

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 2 (GS2 CT2)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

NAME:

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE:

UPSC IFS 2024

AIR-40

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.

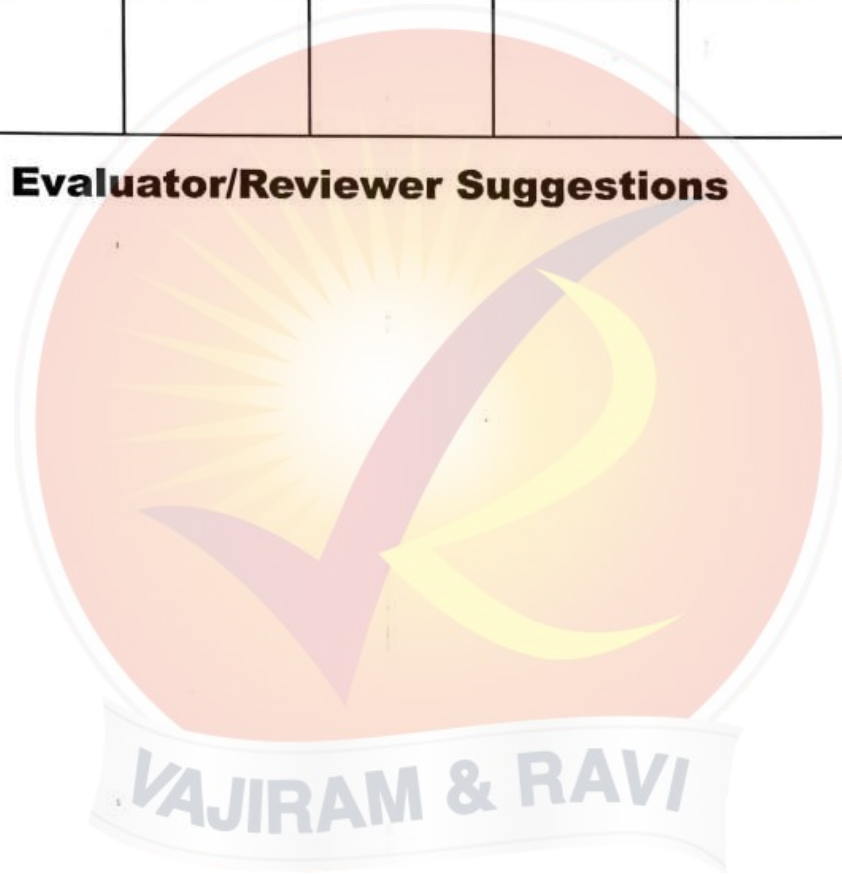
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

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





(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Discuss the role of the Department Related Standing Committee (DRSC) system in improving parliamentary effectiveness. (10 marks, 150 words)

Department Related Standing Committee (DRSC)

helps in detailed analysis of the Bills and provides significant inputs for the members to have healthy discussions in the parliament.

Role of DRSC system to improve parliamentary effectiveness

- ① Examination of the provisions of the Budget in detail and give suggestions.
- ② contains members from both the houses.
- ③ There are 24 DRSC, which have support from expertise for various departments
- ④ clause-by-clause evaluation done by DRSC will help in reducing litigations later
- ⑤ Brings Technical expertise to parliament functioning

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⑥ prevents any hasty legislation, by promoting discussions by inputs given by DRSC

⑦ promotes Accountability in the parliamentary proceedings.

Despite these benefits, the bills referred to standing committees reduced to 16% (in 17th Lok Sabha) from 71% (in 15th Lok Sabha). To promote the vibrant democracy and to have a check on the tyranny of majority, DRSC play crucial role in the parliament.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

2. Presence of multiple parastatals erodes the autonomy of Urban Local Bodies.
Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

74th constitutional amendment introduced 'Municipalities' - 'urban local Bodies' in the Constitution.

Multiple parastatals eroding autonomy of urban local bodies:

