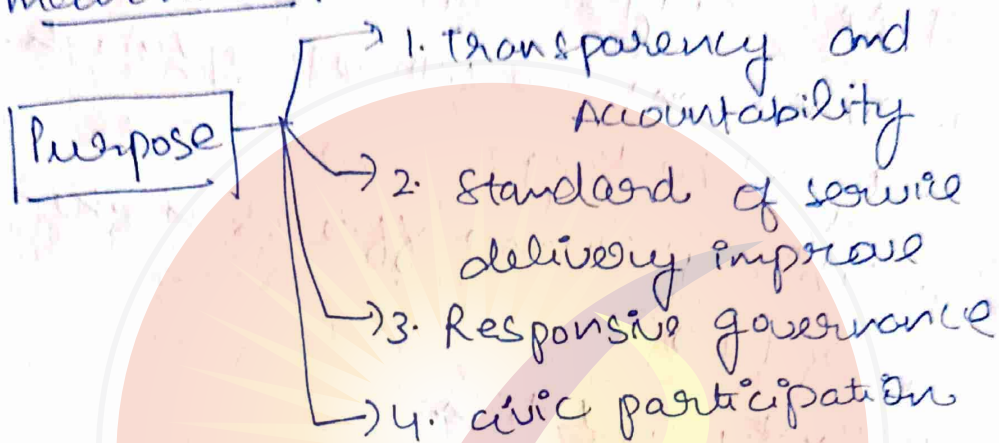
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5
प्रश्न संख्या
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9.

Citizen charters (CC) is a document that enumerates the services provided along with standards, time-frame and grievance redressal mechanism.



ISSUES

1. No legal backing.
2. Local people not involved in formulation process.
3. No timely updation.
4. No penalty for failing targets.
5. Not available in local language.
6. Not widely circulated.
7. little change in operational aspects.
 - ↳ Administrative Apathy towards change.

Positive side

1. civil society activism → demand for better services.

Way Forward

II ARC suggestions

1. Avoid one size fit all approach.
2. Legal backing.
3. Public grievance officers on line of P.T.O.
4. Timely updation.
5. Awareness generation among people.
6. Use of vernacular language.

CC is an important component of Swachh Mission. Its effective implementation would ensure responsive, accountable, transparent and citizen centric governance.

10.

India as net security provider in Indian ocean region considers Mauritius as strategic partner in the region.

Significance of Mauritius

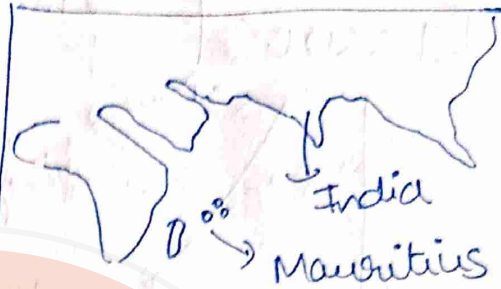


Fig. - Indian ocean

1. Geostrategic location

↳ Important sea line of communication

2. Supports India's vision of 'zone of peace' for Indian ocean

3. Countering China's strategic encirclement of India.

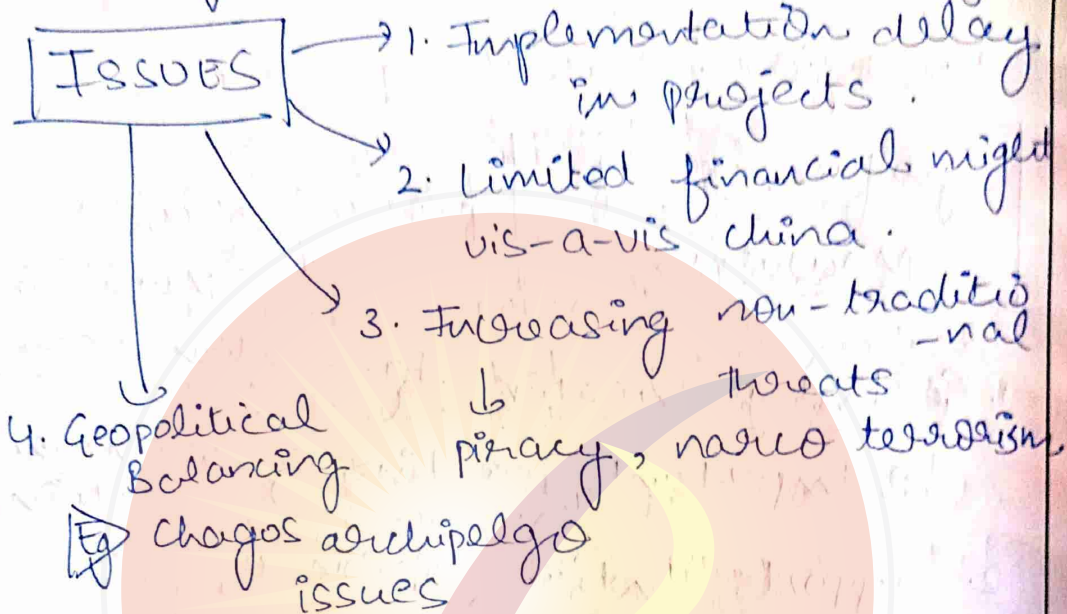
4. Enhancing Indian navy reach

↳ Assumption Island, Agalega Island access.

