

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 CSE 2024
AIR-97

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.

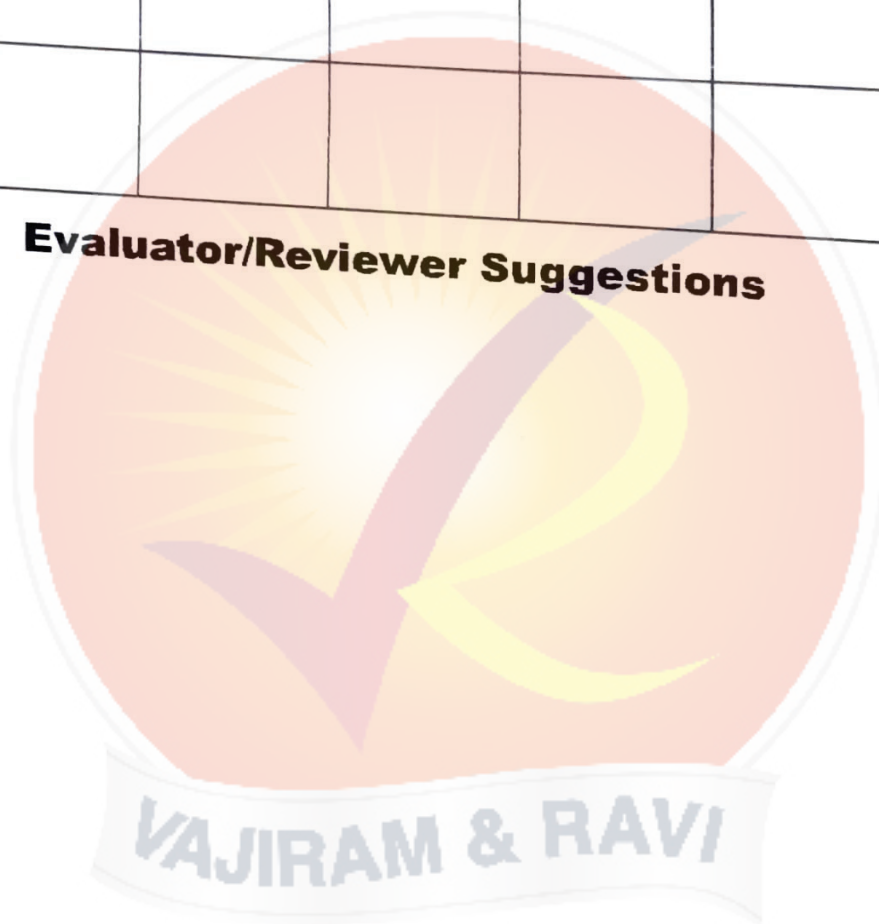
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

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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(Don't write anything in this part)

(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)

DRSC are important means to uphold executive accountability in India's parliamentary democracy. (also our basic structure).

Role in improving Parliament's effectiveness.

- ① compartmentalization of work based on principle of division of labour.
eg review of draft DPDP bill
- ② In depth review of government's
 - ↳ proposed legislation
 - ↳ policies and schemes.
- ③ ensuring financial accountability of the government.
 - ↳ analysing Demand for grants.
- ④ Brings wisdom of Rajya Sabha members with Lok Sabha.
eg 33 members

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ⑤ Seeks technical assistance from outsiders.
- eg) case of telecommunication bill
- ⑥ Highlights issues for discussion to the house.



Way Ahead

- ① mandatory sending of all bills to DRSC (UK model)
- ② Ramcharjulu Panel Suggestion
 - increase term to 2 years
 - mandatory placing of report in public domain.

Strengthening DRSC is necessary.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: to uphold the primacy to <u>responsibility over stability</u> that our constitutional makers gave
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Urban areas contribute 66% of GDP and 79% of government revenue highlight the need of strong & inclusive urban local bodies.

Multiple parastatals erodes the autonomy of Urban Local Bodies.

- ① Clashing jurisdiction with institutional jungle.
eg) BPV under smart city mission.
- ② Bifurcation of finances granted to urban bodies.
- ③ Bureaucratization instead of representative local government.
- ④ Falling Role of District Planning Committee in formulating local plans.
- ⑤ Lack of accountability due to multiple chain of command.

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⑥ Dependence on other bodies for decision making.

Way Ahead

- ① Making District development Authority implementing arm of DPC (2nd ARC).
- ② Devolution of Power under 12th schedule.
- ③ Financial autonomy through Property tax (0.2% of GDP in India vs 3% in USA).
- ④ Social Audit of performance by the civil society.
- ⑤ Establishing hierarchy and fixing accountability.
- ⑥ Devolution of funds only to local bodies.
- ⑦ Separate Secretariat (eg AP)

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Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

Suggestions:

Thus, for smart cities, we need smart urban local bodies that cannot happen w/o adequate autonomy.

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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 provides for imposition of financial emergency by the President in case of financial crises.

Dead letter

- ① No imposition made so far despite 2008 crisis, 2020 covid crisis, 1965 agriculture crisis.
- ②

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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Presentation	
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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 one of the largest written constitution while US constitution is one of the oldest.

Blend of flexibility and rigidity as the differentiating point.

① Amendment in Indian constitution under A-368 requires special majority for most provisions.

↳ 106 amendments so far.

↳ Need of state's consent in only few cases imparting federalism.

↳ only simple majority from 50% states required

② US constitution - more rigid with 27 amendments so far.

↳ need state's consent in all cases.

