

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT - 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 2 (GS - 2) Test Code - VR1052502	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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STUDENT. ID.: 19VR19323	Email: _____
UPSC ROLL NO.: 0313210	Submission Date: 5/09/2025
MOBILE NO.: _____	

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

Instructions:-

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

For Student Only

Start Time - 4:45	End Time - 8:00 PM
Mode of Examination	Online _____ Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

VAJIRAM & RAVI RECEIVING DATE	DISPATCH DATE
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06 JUL 2025

RECEIVED

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

Mentor's Feedback

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Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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. 'Constitutional morality' is not a natural sentiment in India but has to be cultivated. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Constitutional morality is adhering to root principles of our constitution in governance and in practice.

Constitutional morality not a natural sentiment but has to be cultivated

- (1) Our constitution adoption in 1950 Jan 26, started a new morality i.e. constitutional morality.

- (2) Many novel features to us:

⇒ Voting, awareness to rights were new, thus needed cultivation

Eg: Election commission campaign to vote

- (3) Demographic divergence & diversity in Practices & thoughts:

Eg: Presence of multireligions, castes, languages ⇒ Different ethos need.

To bring constitutional morality by state

(4) Political adventures :

Eg: 1975 emergency, bypassing Constitution by executives

⇒ shows lack of constitutional morality

(5) In conflict with social values

Eg: Patriarchy Vs Equality A big tussle
S.C in Shayara Bano case instilled constitutional morality of Gender equality.

(6) Understanding of constitutional morality

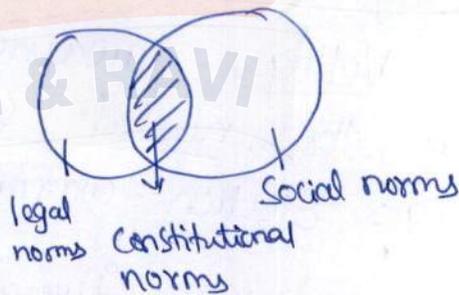
SC under Art 32, & Basic structure doctrine (Keshavanand Bharati Vs UOI) elaborated meaning whenever needed

However our society have some inherent qualities of constitutional morality

- Eco-feminism in tribals (Art 48)

- Sanghas in Buddhism (Art 14)

- Doctrine of Peace by freedom fighters



Thus Population education in schools, emotional training can instil constitutional morality with humanism at its centre

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Marks:

2. Compare and contrast 'procedure established by law' and 'due process of law' with reference to their implications on personal liberty in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Both procedure established by law (PEL) and due process of law (DPL) are followed in India. Former adopted from U.K while later from U.S.A

Similarities between PEL & DPL

- (1) Both uphold rule of law under Article 14 (Right to equality)
- (2) Both adhere to "constitutional morality"
- (3) End goal is su-raaj i.e. good governance by legally elected government.
- (4) Judiciary is common point to check these provisions in any law.
Eg: Naveen Singh Johar - decriminalized homosexuality case
Upheld Liberty to choose partner by due process of law
- (5) Both instill a confidence among people for law

Procedure established by law

Due process of law.

① It is a check on whether law follows all legal steps or not How the law is established?

② It checks the underlying intention and how the law is established Why the law established?

② Eg: Passing of Adhar bill. 2016.
⇒ Follows all procedure.

Eg: Sedition Art 124 in IPCC:

Kedar Singh case put restrictions

③ It is body to any law

③ It is soul to the law.

Implications

A law can be procedurally correct but not ethically
Eg: Nazi laws
News Paper act, 1905
Curtailed liberty to express

④ A law cannot follow Due process until it is procedurally correct.
Eg: Reservation laws in Maharashtra

Thus in 21st century where line between Due process & procedurally established law is thin, our Constitutional morality will guide us to take right steps

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3. The Supreme Court's recent invocation of Article 142 to confer 'deemed assent' to state bills raises critical questions about the separation of powers. Critically examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

Honorable Supreme Court recently invoked Art 142 to confer 'deemed assent' to pending bills in Tamil Nadu, opening up new worms of cans in legal jurisprudence

Art 142 and separation of powers

As per Art 142, SC can take special measures under special circumstances to give 'complete justice' to the aggrieved.