5. Cultural link :- significant Indian diaspora.

6. Crucial for South-South cooperation and vision of MAHASAGAR.

7. Joint collaboration for Blue economy and Mitigation along with adaptation to climate change.



India accords serious consideration to India-Mauritius relation, exemplified by PM's recent visit.

Mutual cooperation can serve the interest of two countries along with promoting International principles.

↳ Eg India support and advocacy for Chagos archipelago & Mauritius sovereignty.

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11.

Disqualification of MP means the termination of membership from current legislature, governed by

↓
Constitutional provisions

↓
Legal provisions.

1. Constitutional provisions

1.1. Article 105 & 194

↳ office of profit

↳ lost citizenship

↳ unsound mind

↳ undischarged insolvency

↳ Decided by President on advice of ECI (Election Commission of India)

1.2. ~~Legal provision~~ Anti-defection law (X schedule)

↳ disqualification on ground of defection

↳ decided by presiding officer

2. Legal provisions

2.1 RPA 1951 :- Mentions grounds

↳ conviction for offence (2 years)

↳ Bribery

↳ Dowry

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- ↳ corruption
- ↳ corrupt practices during election

Effectiveness of these provisions

1. Ensure separation of power
 - ↳ office of profit
2. curb corrupt practices
3. Prevent criminalisation
 - ↳ Eg convicted for 2 years → automatic disqualification
4. curb money and muscle power
 - ↳ Eg Election expenditure details to ECI
5. Check defections

Ineffectiveness

1. continuation of defections
 - ↳ Eg 2/3 merger clause
2. Partisan role of presiding officer.
 - ↳ Delay in deciding over election dispute.
3. Low conviction rate of MP in cases against MP
 - ↳ slow judicial process

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4. Criminalisation of politics

Eg) PRS data → 46% MP have
criminal records

5. Anti defection law curbs individual
MP autonomy.

Suggestions

1. Independent Body to decide on
defection cases. (Dinesh Goswami
Committee)

2. Overhaul criminal Justice system.
↳ Fast Track court for cases
involving MPs.

3. Halim Committee recommendation
to streamline disqualification for
defection.

4. Limit exemption for office of
profit
Eg) Parliamentary
Secretaries

Legislature is the mirror of society.

Effective and timely disqualification

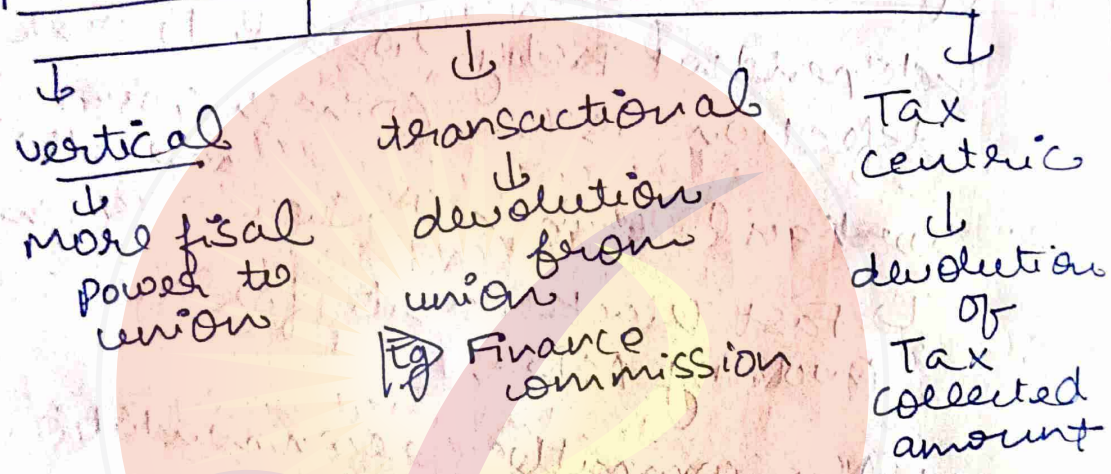
can safeguard sanctity and

credibility of temple of democracy.

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12. Fiscal federalism refers to the devolution of fiscal power to appropriate tier of government.
Eg Professional tax → state government

India's fiscal federalism



ISSUES

1. limited fiscal space with state government.
Eg recent Karnataka - union government tussle.
2. Promote one-size fit all, against federalism.
Eg centrally sponsored scheme.
3. curb state autonomy
Eg performance based grant
↓
Agriculture reform

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4. Inequitable fiscal devolution
|Eg> Kerala gets low amount in
comparison to its contribution

Resource federalism is inspired
by principle of decentralisation,
providing greater control to state
over their resources.