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③ Indian constitution is a transformative document that allows evolution of constitutional morality through flexible interpretation.

e.g) SC reversed AK Gopalan case in Mahabharati by interpreting A.21 with due process of law.

However, the core features of both constitutions cannot be amended.

↳ SC in Keshwananda Bharati upheld Basic Structure doctrine.

↳ theory of implied limitation upheld by American SC.

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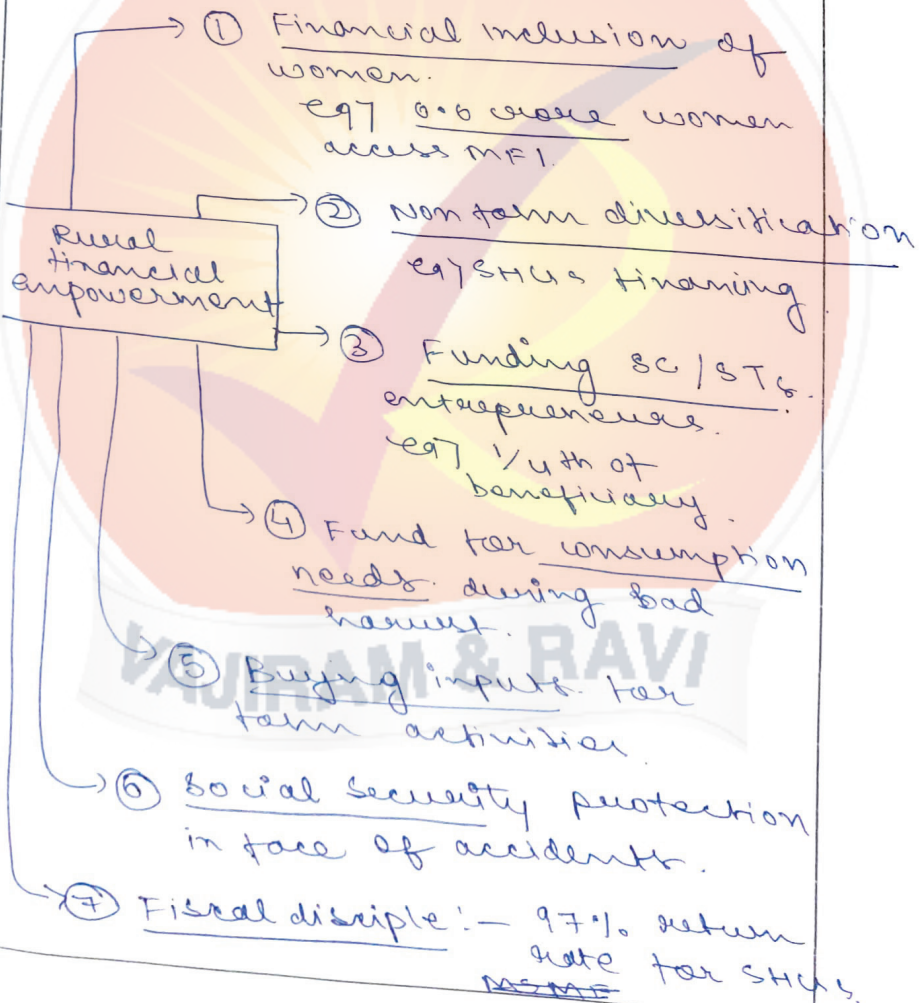
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5. Discuss the role of microfinance institutions (MFI) in rural financial empowerment in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

MFI are institutions bearing small (upto 3lakh) collateral free loans to low income groups.



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Challenges.

- ① Not a long term solution for poverty ~~sett~~ alleviation
(Abhijeet Banerjee)
- ② Presence of hoax MFI.
- ③ uncontrolled interest rate.
- ④ coercive tactics for loan recovery.
eg) 2011 AP crisis :- mass suicides.
- ⑤ credit information not available for beneficiary.

Way Ahead.

- ① Self Regulation by bodies like MFIN & Swadhan.
- ② Regulation by RBI.
- ③ Financial literacy & training to rural inhabitants.
- ④ MFI with appropriate measures can become antidote to poverty.

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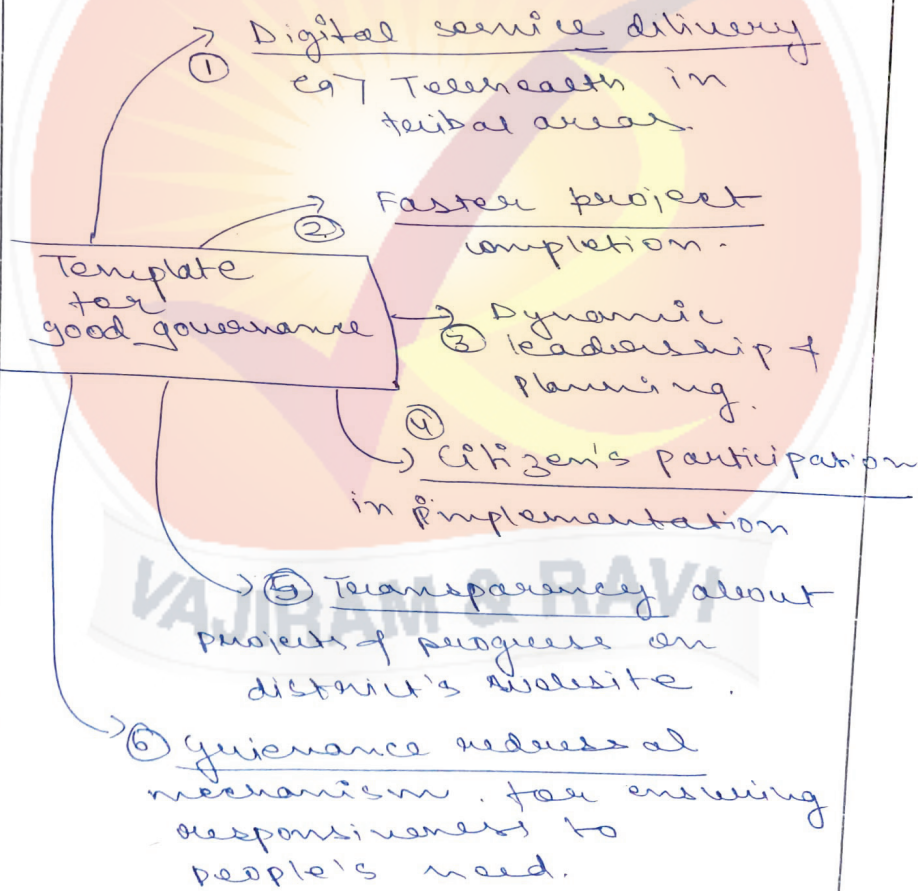
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6. Do you agree that the Aspirational District Programme has emerged as a template for good governance? Substantiate. (10 marks, 150 words)