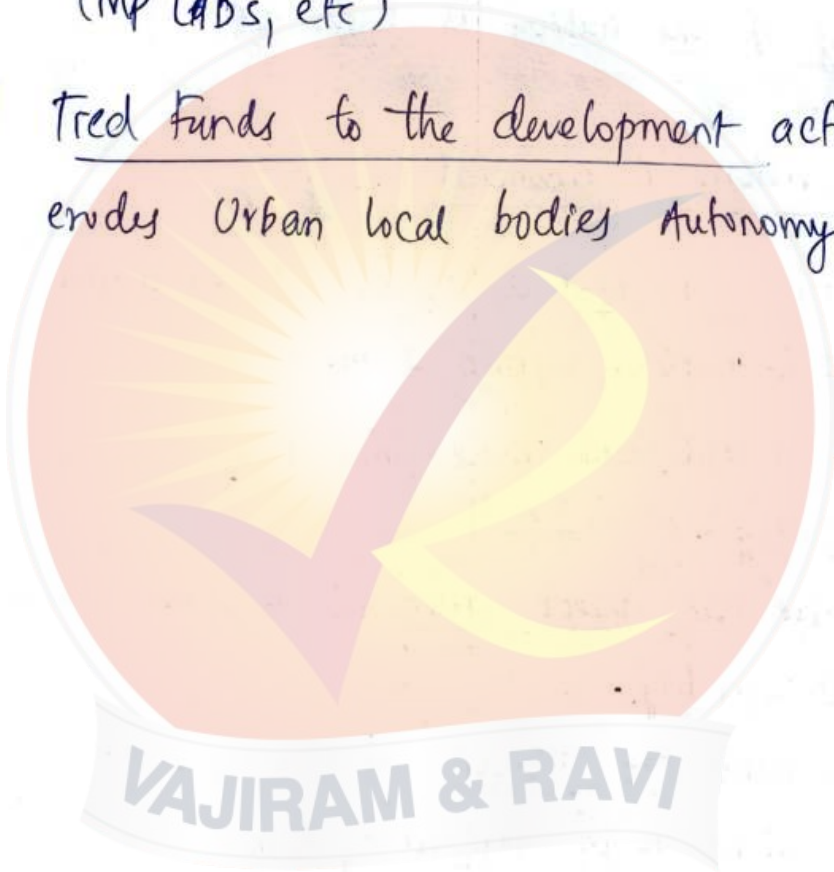
- ① Lack of financial autonomy & dependence on the grants from centre & state
- ② Reduced taxation powers
- ③ Authority-Accountability Mismatch leading to high responsibility with low functions
- ④ Increased Bureaucratic interference in the local governance.

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- ⑤ lack of capacity and Resources to aid the functioning
- ⑥ Running of multiple parallel bodies (MP LABs, etc)
- ⑦ Tied Funds to the development activities erodes Urban local bodies Autonomy.



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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

3. The provisions under Article 360 remain a dead letter even during the worst economic crisis. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

Article 360 of Indian Constitution mentions about the Financial Emergency to be imposed by president, when the situation arises, that the Finances and Economy of the nation is under crisis.

Key provisions of Financial Emergency

- ① parliament need to approve the president proclamation within 2 months.
- ② parliament can make laws to ensure financial propriety.
- ③ centre can direct states to maintain fiscal responsibility.
- ④ president can reserve all the money bills of the state to be verified by him.
- ⑤ Devolution of funds to the states can be altered during financial Emergency.
- ⑥ Reduction in salaries of the government officials includes judges.

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Despite having these provisions in Constitution, India is yet to proclaim Financial Emergency till date. Even during the worst Economic crisis of 1991, President proclamation under Article 360 did not happen.

There might be multiple reasons like, no additional finances added to Economy by this, and also many of these provisions can be implemented even without proclaiming Article 360. Thus, remained a dead letter.

The utilisation and implementation is only to be seen in far future, as Indian economy is progressing at a rapid growth.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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4. 'Unique blend of flexibility and rigidity distinguish Indian constitution from that of the US constitution.' Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Indian constitution is a unique blend of flexibility (Amendments by Centre alone for most parts) and Rigidity (Basic Structure Doctrine).

<u>Indian constitution</u>	<u>US constitution</u>
<p>① <u>Article-368</u> mentions about <u>procedure of Amending constitution</u> by the <u>parliament</u>. (106 Amendments in 77 years)</p> <p>② Certain provisions of Constitution are considered as <u>Basic features</u> and <u>cannot be amended</u>. (eg: Judicial Review, Secularism, Federal features).</p>	<p>① procedure to Amend the <u>constitution</u> is <u>very Rigid</u>. (less than 25 Amendments in more than 2 centuries)</p> <p>② <u>Anything can be amended</u> in the constitution, provided <u>that all the procedures</u> are followed as per it.</p>

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③ Similar to regular passing of bills procedure except special majority, for most part.

③ Separate Commission to be set up for procedure during Amendment.

④ Reasonable restrictions provided, helps parliament to make flexible changes even without amending Constitution

④ Most of the provisions are Absolute and Rigid.

Indian constitution is termed as the "Living Document" for these reasons, it evolved organically over the years to promote Transformative Constitution

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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5. Discuss the role of microfinance institutions (MFI) in rural financial empowerment in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) are financial institutions which provide loans to low income individuals (ie, less than ₹ 3 Lakh per Annum).

MFI can be Non-Banking Financial Companies.

Role of MFI in Rural Financial empowerment in India

- ① promotes Financial Inclusion by providing Banking services in Rural areas.
- ② Small entrepreneurship are promoted by the credit given by MFI.
- ③ Helps in performing social functions like Marriage, etc. in Rural households.
- ④ promotes financial activity by giving higher loans on timely repayments
- ⑤ collateral free loans provide much needed relief for landless farmers & many other poor households.

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Looking at the growing importance, RBI brought significant changes guiding MFI in recent times:

- ① Self Mechanism to decide on the Interest rates, but subject to reasonable data provided
- ② No coercive measures to collect back loans and no penalty on early payments.
- ③ The monthly installments shouldn't exceed 50% of the income of the person.

