

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.: 1 7 3 0 0 1 4 6

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SUBMISSION DATE: 30 JULY 2024

UPSC CSE 2024
AIR-58

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.

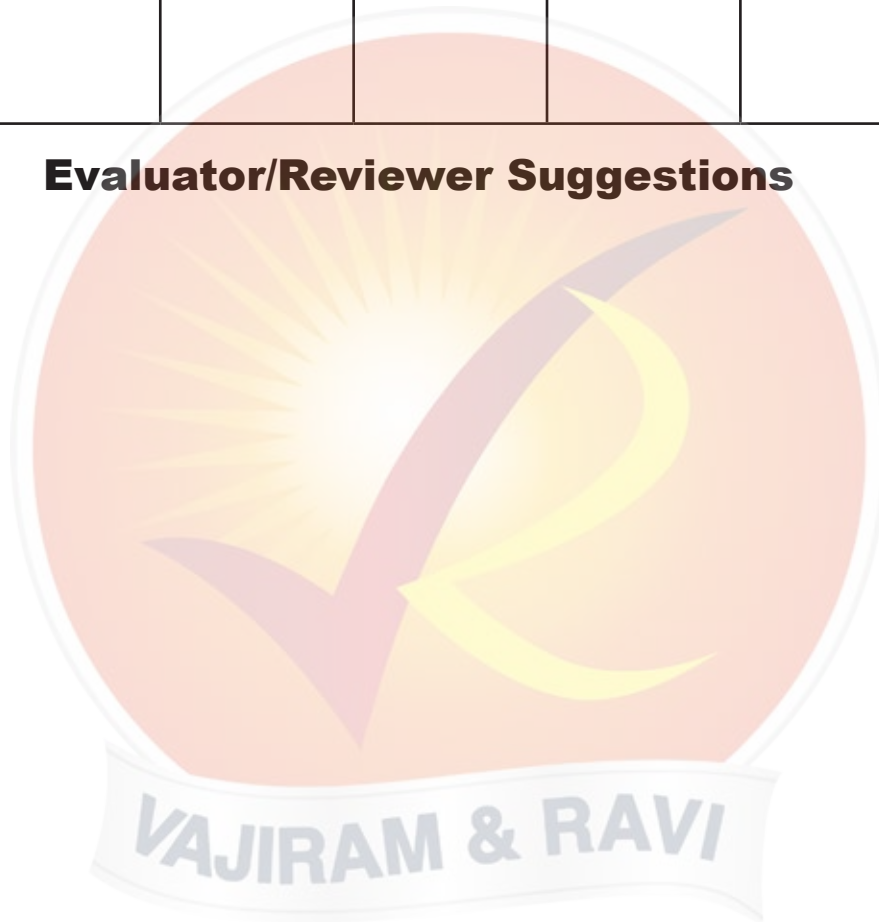
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

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



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(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)

Departmentally related standing committees were first instituted in 1993, and expanded from 17 to 24 in the year 2004.

Role of DRSCs in enhancing parliamentary effectiveness

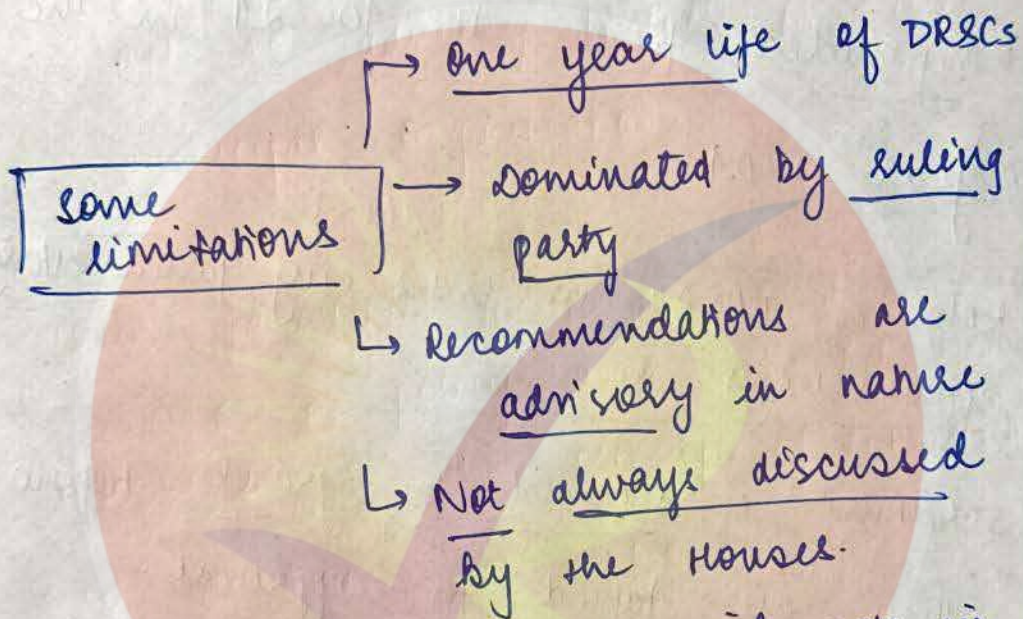
- ① scrutiny of demand for grants before they are tabled for approval.
- ② Non-partisan nature allows deeper scrutiny.
- ③ Complement the role of the Houses through a deeper examination.
- ④ can invite experts to provide inputs on policy proposals.