Aspirational district programme is a flagship scheme under Moud for bridging the regional disparity in development.



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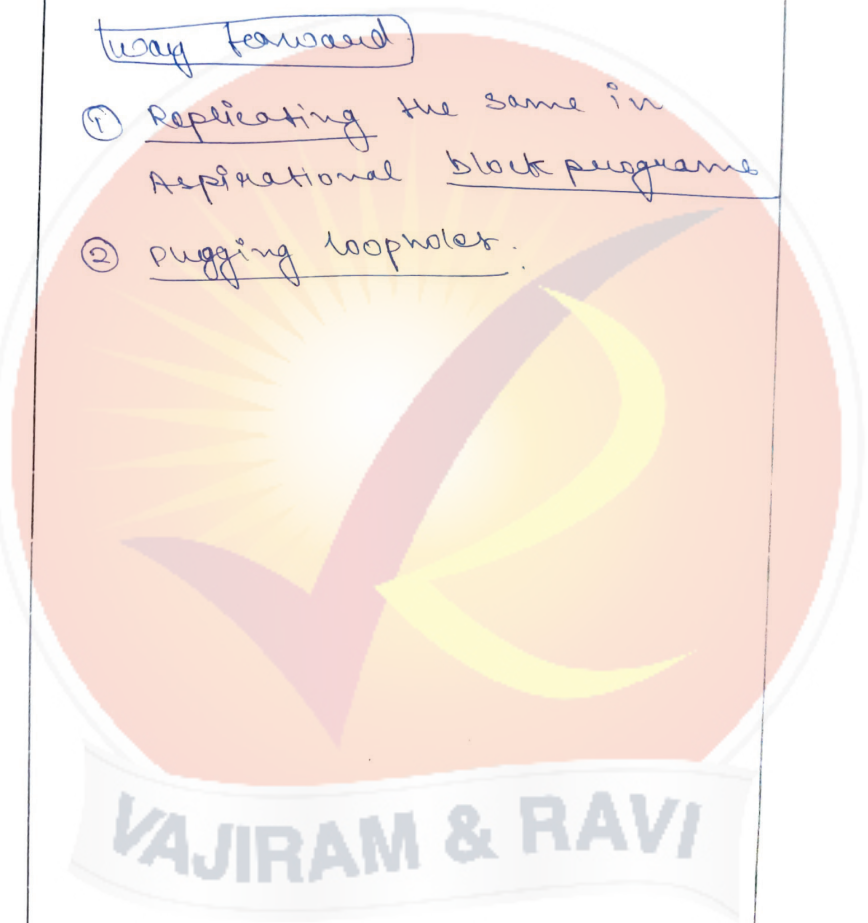
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④ Inclusive growth :- focusing on last mile connectivity.

Way forward

① Replicating the same in Aspirational block programme

② plugging loopholes.



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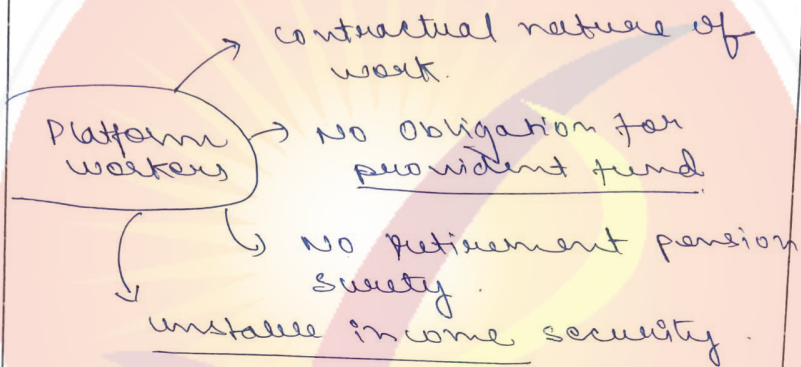
Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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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)

92% of ~~info~~ workforce is informally employed raising concerns about missing social security.



Concerns for social security

- ① lack of protection from accidents of life.
- ② under-funded ~~social~~ security fund.
- ③ Impels one oneself to adopt a social security plan.

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- ④ lack of awareness about financial management.
- ⑤ High risks of slipping into poverty if income stream lost.
- ⑥ Temporary nature of job.

Way Ahead.