The functioning of MFI largely remained smooth and the Non-performing Assets (NPA) accounts to just 3-4% and average loan taken remained ₹1.8 lakh promoting Rural empowerment.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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6. Do you agree that the Aspirational District Programme has emerged as a template for good governance? Substantiate. (10 marks, 150 words)

Aspirational District programme ^(ADP) aimed at All round development of the left wing effected areas, districts suffered with under developed over many decades.

ADP as a templete for good governance

- ① promoting focussed development of the region which is historically neglected.
- ② promotes cooperative and competitive mechanism in dealing with development of districts.
- ③ The selected districts are the most backward and suffering from structural challenges.
- ④ Tangible units are identified, which require major push for further development.
- ⑤ Service deliveey of existing schemes will be enhanced by overseeing of Bureaucrats.

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Despite these benefits, few issues in implementation and shortcomings of Top-down Approach hindered from having full benefits out of it. But largely, the programme was successful in aiding the developmental activities.

For Advocacy of Democracy, and a decentralised approach in doing so, government later launched Aspirational Block programme, at the Block panchayat level.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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7. Rising informality in employment raises the concern for social security. Discuss the statement with reference to platform workers. (10 marks, 150 words)

India's Informal sector is currently around 80%, which large parts of the economic activity happening outside the formal Economy.

Rising Informality in employment - challenges for social security.

- ① No standard income and thus, fixed income is not guaranteed
- ② No access to social security benefits like health insurance, pension, etc.
- ③ violates Article - 38, 41, 43, of the Constitution

The Gig Economy - platform workers

[This rise further amplified the challenges with regard to social security in inform sector].

- ① No regular Employee-Employer Relations, so no fixed income security

- ② Working conditions are not regulated by regular rules.
- ③ No social security benefits - as there is no obligation on the Employee.
- ④ Tough working conditions and high targets of work, reinforces the potential of challenges.

Few Suggestive measures to improve conditions :

- ① Rajasthan Gig workers social benefit Model can be implemented.
- ② promote companies to take up responsibility, (eg: Zomato announced insurance to its gigs)
- ③ Implementation of code on social security

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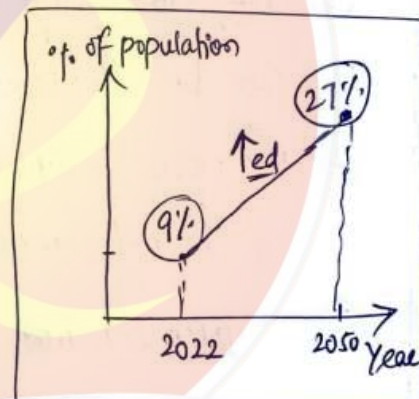
8. Demographic transition demands renewed focus on healthcare intervention patterns. Discuss the statement in the light of geriatric health in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Demographic transition refers to change in population age structure over a period of time of the country.

India is currently having demographic dividend, with 60% population in working age group, but with this, the old population is expected to increase 3-fold by 2030.

Need for Geriatric healthcare in India



- ① As the population of old age is expected to increase rapidly:
- ② Defunct infrastructure currently (with lack of good facilities like old age homes, inclusive health).
- ③ Nearly 50% are facing abuse from their children
- ④ 48.2% of old aged are women, so focus need to be on them.

(How to do improve Geriatric care)

- ① Increased Pension Coverage - (Atal Vayo shri yojana) & also Insurance penetration.
- ② Development of old-age wellness centres.
- ③ Make the health care inclusive for the old (Friendly doctors, Wheel chair access at hospitals, etc)
- ④ promote healthy living activities like - yoga, good diet, etc
- ⑤ International Models like - Japanese (care by the young and later they can seek care from others when they got old).

With this growing importance, UN declared this decade as "Decade of Healthy ageing".

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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9. 'Funding remains a major limitation for the effective functioning of multilateral organisations.' Discuss the statement with reference to the functioning of UNESCO. (10 marks, 150 words)



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Introduction	Suggestions:
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10. How will the BBIN grouping promote regional integration in South Asia? Discuss.
(10 marks, 150 words)

BBIN (Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal) is a trans-national connectivity project aimed at promoting regional connectivity in the South Asia region.

Significance of BBIN in promoting Regional Integration in South Asia:

- ① provides access to ports for Nepal and Bhutan (landlocked nations)
- ② Ease of doing trade in the region (Reduced logistic costs)
- ③ cross-border movement of goods through integrated checkpoints.
- ④ Multiplier effect on the local economies. - like development of hotels, restaurants, etc
- ⑤ promote Tourism & Travel activities.
- ⑥ Aids development of the region (eg: India's North East Region gets access to markets)
- ⑦ promote sub-regional level connectivity.

However, few challenges remain in implementation of the project, such as -

- ① Bhutan withdrawal due to environmental challenges associated with project
- ② Growing tensions in the internal politics of Bangladesh, and its hostile impact on BBIN.