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- ⑤ Through their reports, they create a public conversation on issues.
- ⑥ Allow new parliamentarians to learn parliamentary procedure.



Thus, DRSCs play a crucial role in enhancing scrutiny of bills. This role can be further augmented by making referrals of bills mandatory following UK practice.

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)

Parastatals refer to parallel bodies created and managed by the government for specific policy goals.

Parastatals as challenges to Urban Local Bodies

- ① Diffusion of authority
- ② Creates confusion among citizens and reduces ease of access.
- ③ Competition with ULBs over XII schedule functions.
- ④ Weaken the already weak financial position of these bodies
- ⑤ Undermine the spirit of democratic decentralisation

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Way forward

- ① Should be merged with the relevant ULB / state department
- ② even where they exist should act as advisory bodies to the municipal organisation.

Thus parastatals focussed around a scheme or policy area should not intervene in the principle of subsidiarity and autonomy of ULBs.

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

Article 360 of the constitution allows the President to impose financial emergency when the good credit or financial stability of India is threatened.

Consequences of Invoking Article 360

- ① all money bills and financial bills of states are referred for the approval of the President.
- ② President can order the states to observe canons of fiscal propriety.
- ③ Reduction of salaries & allowances of government officials.
- ④ Reduction of salaries of sup. court and high court judges.

Reason for non-immocation

→ DR. HN KUNZRU advised during the constituent assembly debates that Article 360 can erode fiscal federalism and should be used only in most exceptional cases.

→ Despite three devaluations India has never defaulted on its debt obligations.

→ Since LPG reforms, our forex reserves have increased more than 300 times.

Thus Article 360 remains a dead letter only due to our prudent financial management and commitment to federal principles.

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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)

Despite the US constitution being a crucial source of inspiration for India, our constitution adopts a more sui generis approach.

Distinguishing features showing a blend of rigidity and flexibility

India	USA
① Rigid yet flexible amendment process under Article 368	Rigid process of <u>constitutional conventions</u> .
② Flexible federal balance through 'quasi-federal' approach (Jennings)	Much more federal in structure.
③ <u>Separation of powers</u> not adopted in a dogmatic fashion.	Strict separation of powers.

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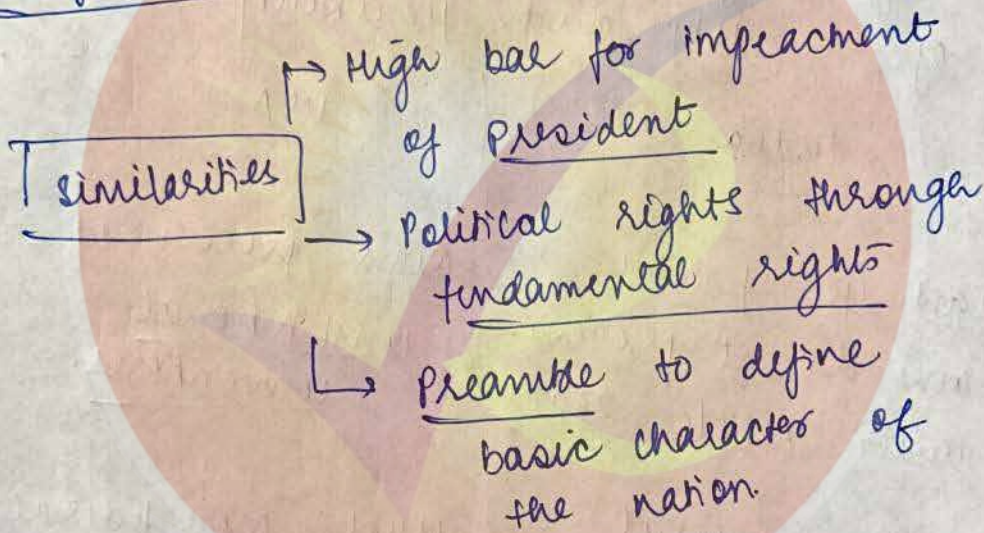
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④ specific list of restrictions on fundamental rights under Article 19.