Some questions are

- What is complete justice?
- Can SC breach separation of powers principle?
- Is it subjected to judicial review?

None of the above question have answers. Thus on case by case basis SC itself invokes this power to give so called "complete justice"

A law must be as clear as water
- Abraham Lincoln

This affects Principle of Separation of power

- ① Trespasses into duty of executive
Eg: TN bills case (2025)
- ② No power to implement such judgments
Practically. (Again it enters work of executive)
- ③ Violates democratic principles of legislature
Eg: Liquor policy matters of Delhi
- ④ It has no democratic mandate
- ⑤ 'Ambiguity is hanging axe to the law'. Thus it violates its own Principle.

However in few cases SC upheld secularism humanitarian values by using Art 142

Justifying its need
Eg: ① Ramjannabhumi case
② COVID-19 relief.

Going further SC must come up with guidelines with judicial restraint to uphold constitution & respect separation of powers simultaneously.

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Marks:	

4. The impartiality of the Speaker of Lok Sabha is central to the integrity of the legislative process. Explain with relevant examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Speaker of Lok Sabha is functional, ceremonial, procedural and judicial head of the house who oversees the holy temple of democracy i.e. Parliament (Lok Sabha) Art 82

Impartiality of speaker of Lok Sabha is central to integrity of legislature

① It instills confidence among law makers.

⇒ Increases trust in the process

thus increases efficiency
Eg: Giving equal chance to speak.

② Can regulate house with strong moral compass

⇒ Total work environment changes.

③ Democratic voice of people : is resonated in house without any curtailment

Eg: Appointing all-party members to committees

④ Reduces the conflicts & mistrust among different parties.

Eg: Recent suspension of 121 MPs in 17th Lok Sabha session was questioned by media over neutrality.

⑤ Adjudicates with Constitution in mind not by favouritism or partisanship.

Eg: S.C observation in Kesham Singh case.

Some problems in bringing impartiality

① Party affiliations:

⇒ Speaker doesn't give resignation to party

② Unclear rules & conventions:

⇒ Sets ground for favouritism & delay

Eg: Anti-defection cases

③ Majority party candidate:

⇒ Speakers choose by votes not by character

④ Lack of constitutional guarantees like for SC judges

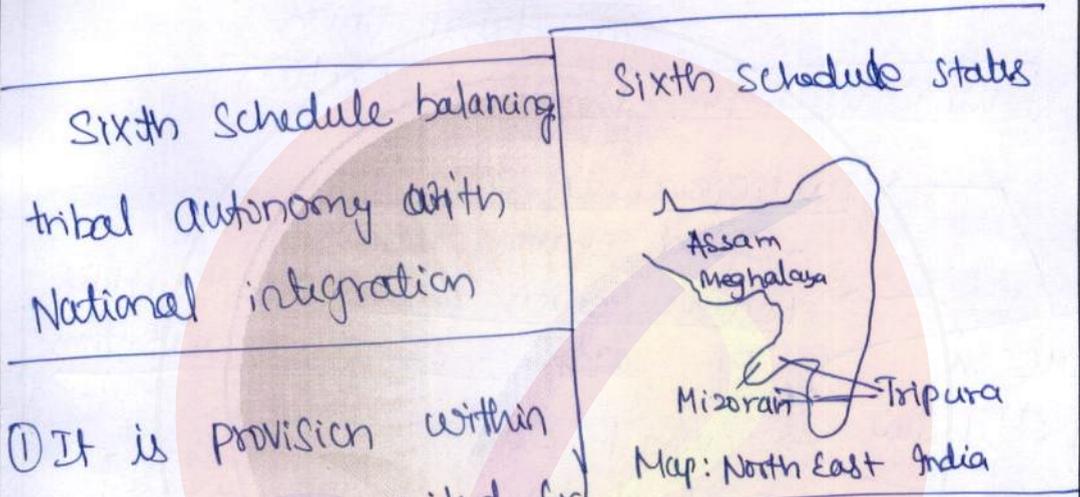
Waff forward: ① UK model of security of tenure & no party affiliation
② Define/revise rules regularly.