India is focussing on increasing regional connectivity in South Asia for better coordination. The recent "Master plan for Regional Connectivity" under BIMSTEC grouping is positive move in that direction.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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11. 'Financial resources of the centre are elastic and substantial while that of the states are inelastic and inadequate.' Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Fiscal Federalism in India is more flexed towards the Union, leaving the states at the mercy of centre for better finances to govern,

Financial Resources of the Centre are elastic & Substantial:

- ① Constitution allows centre to borrow from outside the India also (Art. 292)
- ② Increased collection of cess and surcharges. (eg: 133% from 2017-28 to 2021-22)
- ③ Implementation of GST and influx to centre finances by 'one-Nation, one-Indirect Tax.'
- ④ More lucrative items are mentioned in Centre list of the schedule-7. (eg: Minerals, Mines, etc)
- ⑤ 59% of the total net proceedings of tax is kept for the union

Financial Resources of the States are inelastic and inadequate :

- ① Not allowed to borrow outside India
- ② cannot borrow without the Centre permission if there is outstanding liability.
- ③ Dependence on grand-in-aids and Special category status.
- ④ Increased spending on the Revenue aspects of the budget.

This led to Fiscal Federalism Challenges due to -

- ① Increased Spending by the states to 63% while the grand-in-aids reduced from centre.
- ② Delays in releasing Special funds (eg: Karnataka alleges centre for this).
- ③ Disparities in providing funds to States from Centre (eg: Tamil Nadu alleges centre is having 'step Motherly' Treatment to them).

④ Fiscal sources centralised by cess, surcharges, GST implementation.

⑤ Issues in horizontal devolution (South states allege Northern getting more) and vertical devolution (only 41% of total)

To resolve this, possible suggestions can be -

① Implementation of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management targets efficiently.

② Introducing 'loan council' to decide on the borrowing by states

③ Revamping of the 'GST structure' to benefit states.

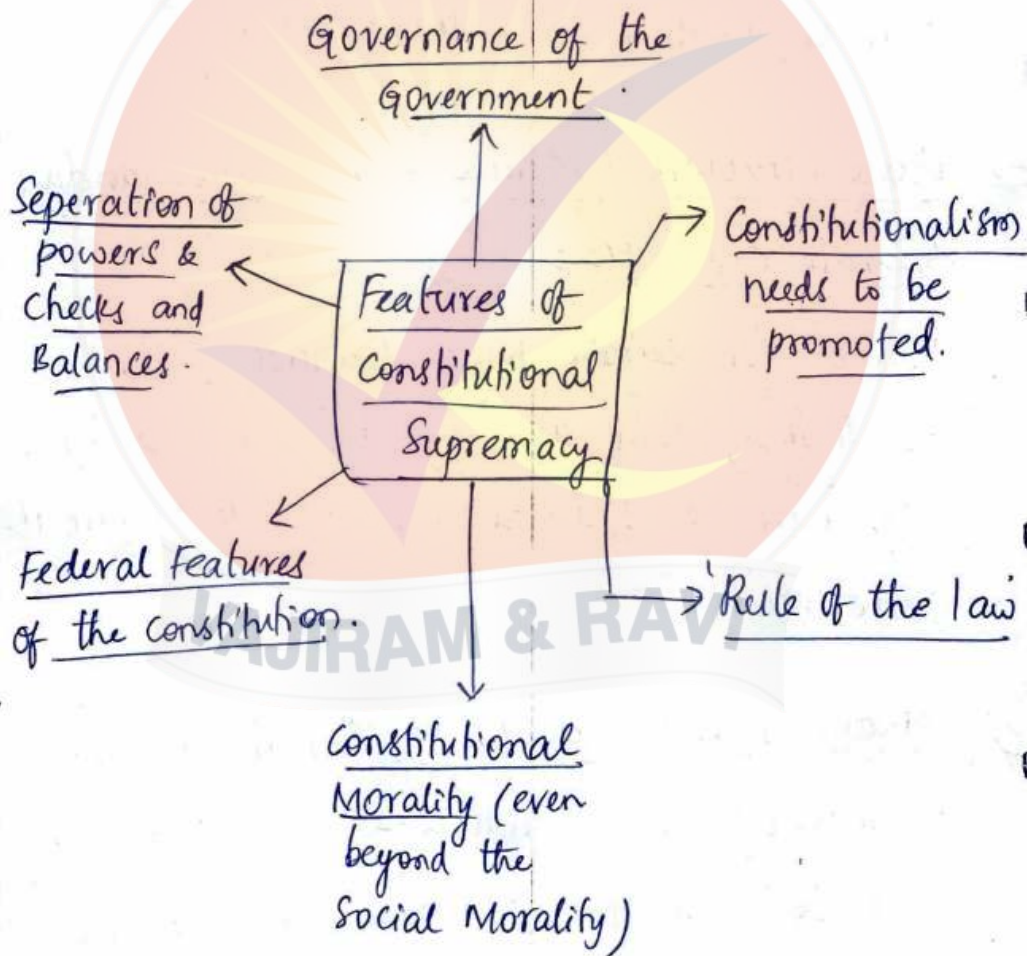
States need better finances to manage day-to-day administration, while centre need for National development - so, balance must be ensured.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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12. "Supremacy of the constitution requires all ordinary laws to conform to the constitutional law." Discuss the statement with reference to judicial review in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Constitutional supremacy indicates that, Constitution is the Supreme law of the land, and all the laws must be in line with the provisions of Constitution.