Benefits

1. Better responsiveness to local needs.

|Eg> Kerala already robust
health and education
infra.

2. People participation inspired
by bottom-up-planning

|Eg> Gram Panchayat development
Plan

3. Effective utilization of resources.

4. Promote fiscal federalism
↳ curb union dislocations

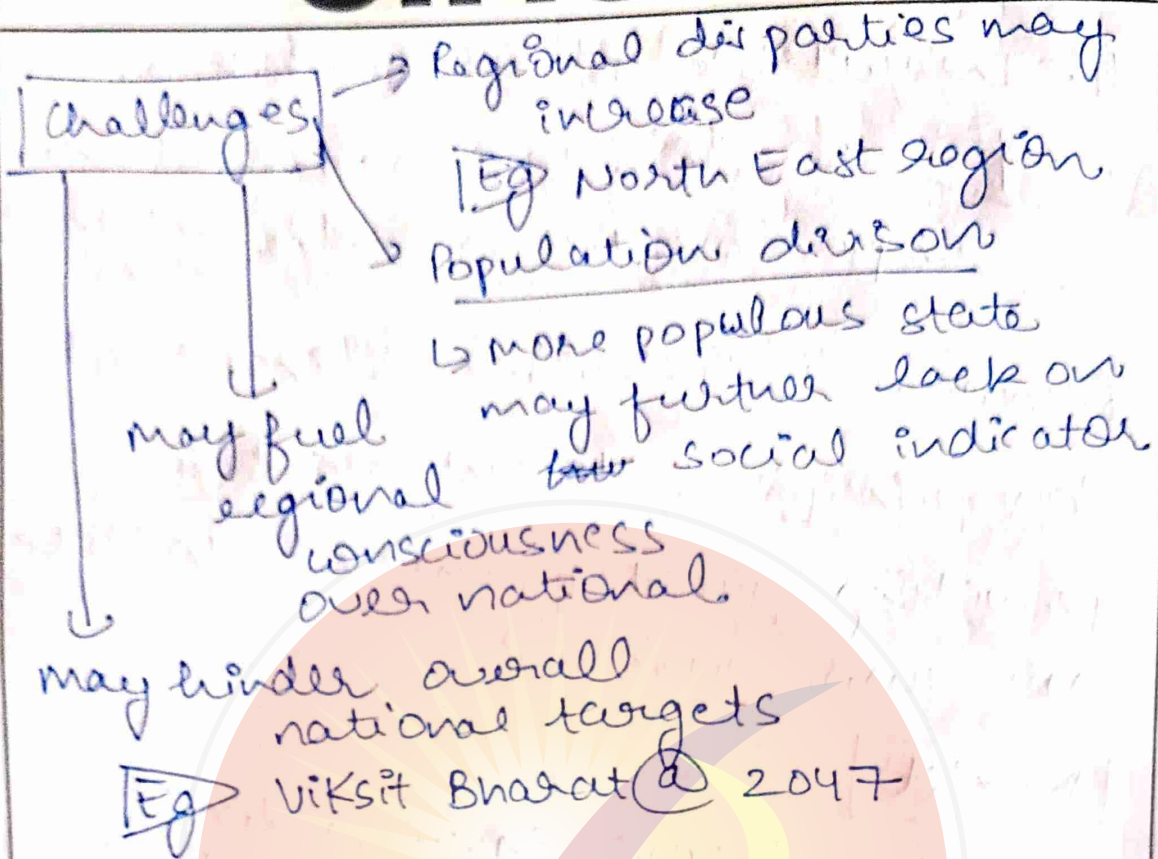
5. Fulfill state fiscal needs

|Eg> state government state
specific policy

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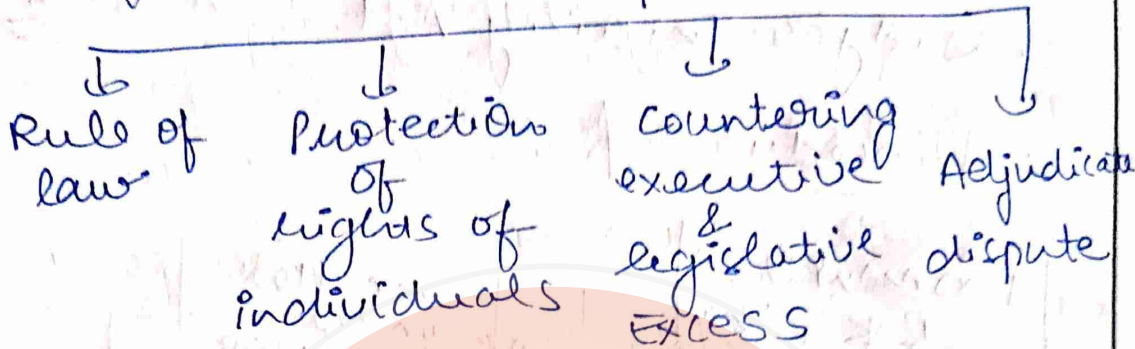
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Thus, effective fiscal principles like permanent finance commission, state involvement in formulating term of references, fiscal devolution to state and reduction of cess & surcharge, could balance state autonomy along with national developmental goals.