Hence Speaker's role acts as conducting wire between legislators of people of India

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5. How does the Sixth Schedule balance tribal autonomy with national integration? Evaluate its success and limitations. (10 marks, 150 words)

Sixth Schedule was added to Indian Constitution on the recommendations of Gopinath Bardoloi to protect special tribal cultures of north-eastern states.



① It is provision within Constitution availed for more localized & cultural oriented development

- It has Powers to (protect)
- Protect Customary laws
 - local culture, religion
 - land of people by encroachment
 - Autonomous rule making.

Through Autonomous district Councils (ADCs)

② In addition to this they should not violate Constitution of India, Governor holds ultimate power to decide whether practice needs to be protected or not.

This helps in integrating tribes into mainstream

- At their own pace
- Tribal Panchsheel by Nehru
- Holding up their core values
- Brings diversity to nation
- Upholds confidence & trust in Indian Union

Win-Win for people & Nation

Success of 6th schedule

- Participatory governance
- Equal chance to all
- Reduces alien pressure on culture
Eg: ~~ODP~~ combined with restrictions
- Overall development
Eg: Mughalaya (Highly educated >85% more than national average)
- Co-existence of Great & Little tradition.

Limitations of 6th schedule

- Power capture by few people
- Governance issue over conflict of interests in authority
Eg: Some laws rejected by governu
- Elections not regular.

As Xaxa Committee recommends, increasing awareness & revisiting ADC rules might help revitalize 6th schedule areas

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6. Explain how Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, while aiming to safeguard privacy, risks weakening the transparency framework established by the Right to Information Act, 2005. (10 marks, 150 words)

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 was passed on the recommendation of K. Radhakrishna Committee report.

DPPP act, 2023 aiming to privacy
risks transparency under RTI, 2005

These allegation came due to following clauses

① Unweakening powers to government in name of sovereignty and security

⇒ It can access any data

② ~~Penalty~~ Penalty for data processor removed if anything violated.

③ Increasing Opaqueness in inter-country data transfer and use case

④ Allowing company to hold & use non-personal data without consent

⇒ It might show pattern from region

Way forward

① Apply all provisions of RTI to DPDP, 2023 abiding bodies

② Increase transparency by clearly stating laws & simplifying

Right to Privacy & Right to Information (Under A19) are prime important to express freely in democratic set up

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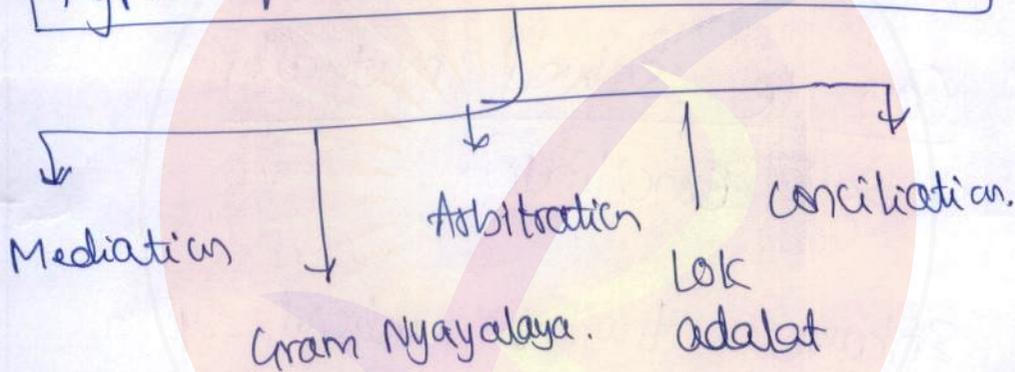
Marks:

7. Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms offer a viable solution to India's overburdened judiciary. Enumerate the types of ADR mechanisms in India and analyze their advantages over conventional litigation.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Alternative dispute Resolution mechanisms refer to any mechanism outside judiciary (Court of law) used to solve disputes. Eg: Mediation

Types of ADR mechanisms in India



Advantages of ADR mechanisms over conventional litigation

- ① Easily accessible
→ Near to use Eg: Gram Nyayalaya
- ② Low cost
→ Need less fees & spendings

③ Quick & amicable

Compared to conventional
Mediation 180 days timeline

④ Reduced rules & procedural burden
Work by Principle of Natural
Justice

⑤ Can be solved mutually
⇒ Eg: Conciliation

⑥ Enhances trust on judicial system
Eg: lot about success

Challenges → Pendency of cases
→ Lack of infrastructure

Right to judicial support (Art (39 A))
must be upheld to improve
Overall efficiency of Judiciary, also
Need innovation to boost process

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Marks:

8. Examine how Community-based financial institutions promote responsive governance and address structural inequalities, especially for marginalized women. (10 marks, 150 words)

Community based financial institutions are those who are governed by local groups & culture with consensus

Eg: SHGs.

Promote Responsive governance

① They are operated by mutual responsibility

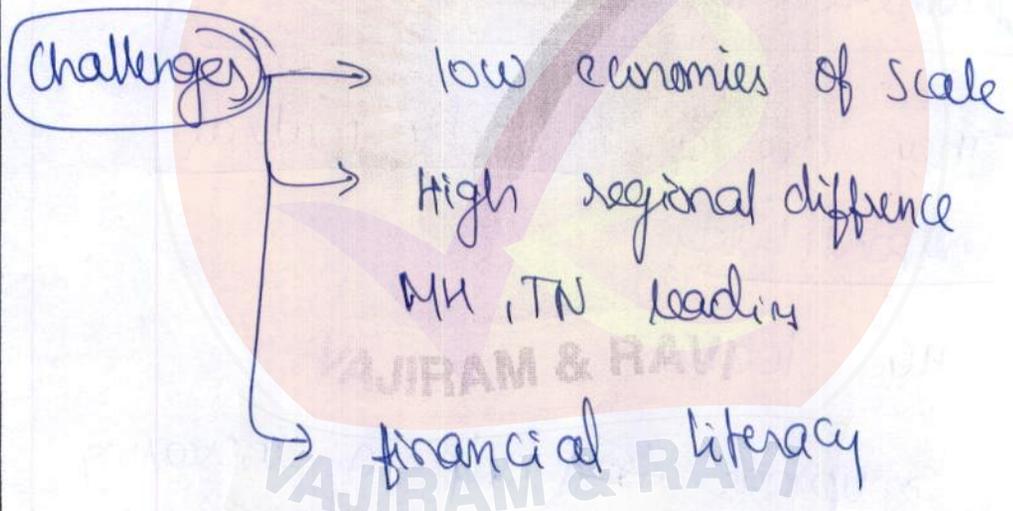
eg: SHG loans

② Groupings ~~and~~ help in increasing efficiency of stakeholders

③ Decreases corruption & leakages by increasing collective

Address structural inequalities

- ① women empowerment through participative
- ② Bridges financial gap in processing
- ③ Easy ~~funding~~ & credit setting for companies & banks



As said in budget Nari Shakti by financial empowerment can make Viksit Bharat dream fulfilled

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9. Despite their intended purpose, Citizen's Charters in India have fallen short in transforming administration into a citizen-centric service system. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

Citizen charter is like a menu card given in restaurants about services it provides, here government institution provides details of services.