Judicial Review to protect Constitutional Supremacy

① Article-13 and 32: provides for the protection of people from arbitrary action of state against violation of fundamental Rights.

It provides for all laws inconsistent with part-III need to be struck down

② 'Basic Structure Doctrine' - (by Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973):

provides for certain basic features of the Constitution, that are beyond amendable by legislature & Judicial review will ensure its protection.

③ Menaka Gandhi case, 1978 - "Rule of law" is included under Article-21, so, the law must be just, fair & reasonable. So, the personal liberties cannot be taken by mere presence of legislation

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- ④ Minerva Mills case, 1980 - court iterated "Judicial Review" as basic Structure of Constitution
- ⑤ L'chandra Kumar case, 1997 - 'writ jurisdiction' of high court is basic feature of Constitution
- ⑥ cases pertaining to question of constitutional law, will be heard by Constitutional Bench (5 Judges).

Judicial Review remained active in Transforming Constitution, with striking down of legislation, which are threat to constitutional principles, (eg: Article-31C provisions, 97th Constitutional Amendment provisions).

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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13. 'The delimitation process creates a wedge between representative democracy and federalism.' Examine. Also suggest measures to address the concerns of federal units. (15 marks, 250 words)

Representation of people's Act of 1950, provides backing to delimitation of the constituencies by "delimitation commission".

Role of Delimitation process-

- ① Redrawing of the constituent boundaries and ensuring equal representation in parliament and state legislative assemblies.
- ② It is done after every census (usually) to ensure "one person - one vote" concept.
- ③ Elections will be held based on the boundaries mentioned by this Commission.
(Verdict cannot be challenged in any court)
- ④ Commission consists of Election Commissioner of India, state and retired judge.

(How delimitation process creating wedge between representative democracy & Federalism)?

Representative Democracy

- * Based on the population, every person vote need to have value proportionately..
- * Redrawing of the boundaries, to include all the people & sections of society.
- * To ensure uniformity, single Commission will be for entire Nation. (with change in state representative)

Federalism

- * population control measures done by few states, are to be punished by reduced representation by delimitation.
(eg: South States v/s Uttar Pradesh Representation)
- * political aspects of redrawing boundaries for favouring few Communities.
(eg: Jammu & Kashmir Delimitation - allegations)
- * lower say for state representative in the delimitation procedure

(Suggestive Measures to address Federal units.)

- ① Inclusion of diverse parameters in redrawing the constituencies, (only other than population)
- ② The concerns of southern states of losing representation are genuine & need to be addressed.
- ③ More representation of state entities in delimitation commission to ensure accountability



By overlooking federal aspects, on grounds of making representative democracy, it doesn't really serve actual purpose.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

14. Examine the impact of recent changes to the election commissioners' appointment process on autonomy and independence of the election commission.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Article 324 of Indian Constitution talks about the Appointment of Election Commission to ensure 'free & fair elections'. The criteria & selection process is left to the parliament.

The Fussle:

The appointment of Election Commissioner of India (ECI) is done by discretion of central government.

↓
Anoop Banarwal case, 2024: Supreme Court directed that Selection Committee - having Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition of Lok Sabha and Chief Justice of India, until parliament makes law.

↓
Government of India passed "Election Commission (Appointments) Act, 2024"

Key provisions of these Rules

- ① Appointment of Election Commissioner by Selection Committee (Prime Minister, leader of opposition (Lok Sabha), any cabinet minister nominated by PM)
- ② The search committee to identify candidates for selection is headed by union law minister

Impact on the Autonomy of ECI:

- ① Chief Election Commissioner is having higher powers in removal of other EC's.
- ② The search committee is headed by the union law minister, questioning the transparency and opaqueness in the procedure.
- ③ Conflict of Interest - created by the appointment by government of centre and functioning need to be for both centre & states.

Impact on the Independence of ECI

- ① Still, the appointment is at the discretion of the ruling government at the centre.
- ② No independent finances for the functioning of ECI even after the changes
- ③ No clear separation of powers and can impact the Federal Features.

As B.R. Ambedkar pointed out during constitutional debates, ECI forms one of the four important pillars of constitution, thus its Autonomy and independence are key for effective functioning