NOT specified: They are more court-driven.

⑤ long & detailed constitution makes the entire machinery more concrete
Reg ECI - Article 324

Very short & limited constitutional framework



Thus, ^{the} Indian constitution represents a rich mosaic of influences, both global and domestic, that shape its structure.

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

Microfinance institutions are financial service providers that provide small scale credit to small businesses or to unbanked individuals and communities.

Role in rural financial empowerment

- ① Enhance rural credit availability
- ② strengthen SHGs and cooperatives.
eg NABARD's SHG Bank linkage programme for micro-credit.
- ③ Promote entrepreneurship and growth of MSMEs.
eg Role of MUDRA as an enabler of microfinance.
- ④ Promote formalisation of rural economy
- ⑤ Aid income diversifications as recommended by Ashok Dalwai committee

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Constraints to role of MFIs

- ① low financial literacy in rural areas
- ② high interest rates charged by MFIs.
- ③ mis-selling of financial products
by farmer suicides in AP due to mis-selling of loans.
- ④ dependence on scheduled banks for own credit needs.
- ⑤ lack of sui generis regulation by RBI tailored for MFIs.

MFIs can play a crucial role in the development of rural economy and can augment its role if more handholding is provided by the government.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
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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)

The Aspirational District Programme focuses on 'low hanging fruits' of easily measurable social indicators across 112 districts to promote inclusive development.

Significance of ADP

- ① Promotes the growth of the rural economy.
- ② NITI Aayog releases a list of best practices to promote healthy competition.
- ③ Helped in reducing emigration to urban areas.
- ④ Boosting human development in underdeveloped areas.
- ⑤ Augmentation of rural infrastructure for economic growth.

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Challenges

- focus on quantitative gains
- local budgetary constraints
- inadequate coverage of gender & environmental factors

Way forward

- ① Strengthen local government finances
- ② Independent third party surveys should be used.
- ③ Enhance people's participation in selection of goals.

Thus, Aspirational Districts Programme can help us meet SDG-12 (Sustainable communities) and promote regional parity in development.

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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)

As per the NITI Aayog, India would have more than 2 crore gig workers by 2030, who currently do not enjoy adequate social & job security.

Challenges of informal platform work

- ① Lack of legal protections akin to formal workers.
- ② Job security is lacking as they can be removed any time.
- ③ No health insurance or health protection despite risky nature of jobs.
- ④ Weak bargaining power with the employer.
- ⑤ No chance for upward mobility in the job.

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Way forward

- ① National legislation based on the recent Rajasthan & Karnataka bills.
- ② UK Supreme Court order on mandatory health insurance can be replicated.
- ③ Recognise legal rights on par with other private sector employees.
- ④ A contingency corpus should be made for 'act of god' events like a pandemic or disasters.
- ⑤ Promote avenues for upskilling for more stable jobs.

Thus, it is the state's duty as per Article 39(e) and 41 to protect platform workers equally.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
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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)

As per NSSO data India's elderly population is expected to rise to around 20 crores by 2030 as we begin to move towards Stage 3 of demographic transition.

Need for focus on geriatric healthcare

- ① To prevent old age impoverishment and provide social security.
- ② social isolation and mental health concerns
- ③ low focus currently on palliative health care
- ④ Prevent feminisation of old age due to longer life expectancy.
- ⑤ To leverage the economic potential and experience of our elderly.

Way forward

- ① Adherence to Madrid Plan of Action for Ageing.
- ② NHRC time bank concept to prevent isolation.
- ③ Expand health safety net through insurance.
- ④ Equitable access to assistive devices through Vayashri scheme.
- ⑤ SABE scheme should be further augmented.