Purpose of citizen ~~purpose~~ charter

- ① To set quality service delivery Principles
- ② Establish grievance redressal mechanism
- ③ Time value for citizens
- ④ Compensation if service not delivered
- ⑤ Keep public servants under check.



Reasons for limited success of citizen charter

- ① Lack of awareness
 ⇒ As per Lokniti CDS only 36% of people knew about citizen charter

② Failure to establish check & balances

⇒ No proper mechanism to oversee implementation

③ Only on paper :

⇒ Not functional in officers

④ Lack of timely revision

Eg: One of Central Ministries Citizen Charter was updated for 10 years

⑤ No legal backing :

⇒ Public Service bill, 2011 not yet passed

⑥ No uniformity : Hence - Confusion to citizens.

Way forward) IInd ARC recommendations.

① Bring uniformity & time line for citizen Charters across country.

② Legal backing to Citizen Charter in line with RTI, 2005 (Art 19 - Right to know)

③ Appoint special officers : like ~~in~~ police officer

④ Sevottam model of Good governance

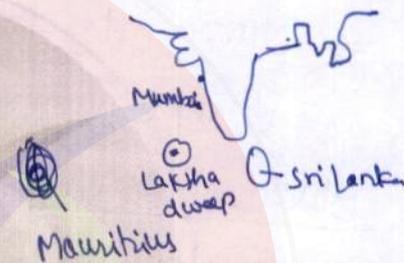
Right to Public Service is implicit in Art 14, 19 & 21. Thus it must be strengthened as soon as possible

10. Mauritius remains the 'Star and Key' to the Indian Ocean for India. Analyze the geopolitical significance of Mauritius in India's Indian Ocean strategy. (10 marks, 150 words)

India-Mauritius relations go back to colonial times and Indian based migrants make $\sim 40\%$ of Mauritius citizens. This sets tone for our relations.

Geopolitical significance of Mauritius in India's Indian Ocean Strategy

Location of Mauritius



- ① All weather friendship (Tried & tested)
⇒ Rooted in cultural, diaspora and humanitarian aid (2004 Tsunami)
- ② Security & growth in Indian ocean:
⇒ It is key to our vision of MAHASAGAR initiative
- ③ Multilateral platform support & reform
⇒ Be it UNSC reforms or Indian Ocean Rim association. Mauritius is need of hour.

④ Counter terrorism & trafficking

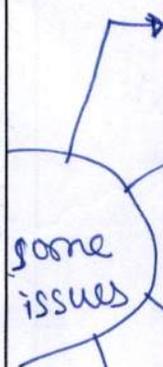
⇒ Indian ocean becoming busy & more volatile due to pirates, drug peddlers
Mauritius helps us for better monitoring through IOR - Information Fusion Centre

⑤ Near to international trade routes

⇒ our oil transportation, exports to Europe needs protection (Trade security)

⑥ Blue economy: To use deep-sea minerals & fishing rights effectively

Pro-china tilt: Part of BRI & debt issues



lot of unused potential in trade
→ Due to lack of trade deal

Political issues in Mauritius

low cultural integration.

Way forward ① open cultural centre in Mauritius

② Deepen defence & trade ties with FTA & exercises

India's Indian Ocean strategy needs cooperation, integration and mobilization of all countries to make free-fair-functional maritime domain.

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Marks:	

11. Discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions governing the disqualification of Members of Parliament in India. How effective are they in upholding the integrity of the legislature? (15 marks, 250 words)

Disqualification of members of Parliament refers to removing them from the post of member of legislature due to violation of rule of law - it is act of punishment for violating law

Constitutional provisions to disqualify MP

As per part V : The centre following are provisions.

- ① If member holds office of profit
- ② Election is declared as null & void by Election Commission
- ③ Her Citizenship is revoked
- ④ Anti defection law schedule 10
- ⑤ Other reasons set out by Parliament.