- ① Implementing code on social security.
↳ expands definition of employee to include platform worker.
- ② Accessibility to government's schemes like ~~PM~~ Atal Pension Yojana.
- ③ Spreading literacy about financial planning.

Social Security is also an obligation of state under (A & U)

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Introduction	Suggestions: to ensure Inclusive growth
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

Currently only 2.2% of GDP is spent on health care with ~50% OOPEx highlighting the need for urgent intervention.

Demographic transition and geriatric health.

- ① Dependency ratio will rise from present 10% to 20% by 2050 (Ageing population)
- ② Income insecurity amongst elderly requires state led healthcare.
eg) Ageism in cervical cancer vaccination.
- ③ Innovation of assistive devices for the elderly.
- ④ Special focus on southern states with higher ageing.
- ⑤ Training doctors into old age specific ~~the~~ disease

eg) Parkinsons.

⑥ supporting mental health needs of the elderly.
eg) wobbly benches in UK.

⑦ Timely vaccination & screening of diseases.

⑧ Recreational facilities. like group activities.

Steps taken

→ extension of PM-JAY (insurance)

for the elderly.

↓ focusing on AI based healthcare support.

Way Ahead.

① Invest in health infrastructure.

② Attract FDI.

③ Regulate private hospitals

(Parliament St. Comm)

It's time to transition now to ensure their right to healthy ageing.

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Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

Suggestions:

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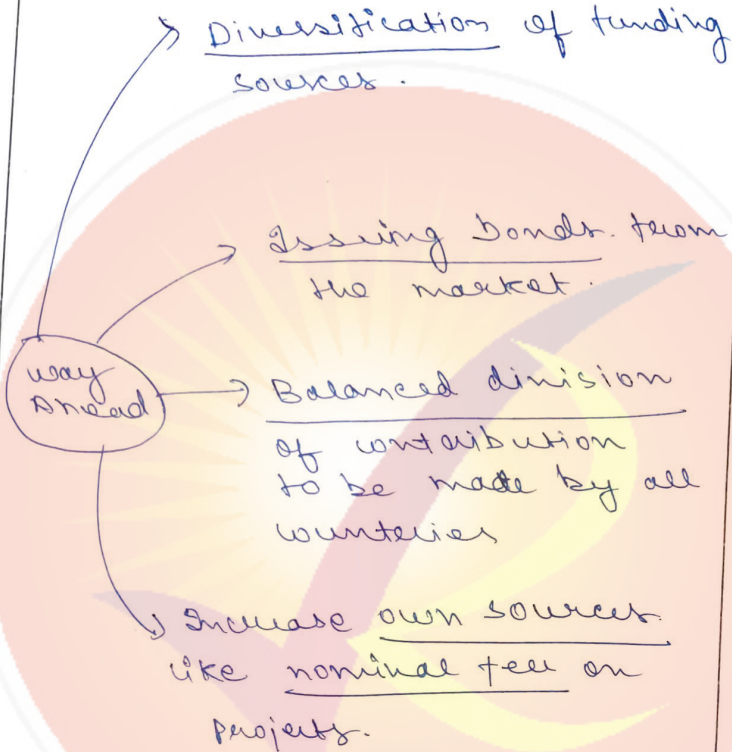
9. Funding remains a major limitation for the effective functioning of multilateral organisations. Discuss the statement with reference to the functioning of UNESCO. (10 marks, 150 words)

UNESCO is a specialized agency of the UN, aimed at ~~ex~~ bringing cultural & scientific cooperation amongst countries.

- Funding a limitation
- ① Dependence on external state actors
 - ② Loss of autonomy due to loss of financial independence.
 - ③ Insufficient funding to support all activities.
 - ④ Perceived biasness towards top funders.
 - ⑤ Constant fear of losing the funding e.g. USA pulled out of UNESCO.
 - ⑥ Excessive control over projects undertaken.

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Funding autonomy & efficiency
is the first step to ensure
institution's success.

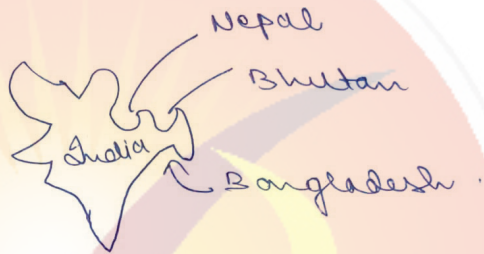
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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

BBIN is a subregional connectivity project in South Asia, aimed at strengthening regional integration.

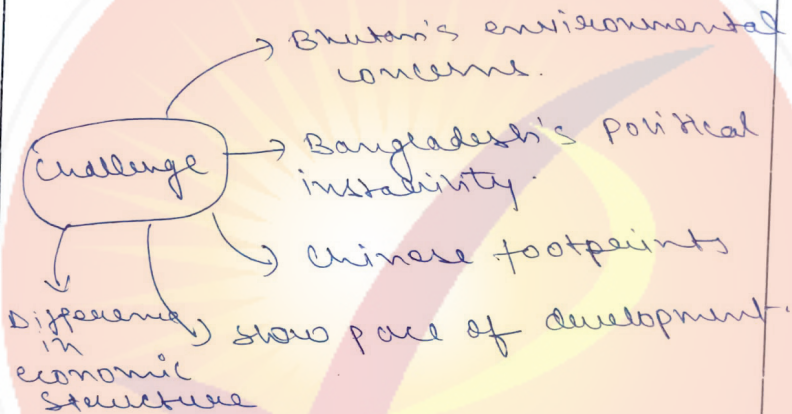


- Regional Integration
- ① Free flow of goods across the borders.
 - ② Open borders enhancing people-to-people ties.
 - ③ Boost investments among nations.
 - ④ Cooperation over regional security with faster military movement

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- ⑤ energy trade enhancement
eg) Nepal-India-Bangladesh
energy pipe proposal.
- ⑥ Financial integration by
trade in local currency.