Thus, to prevent our demographic dividend from becoming a silver tsunami, we need to focus on geriatric healthcare.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

International fora are sustained by voluntary and committed aid by member nations, which has an impact on their scale of operations, functioning and neutrality.

Funding constraints of UNESCO

- ① Reduces foreign aid for education to developing nations.
- ② US had earlier cut funding during President Trump's term.
- ③ Regional disparities in cultural activities and programmes.
- ④ Conservation work in smaller developing nations suffers.
- ⑤ Allegations of Eurocentric bias due to lack of financial resources.

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Way forward

- ① countries should not unilaterally exit from UNESCO.
- ② UN GA should approve greater allocations to the body.
- ③ Public donation campaigns should be further augmented.
- ④ Member nations may commit more aid to the body.

Thus, the goal of promoting global cooperation and conservation of heritage require greater efforts to ensure financial sustainability of global organisations.

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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)

The Bhutan, Bangladesh, India & Nepal grouping is primarily a transport focussed group that seeks to promote regional economic growth & collaboration.

Role in regional integration

- ① Sea access to landlocked Nepal & Bhutan.
- ② centrality of India within the project can promote mutual trade
- ③ movement of nationals between nations can be promoted.
- ④ Reducing Chinese influence within the region.
- ⑤ Reduce transport time and logistical costs.

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Challenges

- Vacillating Nepali politics
- China's OBOR project
- Low incentive for Bangladesh

Way forward

- ① Expedite work on the project
- ② expansion in the future to other BIMSTEC nations.
- ③ Relaxing access norms for the countries to enable free flow.
- ④ Seeking multilateral funding for the project.

Thus, BBIN grouping will place India at the heart of the transport ~~corridor~~ & promote regional cooperation.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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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)

Part XII of our constitution lays down a centripetal model of fiscal federalism granting the centre greater control over the nation's financial resources, as held recently by the Supreme Court in UOI v. Mohit Minerals.

Instances of asymmetric fiscal federalism

- ① States depend on grants-in-aid from the centre under Article 275.
- ② Power to constitute Finance Commission rests with the President [Article 280].
- ③ States that are indebted to the centre cannot raise finances without its consent.
- ④ List I under Article 246 has wider powers of taxation ^{than} under List II.

- ⑤ Union government enjoys an effective veto in the GST Council. [Article 279A]
- ⑥ Financial emergency can further centralise finances

State's fiscal powers - a balancing act

- ① The GST Council is a crucial forum for settlement of fiscal disputes.
- ② Plenary powers of taxation under list II - recently held in the MADA v. Steel Authority of India case
- ③ Need for regionally balanced growth requires positive discrimination by the centre.
- ④ Long term loans are granted by the centre to states to promote infrastructure creation.

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Way forward

- ① The Finance Commission should adopt a more equitable criteria for grants to states.
- ② Reliance on cesses & duties for revenue generation should be reduced.
- ③ Share of devolution should be expanded from 42% to at least 50% of net tax revenue.
- ④ States should be allowed to borrow directly on the security of consolidated fund of the state.

Thus, our fiscal federalism has worked well so far but can be enhanced through aforsaid minor changes.

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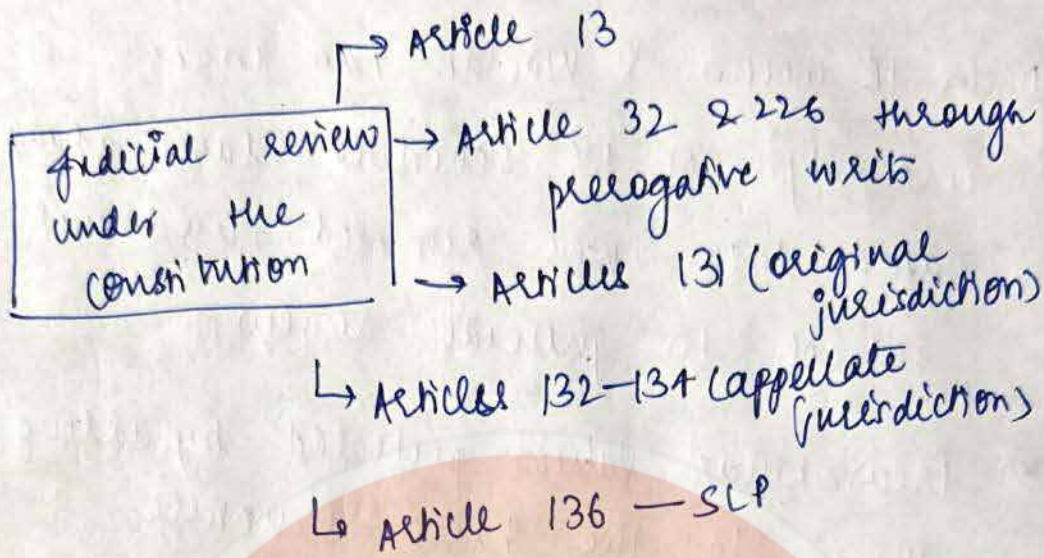
Introduction	Suggestions:
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12. "Supremacy of the constitution requires all ordinary laws to conform to the constitutional law." Discuss the statement with reference to judicial review in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