Parliament has passed Representation of Peoples act, 1951 to deal with disqualification of MPs

① If MP is convicted for more than 2 years in any case

② If MP is convicted in cases like

- Domestic violence
- Doomy
- Any act violating dignity of women

③ Election offences

- Booth capturing
- ~~Miss~~ Inciting to violence by communalism and regionalism during campaign
- Not filing for expenses within stipulated time
- False information in nomination

④ Model code of conduct

Effectiveness of these provisions in upholding integrity of legislature

① No clear definitions

- of office of profit
- of election violence/offences
- Rules regarding model code of conduct

② Cumbersome process

⇒ No automatic disqualification in many cases : enquiry then appeal.

③ No power to Election Commission :

⇒ Election Commission only recommends action to President

④ Biggest issue with anti defection law

⇒ curtails free speech of legislature

⇒ Dominates Party politics

⇒ No set timeline for adjudication

⇒ violates principle of natural justice

Way forward

① Set timeline & procedure :

Keshav Singh case : SC held that speaker must give verdict in 3 months for defection case

② Revisit laws : To include digital provisions

③ Focus on voter education to choose right MLAs.

④ Follow best principles : USA : cross voting is allowed in case of non-majority debates

Thus disqualification should act like deterrence not as clog in system for healthy democracy

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Marks:

12. India's fiscal federalism is heavily vertical, transactional, and tax-centric. In light of this, critically examine the case for institutionalizing "resource federalism" to ensure more equitable and autonomous state-level economic development.
(15 marks, 250 words)

Federalism is one of the Basic structure of Indian constitution
- S.R. Bommai case, Supreme court

Federalism is heavily vertical, transactional and tax-centric

I. Heavily Vertical:

- ① States heavily depend on central devolution
- ② Too much power in central government.
Eg: Cess & Surcharge

II Transactional:

- Central Grants to special status states.
- ~~only~~ centres curb on states for taxing on various items

III Tax centric:

- States dependency on taxes is $< 50\%$.
- Centre share of taxes = 80% .
- Debate on taxing items Eg: GST debate
- Special items Petroleum, LPG, liquor

Institutionalizing "resource federalism" for equitable and autonomous state development

- ① By establishing neutral institutions
eg GST Commission /
- ② It creates predictability in policy making.
- ③ It increases trust among stakeholders & long term sustainability can be established.
- ④ Gives states a official platform to raise their voice
- ⑤ Increases legitimacy of total resource allocation in system

Problems in Institutionalizing resource federalism

- ① Too much dependency on one institute
eg: Planning Commission
- ② Rigidity in institution violates the Purpose
- ③ Conflicts due to allocation remain

Way forward

Sarkaria committee

NITI AYOGE. In strategy for India @ 75

- ① Consensus building mechanism
- ② Involve all stakeholders - Panchayats, State govt
- ③ Step by step approach - Federal distric like GST -

Principles of Competative & cooperative federalism along with need based equity must drive our federal governance for minimum government & maximum governanc

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13. While India has a structured but rarely used process for the removal of judges, the UK emphasizes ministerial responsibility and in house mechanisms. Compare and evaluate these approaches in maintaining judicial accountability.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Judicial accountability and Judicial independence are two faces of a same coin. Thus they both complement & uphold rule of law in democracy.

Context Recently Supreme Court has given report of "Cash scam" on Justice Mishra of Delhi High court.
reviving debate of judicial accountability & its effectiveness