Thus, through dialogue,
the project needs to be
fast tracked for increasing
interdependence in south
Asian Region.

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Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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)

The vertical imbalance in fiscal federalism as highlighted by vijay keshav, shows the difference in fiscal resources of centre and state.

Centre's Resources \Rightarrow Elastic & Substantial

- ① High cess and surcharge imposed by centre
 - \rightarrow $\sim 20\%$ of centre's gross tax receipts
 - \rightarrow Not shared by states.
- ② unilateral power in changing income tax, corporate tax & other direct tax.
 - \rightarrow imposed by centre due to benefits of economies of scale
- ③ Non tax Resources :-
 - \rightarrow dividend from RBI.
 - \rightarrow disinvestment proceeds ($\$ 596$ bn - 2014-2022)
 - \rightarrow toll tax :- increased by 10 times in last 10 years.

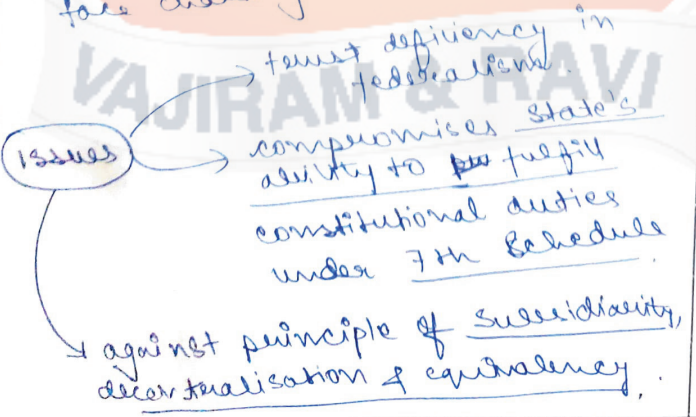
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State's resources inadequate & inelastic

- ① Loss of flexibility in the post GST regime.
- ② Production oriented states.
lost due to GST.
- ③ Higher expenditure duties with taxation powers.
↳ 15th FC :- 62% of expenditure but ~35% of ~~tax~~ tax revenue.
- ④ Limits on borrowings at 3% of GDP in the post FRBM Act regime.
↳ FD to be at 3% of GDP
↳ States with high per capita & more revenue expenditure demand face challenges.



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Way Ahead.

- ① Revising downwards of cess and surcharge.
- ② Increasing tax devolution in FC recommendation over tied grants.
- ③ States must exercise :- (15th FC)
 - asset based taxation
 - land registration duty
 - Property tax at municipal level
- ④ Horizontal devolution based on equity and need criteria.
- ⑤ Tapping non tax revenue by State government.
- ⑥ Following Golden principle of public finance
Building the imbalance is necessary for Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

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Suggestions:

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 is a basic structure of Indian constitution and thus all ordinary law must be in consonance with it.

Ordinary law to conform to constitutional law.

- ① To uphold rule of law and not rule by man.
- ② To protect independence of judiciary.
↳ striking of NJAC Act by court as it violated the basic structure.
- ③ Heightened Judicial review powers of the court on the ordinary law.
- ④ upholding 'Due process of law' in India (Maneka Gandhi vs UOI)
↳ the fairness of law can be

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subject to judicial law.

↳ protects citizens against not just the tyranny to executive but also the tyranny of legislative

⑤ expanding rights of citizens by upholding constitutional morality over ordinary law.

↳ Navtej Singh Johar case :- SC read down Sec 377 of IPC to decriminalize homosexuality.

⑥ ensuring that freedom of speech and expression is not breached by ordinary law.

↳ Shreya Singhal case :- deletion of Sec 66A of IT Act to uphold

A.19(1)(a).

⑦ protecting federalism :-

↳ striking down parts of 97th CAA that violated

division of power under 7th schedule.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

⑧ Ensuring Separation of Power

↳ ~~At~~ Roger Mathew's case on tribunals. Ensuring primacy of Judicial members over technical members.

Limitations of Judicial Review

→ can trespass into Judicial overreach

→ personal bias of judges can creep in.

→ perceived as an self elected judiciary

→ correcting democratically elected government.

↓
Diversity of opinion amongst judges creates ambiguity.

Thus, the best way to ensure that Ordinary law complies with constitutional law will be through a self responsible parliament.

That's the real test of our democracy

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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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)

The constitution mandates regular delimitation after every census under A. 82 and A. 170.

Need of delimitation for Representative democracy

- ① Territorial readjustment of constituencies based on change in population.
- ② Upholds political equality of one person - one votes.
- ③ Optimises size of large constituency to ensure proximity to voters.
- ④ Representation to marginal section of SC / ST population.
- ⑤ Needed after passing of Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyan
- ⑥ Balances representation amongst states based on

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Population.

Threatens Federalism

- ① Disbalance between Northern and Southern States representation.
- ② possible punishment to southern states for successful population control.
- ③ Lack of consensus creating political tension.
- ④ Decrease bargaining power of low populated states in law making.
- ⑤ Rajya Sabha also based on unequal representation based on population aggravates the issue.

Way Ahead.

- ① use Interstate Council (A-239) to build consensus.