In Indira Gandhi v Raj Narain, the supremacy of the constitution was accepted as being a part of the basic structure of the constitution.

Significance of supremacy of the constitution

- ① Essential attribute of constitutionalism to prevent governmental excess
- ② AV Dicey's principles of rule of law also highlight supremacy of law.
- ③ Foundation of separation of powers between the three branches of government.
- ④ In Mandaj Johar case, Justice Bijak Meena held it to be a modern equivalent of Raj Sharma.
- ⑤ Crucial to maintain federal balance.



Instances of upholding supremacy of constitution through judicial review

- ① In Minerva Mills case, the court struck down part of Article 31C that violated the basic structure of the constitution.
- ② In Chandra Kumar case, part of Article 323A limiting HC jurisdiction was struck down.
- ③ Federal balance — recently in UOI v. Rajendra Shah parts of the 97th Amendment not struck down for lack of ratification by states.

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④ In IR Coelho & Waman Rao cases, immunity of IX schedule laws added after 1973 was removed and made subject to judicial review.

⑤ Preambular values protected by adding them to the basic structure
↳ secularism → SR Bommai case
↳ socialism → Samatha v. State of AP

Thus, the Supreme Court has upheld the spirit of the constitution as the ultimate expression of popular sovereignty that is the foundation of our democracy.

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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)

Articles 82 and 170 provide for the readjustment of seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies after each census. through a process of delimitation.

Process of delimitation in India

- ① Through a delimitation Act passed by the Parliament. → ~~four~~ ^{four} acts so far → 1952, 1962, 1972 & 2002.
- ② Also recommends the distribution of reserved seats for SC/ST candidates.
- ③ After the 106th Amendment Act, reservation of seats for women would also be based on it.

Challenges created between representative democracy and federalism

- ① Due to population growth, Northern states may get more seats in the Lok Sabha
- ② States have no direct say in the process.
- ③ Can undermine due representation of southern states in the Lok Sabha.
- ④ Also raises concerns of a gerrymandering-like exercise which can undermine representation of some communities.
eg Allegations of such an exercise in Assam in the recent past
- ⑤ Even more crucial as one Rajya Sabha doesn't follow the model of equal representation unlike the US.

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Measures to address concerns

- ① Readjustment should not take the population as sole criteria
- ② states should be given equal voice in the Rajya Sabha.
- ③ delimitation commission should be appointed by consensus.
- ④ strengthen the role of other bodies like Inter-state Council, Zonal Councils, etc.
- ⑤ Promote population control and human capital development in Northern States.

Thus, the delimitation can be an opportunity to enhance both federalism and representative democracy if done in an equitable & inclusive manner

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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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)

Last year, the ^{Union} government passed a new law forming a 3 member panel to ~~appoint~~ recommend candidates to the President to be appointed as election commissioners.

Recent changes introduced

- ① Replaced the SC-proposed collegium in the Anoop Balanwal case
 - ↳ New panel would consist of the PM, leader of opposition (LS) and a cabinet minister.
- ② A search committee will help the new collegium find suitable candidates.
- ③ No changes to tenure, qualifications or removal procedures.

Impact on neutrality of election commissioners

- ① May raise allegations of lack of neutrality and autonomy as the selection process is dominated by the executive.
- ② The new Act does not grant equal / harmonised removal procedures to all 3 ECs.
- ③ Further, they continue to depend on Home Ministry for secretarial services.
- ④ Expenses of the EC are also not charged on the CFI.
- ⑤ Further no standard term has been provided for.
- ⑥ Lack of qualifications can make the choice more arbitrary.