B.

Judiciary forms an important organ of government, ensuring



Judicial accountability

→ Based on principle of check and balances ensures judiciary functions within provided constitutional framework.

India

1. Article 124(4) & 217 provides for judges removal

2. President decide on basis of Parliamentary voting

UK

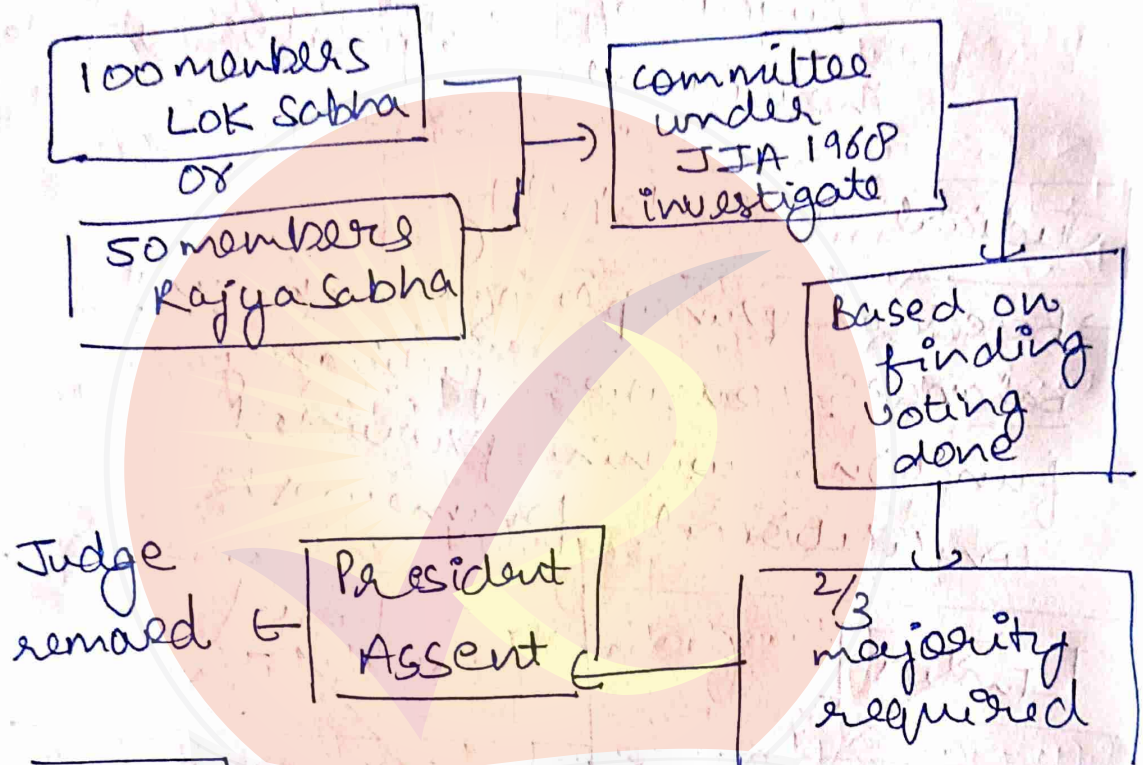
1. ~~Not~~ Dealt with common law.

2.

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Removal procedure in India

1. Article 124(4) and 217
2. Judges Inquiry Act 1968 (JIA)
3. Procedure



ISSUE

1. Long and cumbersome procedure
2. Political fragmentation hinders impeachment
 Eg → Justice Ramaswamy case
3. Judges continue to function during impeachment.
4. No judge ever removed.

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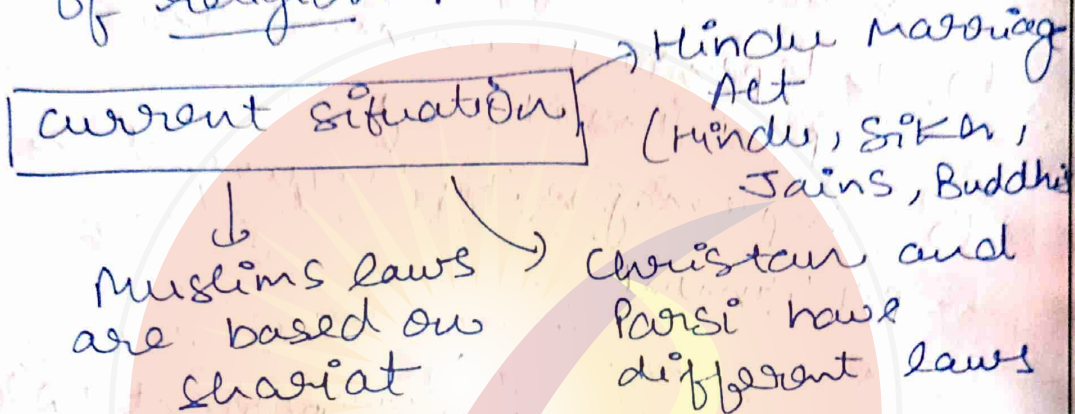
UK