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- ② Follow US model of equal participation in Rajya Sabha to compensate the fall in seats in Lok Sabha
- ③ Increase Lok Sabha seats to 1000 (Pranab Mukherjee)
- ④ Follow Europe's model of degressive representation - smaller states more power.
- ⑤ Democratic decentralisation upto the local levels.
- ⑥ Regular census to avoid steep transition.
- ⑦ Allocate Lok Sabha seats based on weighted population

Further, developing trust through consensus building can lead to the right solution.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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)

The passing of CEC and other election commissioners Act 2023

brought more objectivity in appointment process of ECs.

Provisions

① Appointment by President based on recommendation of a committee consisting of PM, LoP and a cabinet minister.

② Eligibility :- post equivalent to secretary to Govt.

③ Tenure :- 65 years of age or 6 years.

④ Search panel headed by law minister to suggest 5 names.

⑤ Salary to that of a supreme court judge.

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Increased autonomy & independence

- ① Multimember committee based appointment
 - ↳ reduces conflict of interest
 - ↳ improve transparency.
 - ↳ holds executive accountable.
- ② Qualification process reduces ~~the~~ ambiguity
- ③ Stable tenure

However :-

- ① Removal process has discrepancy
 - ↳ other EC can be removed on advice of CEC.
 - ↳ no security of tenure for other EC.
 - ↳ number of ECs not fixed.
- ② limited to civil servants who may have potential

conflict of interest

③ Did not uphold the composition given by SC in Anoop Baranwal vs UOI case

↳ PM, + LOOP + CJI

↳ present composition skewed towards government.

Way Ahead.

- ① making ~~unanimous~~ unanimous decision by committee mandatorily.
- ② expenditure of ECI must be charged from consolidated fund.
- ③ Separate Secretariat to ECI
- ④ Removal process of other EC must be at par with CEC.
- ⑤ cooling off period.

Integrity of ECI is the most important factor in ensuring

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Introduction	Suggestions: sanctity of Indian democracy & must be uphold at all cost.
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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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 Kamayogi. (15 marks, 250 words)

Civil Services are the iron frame of India's development journey which requires reforms like Mission Kamayogi to keep it from rusting.

Without performance targets.

- ① Fixed career trajectory :- induces complacency in performance.
- ② Inevitable lower mentality inherited from colonial legacy.
↳ desensitizes civil servants towards needs of people.

eg) For IRS only 27 paise reached poor in 2005. (ES).

- ③ Monopoly nature of government service.

Monopoly + Discretion - Accountability

↓
corruption (2nd ARC)

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ca7 scam in Ngnaroga By IAS
Pooja Singhal.

- ④ closed system :- non interaction with public due to no explicit mandate.
- ⑤ opaque nature of performance Review => fails to induce performance mindset.
- ⑥ No penalties for non-performance
- ⑦ Lack of constant upskilling.

In this light, Mission Karmayogi ensues :-

- ① Platform for skilling of civil servants.
- ② Competition to improve intra performance.
- ③ mid career training to become specialists.
- ④ learning best practises of other countries' models.

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⑤ Knowledge sharing amongst civil servants.

⑥ Behavioural change :- infused spirit of service.

However other reforms also needed like

① Perform ~~and~~ or Perish (2nd ARC)

↳ 2 sets of reviews at 12 years and 20 years into service to analyse suitability

② Performance Review to Performance management.

→ 360° appraisal.
→ nudging with reviews.

③ Insulation with political executive :- Civil Services Board

④ Social accountability by people => demand side Reforms.

Its time to achieve change oriented

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Introduction	Suggestions: <u>driven</u> <u>and action oriented</u> <u>bureaucracy</u> as called by the PM. Modi.
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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 aimed at undoing the historic injustice towards tribals and protecting their age old rights over forests.

Success of Act.

① Providing trinity of rights to tribals



② Upholding rights of Non tribal other forest dwellers :- as living since 75 years & 3 generations.

③ Habitat rights to PVTGs provided.
eg) Baigas got it recently.

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④ Several state government notified community rights.

↳ e.g. Kanerghatti tribals.

⑤ Protecting traditional knowledge of tribals.

↳ supported by TKDL.

⑥ Prohibition of land acquisition under the regions.

→ ① Anti tribal mindset of forest officials.
→ don't recognise community rights.

→ ② Fortress bureaucracy model of forest protection.

→ ③ Conflict with other laws
↳ definition of minor forest produce.

→ ④ Notification of ~~core~~ critical forest area dilutes the rights.

Limited Success

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- ⑤ language barrier with the tribals.
- ⑥ Increasing development activity in the protected areas.

Way Ahead

- ① Increasing minority representation in forest bureaucracy.
- ② Sensitivity training to forest officials about culture of tribals.
- ③ XAXA :- Any land acquisition must benefit tribals
- ④ Audit of implementation of the act by Gram Sabha.
- ⑤ Recognising community rights.

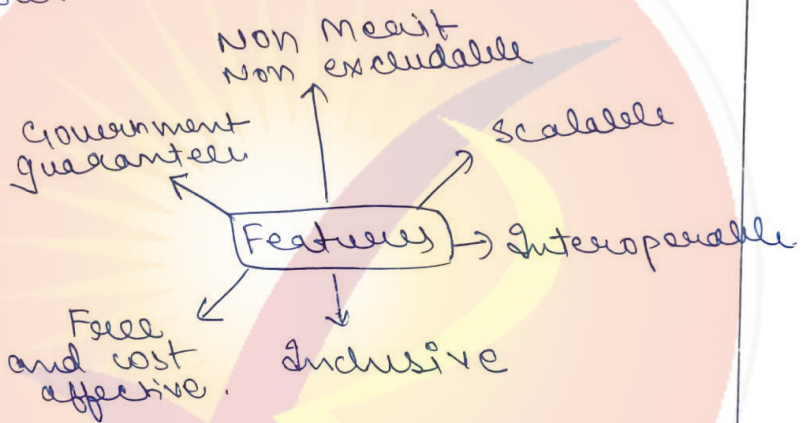
Preserving tribal diversity is a constitutional mandate under Article 14, 15, 19 & 21 and thus must be upheld.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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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 the stack of India's digital public good designed to realizing E-governance digital economy & inclusive growth.