Way forward

① Ganesh Goshwami committee recommendations
 ↳ expenditure be charged on CPI
 ↳ NO reemployment post retirement.

② As per 255th Law Commission Report:
 ↳ Permanent secretariat
 ↳ Uniform removal processes.

③ should be given power to deregister parties.

④ Minimum tenure for ECs should be laid down.

⑤ Model code of conduct should be made binding.

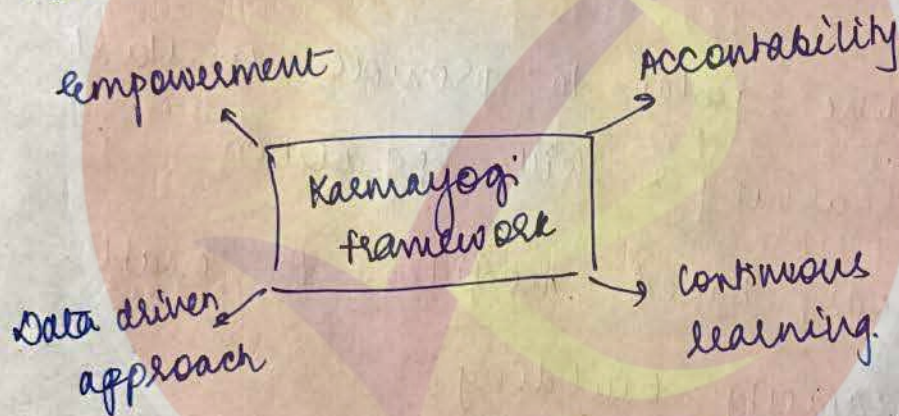
Thus, the EC can be further empowered to uphold free and fair elections as part of basic structure [Ray Narain case]

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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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 has been introduced to ~~at~~ enhance service readiness and competitiveness of civil servants for the multifarious roles and demands of a rapidly developing nation.



Need for performance evaluation

- ① To boost accountability of officers.
- ② Improvement of skill set of civil servants.
- ③ Promote efficiency and effectiveness in governance.

- ④ Boost proactiveness - highlighted by PM Modi as a key mantra of good governance.
- ⑤ Reduce the generalist nature & promote specialisation.

Role of Mission Karmayog in performance enhancement

- ① Online portal to promote constant learning & skill upgradation.
- ② Goal based modules to enable capacity building.
- ③ evaluation of officers based on performance in courses.
- ④ Training data would be considered for future postings.
- ⑤ Transformation from rule-based to role based administration.

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- ⑥ complement on-site learning and training of officers.
- ⑦ ~~Add~~ Additional ethics module to enhance the ethical competence of officers.

Thus, Mission Karmayogi can be a crucial means to strengthen the steel frame of India to realise all aspirations during the Amrit Kaal.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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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)

The forest Rights Act, 2006 was introduced to recognise the traditional dwelling rights of tribals over forest areas and to recognise their role in their sustainability.

Goals of FRA, 2006

- ① Allow tribals to collect minor forest produce.
- ② Prevent harassment by officials.
- ③ Recognise traditional habitation in forest areas.
- ④ strengthen role in stewardship of forest resources.
- ⑤ Upheld Tribal Panchsheel principles & model of development.

Status of implementation

- ① Very high claim rejection rates
eg More than 83% in Karnataka.
- ② Displacement of tribals continues unabated.
- ③ corruption and rent seeking in entertaining claims.
- ④ Sale of land to aliens through legal loopholes.
- ⑤ Non-remunerative prices for MFP.
- ⑥ Several states are yet to enforce FRA rules properly.

Way forward to strengthen implementation

- ① Faceless appraisal of claims to prevent bribery.
- ② Strengthen PESA Act framework to grant more rights.

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- ② Remuneration procurement of minor forest produce through KVIC.
eg MP government scheme for herbal plants
- ④ strengthening legal framework to prevent land alienation.
- ⑤ Evaluation of claims by a committee to ensure fair assessment.

Thus, PRA, 2006 can serve as a crucial tool to uphold Article 18A by creating a synergy between tribal rights and forest protection.