- ↳ Principle of ministerial responsibility
- ↳ Common laws to deal with impeachment
- ↳ Process less cumbersome vis-a-vis India
- ↳ Independent commission inspect the charges.
- ↳ Simple majority required in Parliament.

Judiciary occupies important role in checking excesses of other two organ. Removal process need to be effective that ensures judicial accountability as well as judicial independence at same time.

14.

Article 44 of constitution provides for UCC. It implies common set of laws (marriage, inheritance, divorce) for all, irrespective of religion.



Reason for delay → UCC

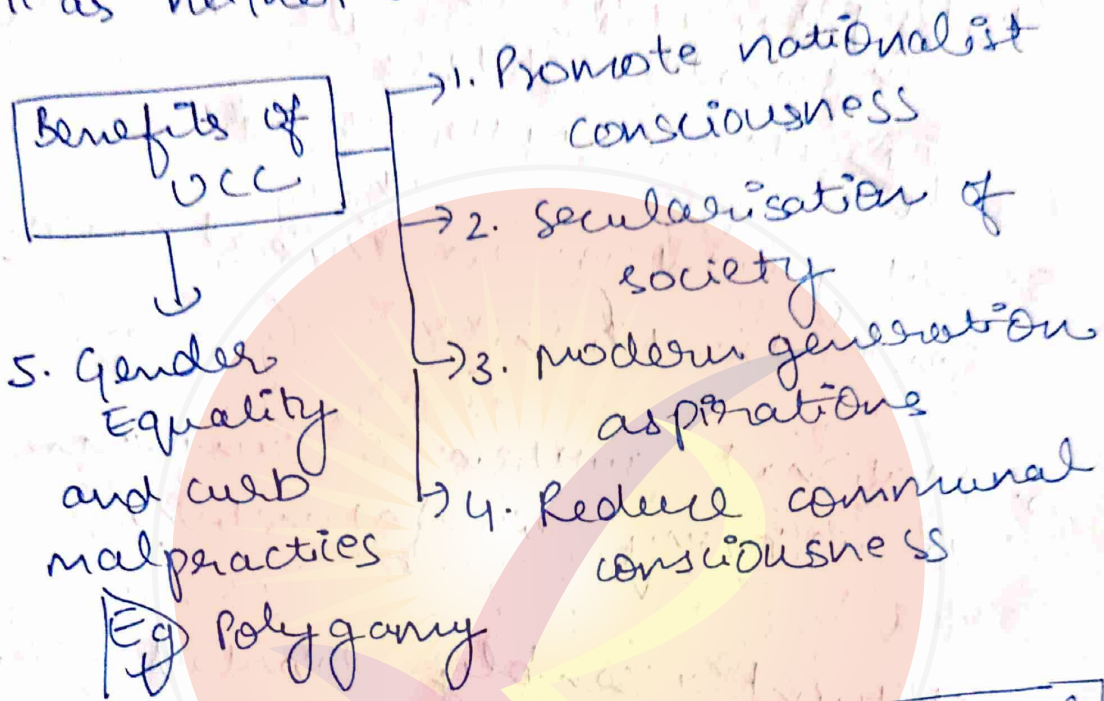
- Constitutional ambiguity
 - ↳ Personal laws under concurrent list
- Huge diversity
 - ↳ Religion → Race → Caste
 - ↳ Tribal customs & traditions
- Religious freedom
 - ↳ Its been argued UCC violates Article 14, 25, 26.

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4. Lack of National consensus for comprehensive law.
5. Law Commission report regarded it as neither desirable nor necessary.



Potential measures for national implementation

1. Building Broad consensus on the common principles.
Eg Inheritance rights
2. curbing old practices that conflict with rationality
Eg Female genital mutilation

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3. Gradual and piecemeal approach
↳ Reforming within religion then gradually shifting to common law.
4. Proper evaluation by implementing in smaller states.
↳ eg) UCC in Uttarakhand.
5. Safeguarding the tribal customs and traditions.
6. National awareness campaign to curb any disinformation.

Constituent assembly debated for UCC, with members like Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Ambedkar supporting the idea. Its introduction in DPSP rest on the premise that state should gradually adopt it.