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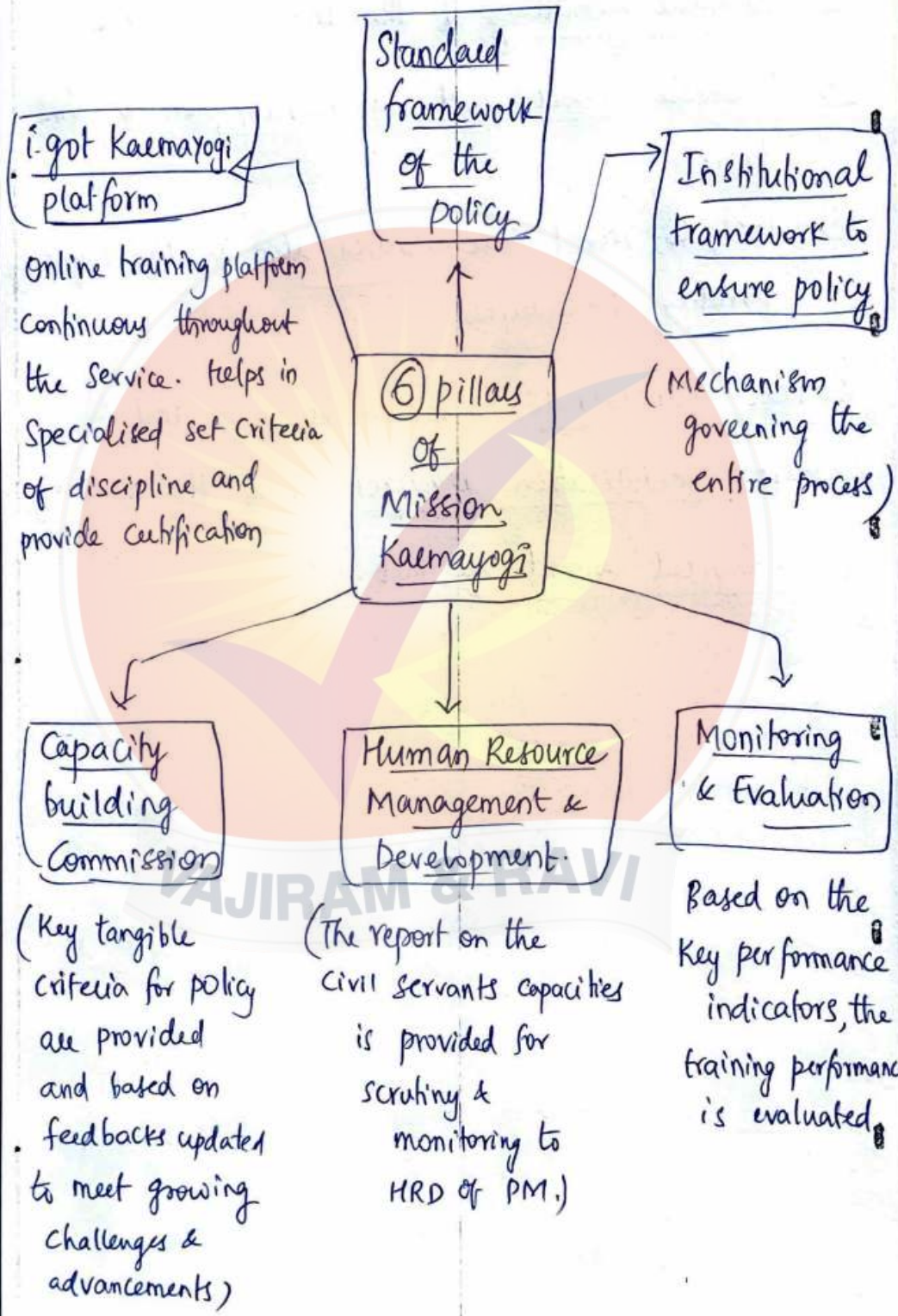
15. 'Without performance targets, the civil service degenerates into a closed priesthood with no accountability.' Discuss the statement with reference to the Mission Karmayogi. (15 marks, 250 words)

Mission Karmayogi is key capacity building and training mechanism to ensure higher efficiency of the Bureaucracy throughout the career of the individual.

(Why civil servants need targets to ensure Accountability): performance.

- ① Tangible conditions, can be used to work for the effective outcomes.
- ② Evaluation of the impact of the work can be measured.
- ③ Quantifiable activities can be used further for Qualitative checks.
- ④ Continuous feedback and effective correction can help civil servants functioning.

To ensure this Mission Kaemayogi, was launched



Few suggestions to Strengthen Mission Karmayogi.

- ① Regular monitoring of the training online
- ② Include lower level bureaucracy also in this training.
- ③ Include recent case-studies also in the capacity building procedures.

Career bureaucrats needs to be promoted to ensure Specialisation requirements of the growing technological world are met.