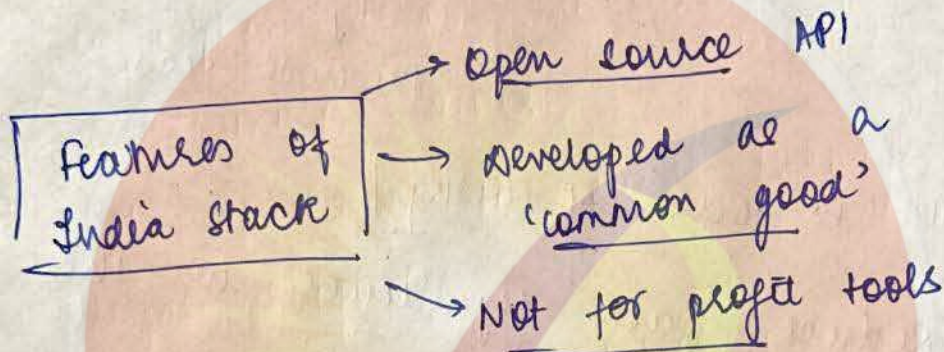
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Introduction	Suggestions:
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17. What do you understand by India Stack? Discuss its role in good governance and improving ease of living. (15 marks, 250 words)

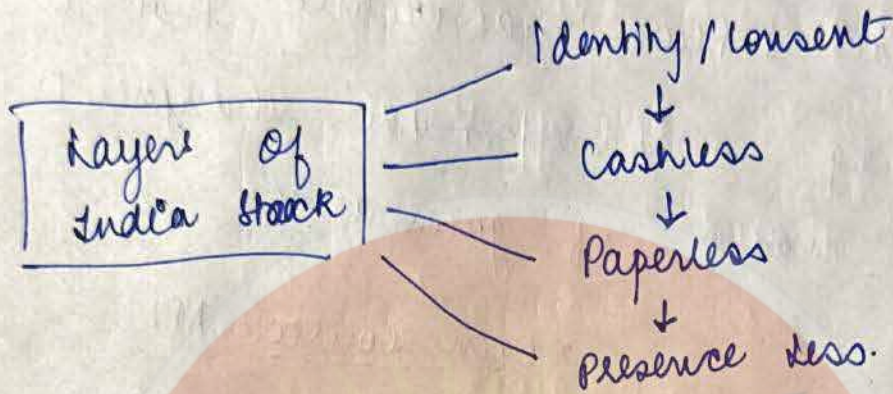
India stack refers to India's new Digital Public Infrastructure that is leading to transformative changes to our model of governance.



Role in good governance

- ① Increased pace of service delivery
→ Through Aadhaar based verification
- ② Reduced cost of compliance
- ③ Reduced leakages through DBT
- ④ More transparent process
- ⑤ Service delivery in underserved & remote areas

Reg PM e-vidya can enable access to education in remote areas.



Role in ease of living

- ① Reduce cash dependence in the local economy.
- ② Digi locks aid need for physical proof & documentation.
- ③ Digi Yatra making travel easier & more safe.
- ④ UMANG and MyGov for better grievance redressal.
- ⑤ FASTag makes transport smoother and more efficient.

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Way forward

- ① Promoting interoperability of services
- ② Availability in local languages
- ③ Increasing digital literacy as only 38% Indians are digitally literate
- ④ Bridging the digital divide
- ⑤ ensure proper consent mechanisms and reassess procedures.

Thus, India stack can help boost the economy, efficiency & effectiveness of our government and our economy.

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Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

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)

The Gujral doctrine was introduced by former PM IK Gujral to create the necessary foreign stability to allow India to focus on its development and domestic affairs.

Principles of Gujral doctrine

- ① Non-reciprocity with neighbours to provide maximum aid.
- ② Non-interference in domestic affairs
- ③ Respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- ④ Peaceful resolution of disputes.
- ⑤ Not to use one's territory to the detriment of neighbours.