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15.

~~SC~~ Supreme court) In recent Davindra Singh vs State of Punjab case has allowed for subcategorisation of SC (Schedule caste).

Opportunities it poses

1. Equitable distribution of affirmative benefits
2. Empower the most marginalised among marginalised.
↳ Eg) Maha dalits in Bihar
3. Recognition of inequalities within schedule caste.
↳ SC is not homogenous group
4. opportunity for social mobility to least disadvantage.
5. Internal division within SC reservation based on backward-ness.

Challenges

1. Basis of classification
↳ need of quantifiable data

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2. Politicisation of caste

↳ Internal division could be created for vote Bank politics.

3. May hinder overall growth of community

↳ fragmentation could reduce political weight.

4. Reservation is just enabling policy, does not remove discrimination.

↳ Eg) only 4% senior Bureaucrats from SC & ST community

Way Forward

1. Objective criteria for sub-classification based on proper data.

2. Timely revision of reservation policy based on deprivation indicator.

3. Effective measures to prevent political usage of affirmative policies.

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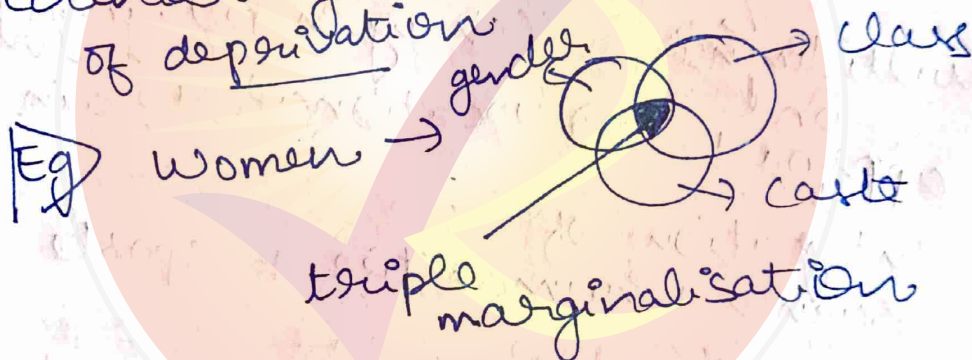
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4. Measures to improve social indicators by investment in education, healthcare, skilling.

5. Steps to reduce discrimination & marginalisation of community

↳ Eg Manual scavenging with 95% dalits involved.

6. Countering intersectionality of deprivation



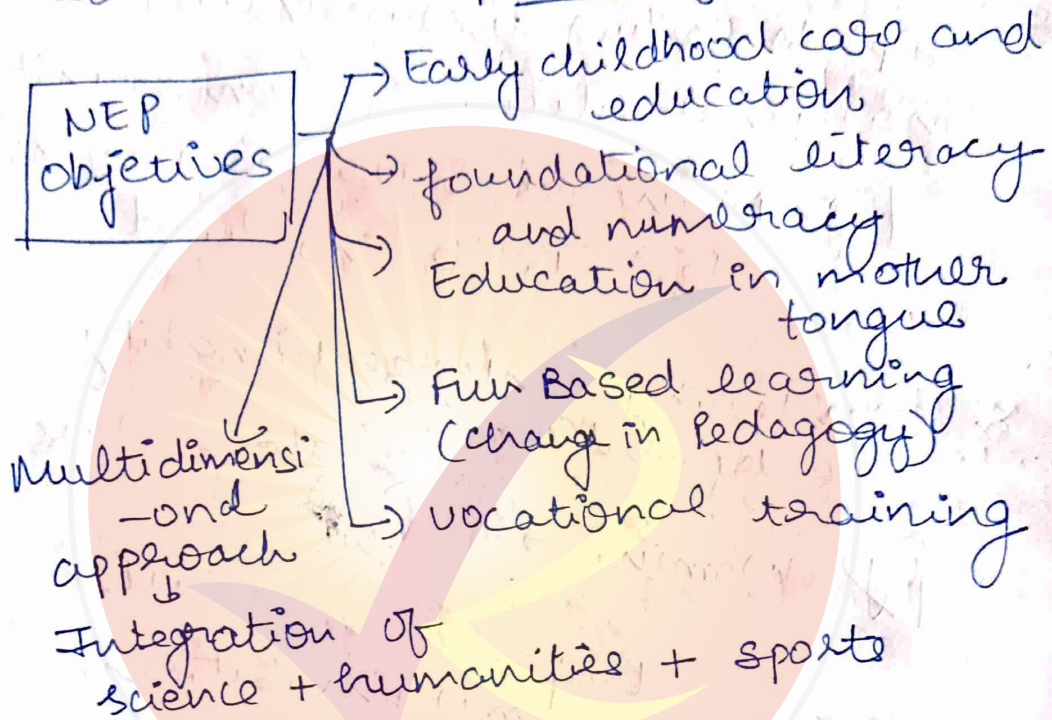
Recent Supreme court decision provides opportunity to fine tune

affirmative action to realise goal of Sarvodaya and Antodaya.