Difference between Indian & UK ways to uphold judicial accountability

Some similarities — ① Judges in both countries are appointed by nominal heads

② Unified judiciary

③ Parliament's role in impeaching judge

India

UK

① Mentions procedure of removal of judge in Constitution

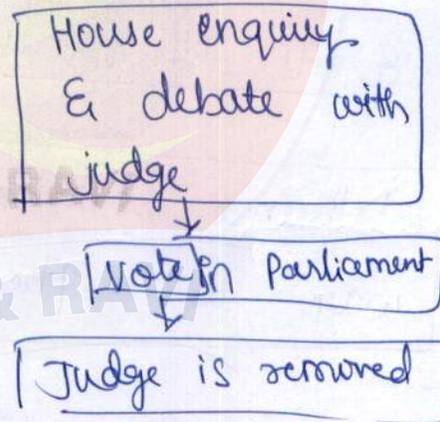
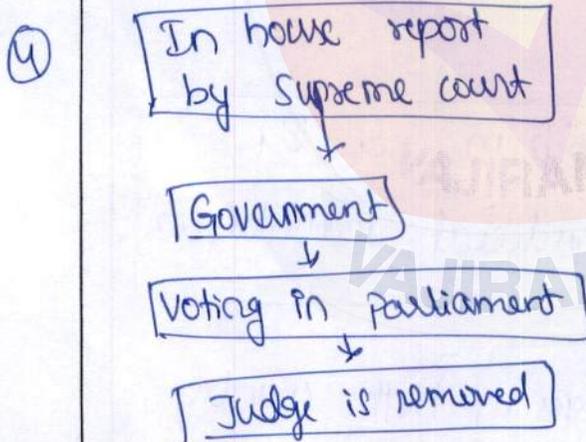
① Procedure is in statutes and conventions.

② Judiciary starts the process by in-house inquiry

② Legislature can initiate the process directly.

③ Enquiry only at reporting level not at house level

③ House can enquire the judge for her views.



⑤ Need special majority $\frac{2}{3}$ of present and voting $\frac{1}{2}$ of total strength

⑤ Simple majority is enough

Evaluation of Approaches

① India

a ⇒ Principle of separation of power clearly visible (No inquiry by house)

b ⇒ Very special cases (Need special majority of both houses)

Thus No judge is impeached as of today

c ⇒ Constitution along with SC judgements (Three judges case) & Judges act, dictates : Very elaborate in nature

A fine blend between rigidity & fluidity

(b) U.K :

- Simple procedure
- More focus on responsibility to house
- Inquiry can be public also
- works on conventions & rules of house

Thus more fluid & debate oriented

Hence both countries have adopted provisions to ensure judicial accountability to suit their needs & historical political mindset & precedents.

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14. Despite being part of the Directive Principles, the Uniform Civil Code remains unrealised at the national level. Examine the factors behind the delay and suggest potential measure for its national implementation.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Art 44 of Directive principles of state policy provides for Uniform civil code (UCC) across the country.

Meaning

All country will have ~~similar~~ ^{same} laws for marriage, inheritance, divorce and adoptions for all citizens irrespective of religion, caste & race.

Factors behind delay in UCC implementation

① Lack of codified laws

→ Many sections don't have civil laws codified & updated

Eg: Muslims: Shariya laws: unclear & not codified

② Lack of political will

→ UCC may hurt few sections disrupting vote bank politics

③ Low legal awareness

⇒ led to slow judicial evolution.

Shayara Banu case → 1979 } 38 years gap.
Triple Talaq case → 2017

④ Problem of Uniformity:

→ What is ideal law to be accepted by all faiths & people?
Difficult to come up with

⑤ Opposition by tribals

In the wake to protect customary laws
eg: Khasi follow matrilineal from beginning.

⑥ sudden shift might increase burden on judiciary.

However UCC is need of hour because

① To remove gender discrimination and gender exploitation

Eg: laws prohibit wealth to women

② Misuse of loopholes

eg: Love Jihad, forced conversions.

③ Integrate nation
one nation one law.

Potential measures for national implementation (law commission)

① 3D Principle : Debate, Deliberate and Democratic principles.

⇒ To take view of all stakeholders.

② Give concession to special cases

Eg: Uttarakhand gave concession to tribals in area

③ Consensus building at stages

⇒ Focus on low hanging fruits like adoptions

⇒ Multifaith council meets similar to USA

④ Try to remove negatives in present law

Eg: Removing Triple talaq practice.