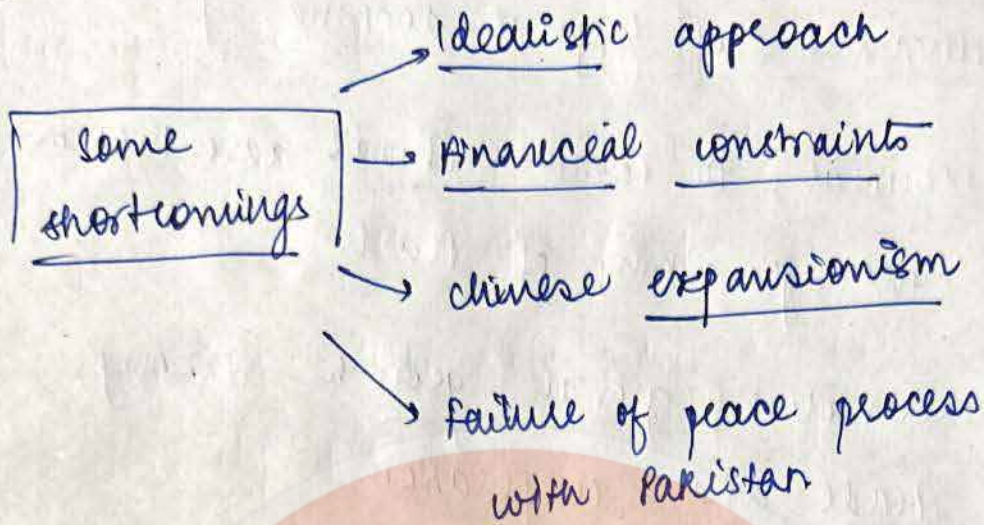
Relevance of yujalal doctrine

- ① crucial to counter china's adventurism through string of pearls.
- ② Promote regional growth through trade and cooperation.
- ③ Address complaints of the paternalistic attitude of india towards smaller neighbours. eg By ~~Nepal~~ Nepal.
- ④ Reinvigorate ASEAN and make BIMSTEC and IORA more productive.
- ⑤ ensure that changes in government don't upend our interests.
eg India out campaign in Maldives
- ⑥ Collaboration to address shared concerns like terrorism or drug smuggling etc.

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Thus, Jayal doctrine continues to be relevant ~~too~~ but should be built upon by exploring avenues of mutual benefit and reciprocal engagement with our neighbours.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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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 was formed in 1997 under the stewardship of India & South Africa as a forum to address shared challenges of Indian ocean states.

Objectives of IORA

- ① Promote safety and security in the Indian ocean region.
- ② Allow free flow of trade through the ocean.
- ③ Address concerns of piracy, smuggling of arms & drugs, etc
- ④ Promote resilience towards natural hazards & disasters.
- ⑤ To ensure sustainable growth for all member states.

Significance for India

- ① India is the pre-eminent major power in the grouping.
- ② enhances our role as a net security provider in the region.
- ③ complements our SAGAR goal as enumerated by PM Modi.
- ④ Helps secure crucial SLOCs like Bab el Mandeb & Malacca Strait.
- ⑤ Address ~~the~~ piracy in the Arabian Sea.
- ⑥ closes collaboration with small island developing states (SIDS) through IORA & CDRI - IRIS.
- ⑦ ensure free and open Indo-Pacific ocean.

Way forward

- ① Prevent diversion of nations towards China led IOE Forum.
- ② closer engagement with individual member nations.
- ③ Promote responsible & sustainable fishing to avoid IUU fishing.
- ④ Research collaboration should be boosted to address environmental concerns.
- ⑤ Prevent hijacking by larger nations like France or Australia to give equal voice to all.

Thus, the IOE can be a crucial forum to achieve SDG-17 (Partnership for the goals) in the Indian Ocean.

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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)

China is the world's 2nd largest economy making up 15% of global exports which demonstrate its deep integration into global economy & value chains.

Challenges to decoupling from China

- ① Unmatched price competitiveness of China's industrial sector.
- ② World's second largest market for goods.
- ③ Fear of retaliation by the Chinese government.
- ④ Heavy FDI stock already present in China from world over.
- ⑤ 90% of rare earths are processed in China.

Benefits to India

- ① Increase in much needed FDI for development.
- ② Reduce own dependence on china
Eg Through PLI scheme
- ③ Boost exports to enable economic growth
- ④ Reduce fiscal deficit and improve balance of trade.
- ⑤ global leverage enjoyed by china currently.

Way forward

- ① Focus on sunrise sectors like green hydrogen, space, etc.
- ② Leverage china +1 momentum to our advantage.

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VAJIRAM & RAVI

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- ③ PPP model for skill upgradation on an urgent basis.
- ④ expand the PLI scheme to more sectors.
- ⑤ Focussing on existing strengths like Pharma & Textiles.
- ⑥ scaling up capex to ~~st~~ enhance quality infrastructure.

Thus, the trifecta of good industry, innovation and infrastructure can help us replace china as the factory of the world.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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