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16.

NEP (New education policy 2020) aims to transform India into Knowledge economy, envisaging education as public good.



AI → opportunity for education system

1. Study in mother tongue
Eg) AI Bhashini
2. Personalised and self paced learning.
3. Innovative pedagogy
Eg) Story Based learning using AI videos.
4. Multidisciplinary
Eg) Educational videos on space exploration

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5. Personalised report cards
↓
Timely intervention for students lagging behind.
6. Fulfill teacher shortage especially in remote areas.
7. Promoting regular teacher training using AI models.

Challenges

1. Overdependence over AI tools
↳ Eg) ChatGPT usage for homework
2. Kill critical reasoning skills.
3. Issue of Biasness and discrimination
↳ Eg) Race Based discrimination based on data feed
4. Data privacy challenge
↳ Taking and processing children data.
5. Targeted advertisements

Suggestions

1. Guidelines for checking biasness in AI models.

2. Effective usage rather than overreliance.

↳ use for creating regional content

3. Effective norms for privacy and data processing.

↳ DPDPA Act 2023 → Parents consents for processing children data.

4. Promoting AI model based on regional or local contents.

Thus, effective usage of AI can ensure attainment of knowledge

education for all as envisaged

under NEP 2020 and

SDG 4.

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17

Article 38 establish Indian state as welfare state, with Article 46

envisage ~~so~~ so socio-economic upliftment of marginalised.

(Eg) Nomadic communities
↓
Gaddis Bakharwals Bhutias

Targeted welfare schemes



Ensuring Inclusive growth

1. Opportunity for social mobility
(Eg) Affirmative Action in jobs and education.
2. Education → residential schools
(Eg) Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kasturba Gandhi Awasaya Vidyalaya
3. Food provisioning under NFSA 2013.

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4. Recognising land title rights
and community rights under
FRA 2006.

5. Ministry of Tribal Affairs for
overall development.

↳ TRIFED promote minor
forest produce value addition

6. Inclusion under schemes like

PM
Awas
Yojana

NRLM

Van Bandhu
vikas Yojana

↳ Bottlenecks

1. Lack of Awareness about govern-
ment schemes.

2. Regular migration hinder effective
implementation of schemes.

3. Lack of documentations.

↳ Rejection of title rights
under FRA 2006

4. Mistrust between administration
and tribes.

↳ notion of criminal tribes

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Measures Needed

1. Proper documentation of tribes.
2. Awareness generation about entitlements.
3. Rehabilitation of nomadic people
 - ↳ livelihood opportunities
 - ↳ skilling
 - ↳ residence
4. Preventing practices like Slash and Burn cultivation.
5. Proper provisioning under Tribal subplan of nomadic people.
6. NCST should take proactive role for overall development of nomadic people.

Nomadic people do constitute one of most marginalized section of society. True spirit of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas" envisage holistic development of them.

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18.

Indian diaspora constitute a strong base of over 18 million people distributed across the globe.

Cultural diplomacy usage uses the cultural traits in International diplomatic outreach.
Eg) Yoga, Ayurveda, Food

Strength of diaspora led cultural diplomacy

1. Means of Soft power

Eg) Indian cuisines appreciated worldwide.

2. Form basis for country to country relation.

Eg) Indian diaspora role in Indo-USA civil nuclear deal.

3. Promote Indian tourism industry.

Eg) 4 million foreigners in MAHAKUMBH

4. Perception management

↳ cultural diplomacy creates positive image of India.

Challenges

1. Harming national interest

|Eg| Khalistani activism by Sikh diaspora in Canada

2. Limitation of soft power

↳ uncertainty and ambiguity

3. Economic nationalism and Anti-globalization decade

|Eg| MAGA trend under Trump

4. Anti-immigration sentiments

|Eg| Attack on diaspora in USA, Canada.

5. It creates opportunities for nation, but realisation depends on several factors.

|Eg| limited financial capacity of state

Suggestions

1. Diaspora engagement
Eg → Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas
2. Utilising diaspora talent and strength.
Eg → VAJRA AYAN JYOTI, scheme
3. Increasing Indian Consulate and expanding ICCR.
4. Diversification of relations to South America, Africa.
5. Proactive diplomacy to safeguard national interest
Eg → ISI role in fueling anti-India rallies in Canada.

Diaspora are cultural ambassadors of India ~~with~~ which provides avenue for soft power exercise.