Role in Good governance :-

- ① last mile connectivity
 - ↳ Umag for a-service delivery.
 - ↳ E-Sanjeevani for telehealth.
- ② weeding out fake beneficiaries
 - ↳ JAM trinity and Aadhaar seeding in MgnREGS.

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③ Creating Digital Identity for better targeting.

- ↳ E shram portal for daily wage
- ↳ PM Swanidhi for street vendors
- ↳ Aahar
- ↳ Udyam for MSMEs.

④ Financial leakages ended :-

- ↳ DBT saved ₹2.7 trillion of FIM March 2022.

⑤ E-information :- citizen empowerment by bridging information asymmetry.

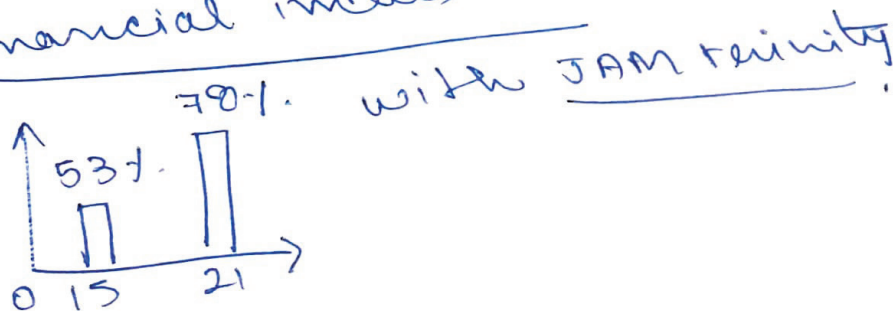
- ↳ MyGov :- 1mn responses processed every month.

⑥ Increasing government's revenue

- ↳ Fastag : toll collection ↑ 10 times.

⑦ Ease of living

① Financial inclusion



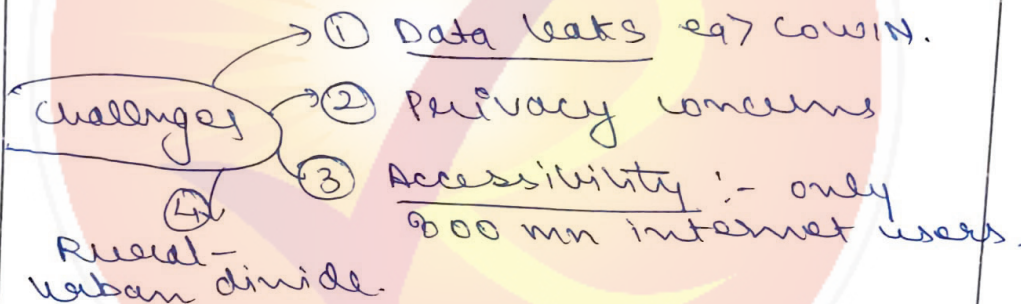
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② Process reforms & reduction in human interference :-
hassle free government service
↳ Faceless IT assessment

③ Expansion of marketplace with ONDC :- opportunities for small players.

④ Free access to cloud space with digilocker.



Way Ahead.

① Building user centric designs

② strengthening DPDP Act.

③ expanding digital infrastructure via BharatNet.

④ Focus on Non technical ~~des~~ layer

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
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Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

like strengthening institutions involved.

(Don't write anything in this part)

(Don't write anything in this part)

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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)

Gujral Doctrine aligns with India's Neighbourhood first foreign policy based on principle of Non reciprocity where neighbours feel comfortable.



- ② **Building Regional connectivity to foster cooperation.**
- ↳ BBIN for physical connectivity
 - ↳ launching UPI in Nepal, Maldives etc for financial connectivity.
 - ↳ creating India Stack for digital connectivity
 - ↳ Power purchase agreement with Nepal & Bhutan for energy connectivity

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Write anything in part

- ③ Being a ~~testest~~ first responder in crisis for Regional Stability
 - ↳ prevent the neighbour's fire from spreading.
 - ↳ ensure humanitarian assistance as a bigger more responsible power.
 - eg) Aid to Sri Lanka, Operation Devi Shakti in Afghanistan.
- ④ Containing China's ~~through~~ string of pearls through diamond necklace
 - eg) Malacca port.
- ⑤ Harnessing cultural & people to people ties.
 - eg) Suvarna Jayanti scholarship to Bangladeshi Youth.
- ⑥ Development projects and enhancing trade relations like neighbours
 - eg) Yelpha City project in Sikkim.
- ⑦ Subregional and Multilateral grouping collaborations.
 - eg) BIMSTEC, BBIN, IORA.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- Challenges
- ① Chinese ascendancy.
 - ② Divergence in political & economic structures.
 - ③ India's Big Brother attitude creates Insecurity.
 - ④ Delay in project completion creates mistrust.
 - ⑤ Internal Political Instability of neighbours.
 - ⑥ Low intra SAARC trade (only 5%).

Way Ahead.