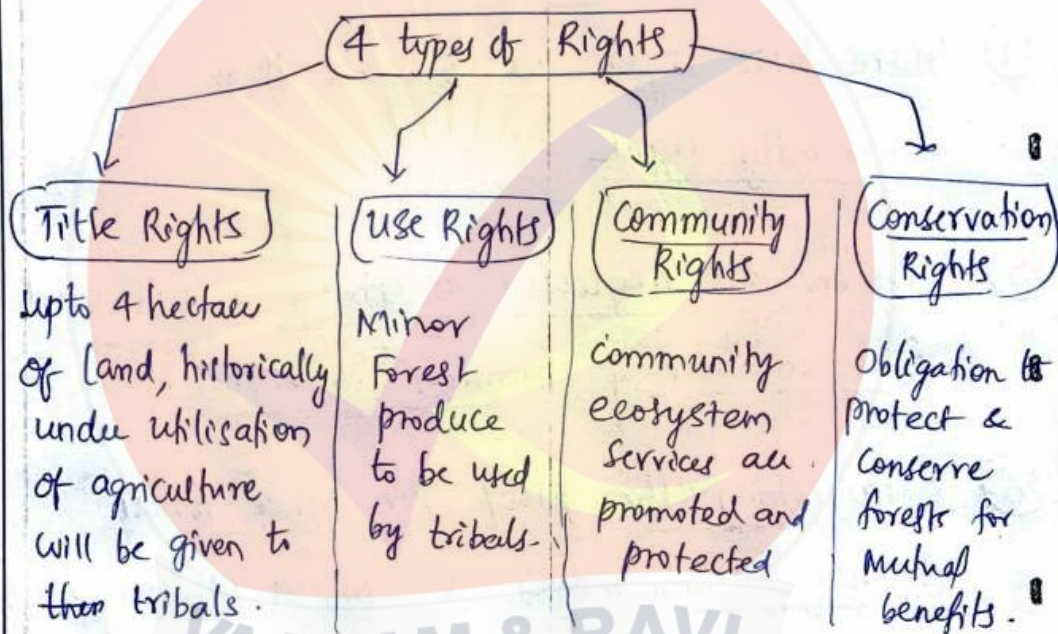
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Introduction	Suggestions:
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16. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was a historic effort in doing justice to the tribal community.' Evaluate the status of its implementation and suggest measures for improvement. (15 marks, 250 words)

Forest Rights Act, 2006 provides for the various rights to Scheduled tribes and other forest dwelling communities living in forests.



Status of Implementation:

- ① Gram Sabha which are responsible for identifying the beneficiaries are ineffective and their acceptance of requests is high.

- ② Frivolous claims over the encroached lands also reason for high rejections.
- ③ Mis-utilisation of title rights, by giving lease to outsiders, leading to destruction of environment.
- ④ More title rights are focussed than the community rights.
- ⑤ Women are neglected in giving rights and fragmentation of families for rights.
- ⑥ Establishing the proof for other forest dwelling communities is still a challenge

Suggestive Measures

- ① Differentiating encroachment and habitation by using satellite data (and accepting it as proof of encroachment)

- ② provide Obligations and punishments for misuse of rights and giving lease.
- ③ Focus on the Community rights and conservation rights to actually benefit the true beneficiaries.
- ④ Address the concerns of communities living in protected Areas.
- ⑤ Rejection of Genuine claims needs to be brought to effective Grievance Redressal.

Forest Rights Act, 2006 is important Right based approach to giving livelihood for tribals with Environment conservation, So need better implementation

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

17. What do you understand by India Stack? Discuss its role in good governance and improving ease of living. (15 marks, 250 words)

India Stack refers to digital public infrastructure to store the data related to multiple dimensions.



India stack - The stack of all the data at one place managed digitally, then can be utilised and accessed for everyone, benefitting the people and also promoting effective Governance

Role in good governance

- ① Ensures the optimal utilisation of resource by informed choicy
- ② Effective service deliveey through digital services (eg: Agri Stack)
- ③ Fasteer Governance procedure (eg: Criminal Judicial stack)
- ④ procedural burden between departments can be reduced (eg: AB stack for health)

Role in improving ease of living

- ① Ensures access to information (ART-19) to all citizenry, helps in evaluating projects.
- ② can be used for multiple purposes (eg: DigiLocker used for applying for many services in government mechanism)

③ Open source platforms like ONDC can ensure Free market.

④ Reduced burden of maintaining records and ensures continuity
(eg: Academic Bank of Credit)

ensuring cyber security and addressing privacy issues can better help the effective functioning India stock

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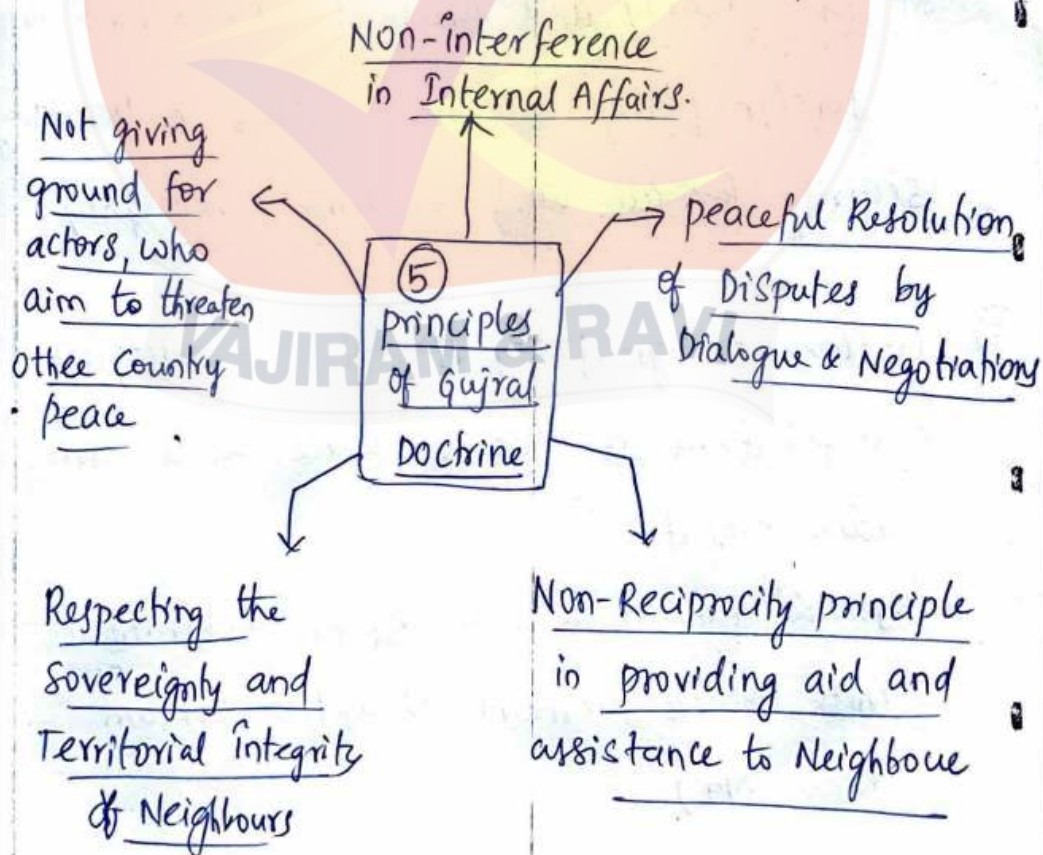
Introduction	Suggestions:
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18. 'You can change our friends but not neighbors.' In the light of the statement, examine the relevance of Gujral doctrine in India's Foreign Policy.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India is having "challenging Neighbours" and also "Neighbours having Challenges". making for unique challenge for India in balancing them.