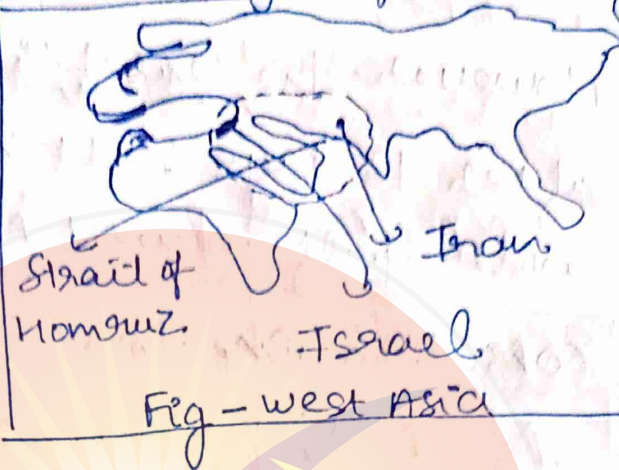
Complementing it with hard power can safeguard national interest in much effective way.

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12 days war between Israel - Iran
with USA intervention brought
entire west Asia on edge of instability

Impact on
regional
stability



↓

1. Possibility of wider conflict

Yemen → Houthi
Lebanon → Hezbollah
Gaza → Hamas } → Axis of resistance

2. Impact on fuel supply

↳ Iran threatens closure of
Strait of Hormuz → 20% oil
supply

3. Iran attack on USA base in
Qatar → involvement of Qatar

4. USA targeting Iran nuclear
sites → violation of Iran's
sovereignty

5. Iran missile and drone attacks
against Israel.

U.P.S.C.

6. wider war, may have involved
↳ Saudi Arabia, Russia
(Iran strategic partner)

However the ceasefire was achieved after 12 days. It has created wider gulf in west Asia.

Consideration for India's foreign policy

1. Multivector foreign policy
↳ Engaging with all poles in west Asia.
2. Strategic autonomy and rule based international order.
3. Diversification of oil supplies for preventing supply risks.
4. Protecting the Indian diaspora in region.
↳ Effective and timely advisory
5. Promoting talks and diplomacy
↳ leveraging its ties with USA, Iran, Israel.

6. Effective evaluation of JMEC and upcoming implementational challenges.
7. Reviewing its look west Asia policy → considering present regional dynamics.

West Asia continues to remain in turmoil. India could use its mutual goodwill to act as mediator between Israel and Iran. At same time India should reformulate look west Asia policy to effectively safeguarding of its interest.

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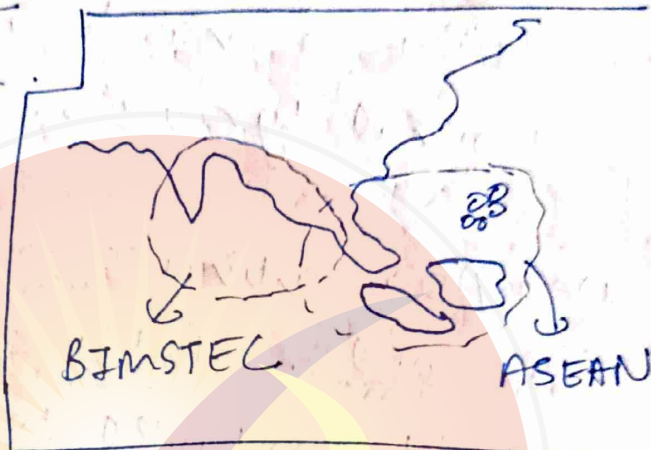
प्रश्न संख्या
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There lies significant synergy
and aspiration between 10 member
ASEAN and 8 member BIMSTEC
with regional and member
commonality.

BIMSTEC -
ASEAN



I. Geographical overlap → Bay of Bengal
+ common
members
↓
Myanmar → Thailand

II. Strategic Interest

1. Rule Based International
order

2. ASEAN centrality

3. Freedom of navigation

4. counter hegemonic ambition
& unilateral action

5. SAGAR doctrine

Role in Indo Pacific connectivity and resilience

1. Ensure free sea line of communication
Eg) Strait of Malacca
2. Counter Aggressive manoeuvre in region.
Eg) China's unilateral action in South China sea.
3. Collaboration on Blue economy.
4. Effective defence and maritime cooperation
Eg) ADMM+ conference
5. Supply chain resilience and mineral security
Eg) Cobalt reserves in Indonesia
6. Countering non traditional threats.
↳ piracy, human trafficking, climate change
7. Promoting connectivity and Eco cooperation.
Eg) IMT trilateral highway

Challenges

1. Political instability
Myanmar → coup
→ Internal conflict
Bangladesh → ouster of elected PM
2. Greater interest of major powers
(Eg) China → aggression
USA → Freedom of navigation operations
3. Internal conflict
→ China influence → Nepal
→ Cambodia
→ Laos
4. ASEAN members prefers ASEAN centrality over Indo-Pacific conception.

India as net security provider
can form effective bridge between
BIMSTEC and ASEAN. It is
in regions best interest to
uphold international rule based
order enhancing Indo Pacific
connectivity & resilience.