- ① A dedicated South Asian fund for project completion (Panel St. Committee).
- ② Joint monitoring group.
- ③ Restructuring SAARC by compartmentalizing issues.
- ④ Increase trade in the region.
- ⑤ harnessing cultural ties.

Students should not write anything inside the box

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Suggestions:

* It's time to realise the Asian century & place South Asian on the global map following Gujarat Doctrine.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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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 is a grouping of littoral states of Indian Ocean region to promote cooperation and ensure peace & security in the region.



Objectives of IORA

- ① Naval cooperation by the countries
- ② Regional security through intelligence sharing.
- ③ Interoperability of the countries' military.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ⑤ Tackling climate change and rising level together.
- ⑥ joint response to the rising disasters and tropical cyclones.
- ⑦ Support to small island states in the regional.
- ⑧ Harnessing Blue economy and sustainable use of ocean resources.
- ⑨ Development projects ^{esp} in the coastal areas for the smaller states.
- ⑩ ensuring freedom of navigation in the Indian ocean.
- ⑪ Tackling non state actors like piracy.

Importance for India's Strategic Interest.

- ① countering rising china in the Indian ocean Region

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27 String of Pearls.

- ② uphold objectives of Free, open & inclusive Indo-Pacific.
- ③ Secure its sea lanes of communication
↳ 95% trade by sea.
- ④ ensure energy security.
↳ > 70% oil imported.
- ⑤ Promote SAGAR vision for the region.
- ⑥ Opportunity for India to become Net security provider.
↳ operation Sankalp.
- ⑦ protect smaller nations from encircling around China's orbit.
- ⑧ alternative to China's BRI.
- ⑨ cooperate to ensure regional security in face of volatile west asia.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: There is thus a need to <u>strengthen the grouping</u> through <u>regular meetings</u> and <u>progress check</u> .
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(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

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)

The trend of friendshoring and decoupling has taken place in the backdrop of anti-globalisation sentiments and aggressive china.

Strategic Challenges

① Import dependency on China

e.g. china has been India's largest import partner for past 10 years.

② China's access to critical minerals needed for emerging technology.

e.g. REE \Rightarrow 90% of world's production in china.

③ Loss of cost effective manufactured products

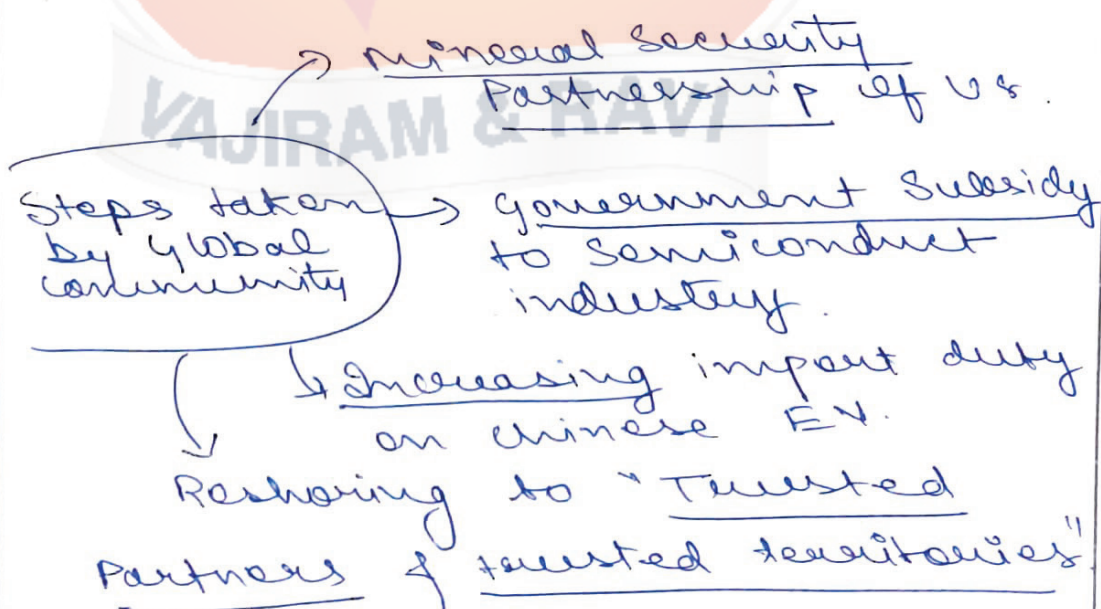
\hookrightarrow Economies of scale already achieved by china \Rightarrow lower cost.

\hookrightarrow 20% of world's manufacturing in china.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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- ④ Presence of MNCs. in China
ex) Foxconn.
- ⑤ Loss of FDI for China for the developing countries.
- ⑥ Aggravation of China can threaten security concerns.
 - ↳ Sabami Slicing in South China Sea.
 - ↳ Attacks on Taiwan due to Proximity with China.
- ⑦ Risk of trade war can harm the global community.



(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Opportunities for India.

- ① Boost to merchandise exports
eg Pharmacy of the world.
 - ② Attract FDI for mfg in India.
eg Foxcon & Samsung.
 - ③ Integrate in Global value chain
towards higher end goods
eg Powerchip for semiconductor.
 - ④ Structural transformation by
boasting labour intensive manufacturing.
 - ⑤ Strategic Autonomy by
developing critical sectors with
foreign aid.
eg defence cooperation with USA.
- Moreover, [ES 24] highlights the need to actively attract Chinese FDI and stop Chinese imports.
to fully utilize (China+) strategy

Students should not write anything inside the box

(just like Brazil & Turkey)

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Suggestions