To tackle this, and make India a regional power in the Asia, 'Gujral doctrine' was announced by then PM, I-K. Gujral in 1990's ..



Relevance of Gujral Doctrine in India's Foreign policy:

- ① The Non-reciprocity principle is followed.
(eg: Budget allocation to neighbouring nations like Bhutan, Maldives (despite escalations), Nepal, Afghanistan continued in FY2024-25)
- ② The 'Neighbourhood First policy' and 'SAGAR' (security and growth for all in the Region) of foreign policy had the features of providing security for all while ensuring sovereignty.
- ③ Indian Foreign policy is driven by discussions & negotiations to ensure peace while solving border disputes
(eg: Kalapani issue with Nepal, deliberations with Chinese president Xi after Doklam issue, 2017).

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④ India largely stays out of the Internal politics of neighbours unless requested to interfere.
(eg: Bhutan-china Border talks are not opposed by India, India rejected allegations of involvement in Nepal politics).

However, the growing challenges in the Neighbourhood, with 'Big Brother Syndrome' and increased violence and radical activities, a ^{new} blend of Gujral Doctrine need to be made for better Relations and governing the neighbourhood.

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Introduction
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Suggestions:

19. Examine the objectives of the Indian Ocean Rim Association. What importance does it hold for India's strategic interest? (15 marks, 250 words)

Indian Ocean Rim Association is regional grouping of all the Rim nations of the Indian ocean including India and many small island nations also

Important

Objectives

- ① Promoting Blue Economy.
(conservation of marine resources)
- ② Free and Open Trade in the region
- ③ Maritime security of the nations
- ④ protection from increasing disasters due to climate change

Importance for India's Strategic Interests

- ① India's backyard — Indian Ocean Region and want to be net security provider
- ② promoting Free trade to ensure Continuous supply chain (eg: oil trade — from Strait of Hormuz to Strait of Malacca)
- ③ Assistance to Small Island Nations to ensure their safety & development.
- ④ Diplomatic Soft power in the Region to be "brotherhood"
- ⑤ Avoid any foreign power's dominance in the region

Thus, India's interest in protecting Indian Ocean Nations is Strategic.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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20. What are the strategic challenges to the global economy in active decoupling from China? How will it benefit India's economic growth prospects?

(15 marks, 250 words)

After the impact of covid, many companies started adopting 'China + 1' strategy, that is to decouple from china and move away to create hedge in other nations:

Strategic challenges to global Economy in active decoupling from china:

- ① Increased cost of production due to increase in financial expenditure of companies by decoupling, this leads to inflation.
- ② Disturbs the established supply chains of the Global Market Mechanism.
- ③ If not effectively utilised, it can become burden on the low income nations and the big giant companies can leverage for this betterment & exploit the locals.

④ To challenge and secure the companies, china can involve in aggressive strategies of business.

⑤ Resource crunch and Human capital requirement increases (china had these effectively - so made as natural choice earlier)

Benefits of decoupling from china to India's economic growth

① India is the most favourable destination of the 'China+1' strategy of companies.

② Reduced corporate taxes and government policies to promote Ease of Doing business attracts the investments.

③ More FDI, can create Multiplier effect and crowding-in affect on the economy.

④ Creates Employment opportunities in India

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

⑤ Aids the 'Digital India Mission', Make in India programme.

⑥ promotes Balance of payments for India in Foreign exchange market.

By propee implementation of 'Ease of doing Bussiness' in India, the attracted investments can Aid India in becoming Developed Nation by 2047 - Viksit Bharat goal; Skilling of the people is also important in doing so.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

Space for Rough Work