⑤ Stage wise implementation :

Through legislation & reviews
UCC is need of the hour
for 21st Century India to enable
Ek Bharath Shreshth Bharath

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Marks:

15. Judicial recognition of intra-caste inequality within Scheduled Castes opens new debates in affirmative action policies. Examine the challenges and opportunities this poses for social justice in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Judiciary in M. Naraj Case for the first time tried to rationalize reservations under schedule castes by giving 3 pre-conditions. This started debate of reservation in SEs.

S.C observations/conditions

- ① Proof of backwardness
- ② Lack of representation
- ③ Not affecting administrative efficiency.

This along with various NGo studies highlighted elite capture of government services by few Schedule Caste members.

Thus need for internal reservation quota and "creamy layer" arrived.

This opens gate for reforming social justice in India.

Challenges to social justice^{revision} in India

① Age old justice issues

Eg: Reservation is not revised regularly.

② Politicization of social justice

→ As a tool for vote bank politics

Eg: Freebie policies across states.

③ Inclusion & exclusion errors

Inclusion of rich & Exclusion of poor

Eg: Nomadic tribes not included for social justice schemes

④ Leakages in the system

→ PDS Scams in the system.

⑤ Lack of exact data → No census

⑥ Heavily reliant on state measures

⇒ No measures by private sector

Only few by CSR activities

OPPORTUNITIES for social justice^{revisions} in India

① To revise what is said to be rigid & corroded.

Eg: Review of obc categorization by Justice Rohini commission

② Set right political & national agenda

⇒ for social justice for all but on priority basis Art 14(4)

③ Take courageous stand to exclude rich & developed

By creamy layer status

④ Process for voluntary giving up facilities can be meant

Social justice a basic goal mentioned in preamble needs to be revised, rationalized and reviewed in the light of Amritkaal to provide more tailored benefits to real aspirants.

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Marks:

16. AI-driven education can play a transformative role in achieving the goals of New Education Policy 2020. Discuss the opportunities and challenges in integrating Artificial Intelligence into India's education system. What safeguards are needed to ensure its safe deployment? (15 marks, 250 words)

Recently, government announced to open Centre for Excellence for AI in education in its budget 2025-26. This shows importance of AI in future education

Opportunities in AI to goals of NEP 2020

- ① To give tailor made lessons to all
→ Personal care & attention will help child learn better.
- ② Education in mother tongue
→ AI models can translate teaching in real time
- ③ More visualized and ~~and~~ videographic teaching
→ Help for creative learning
→ Moving away from rote learning of memorization.

④ More structured & enhanced course as per need
→ For upskilling & reskilling

⑤ Best & Remote learning for all
eg: For blind, disabled children: special AI tools

Challenges to integration of AI in education

① AI divide in world

→ China & USA companies lead & rule AI world

② Challenge of digital divide

→ only 35% of girl child gets to use internet.

③ Infrastructure issue

→ Mobile towers, internet lines have not yet reached tribal & north east area

④ Government Policy

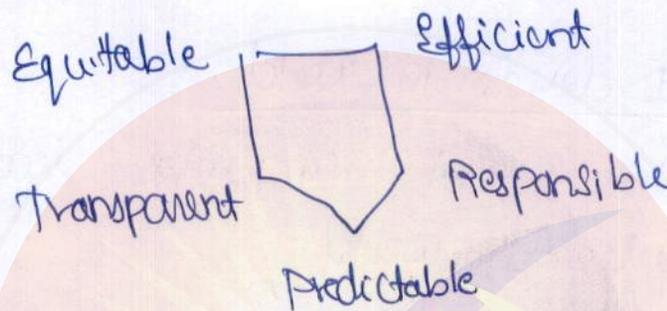
No clear policy to integrate AI

⑤ Private exploitation

eg: Online educators charging high to use AI

Safeguards needed to ensure safe deployment of AI in education

① Uphold principle of ethical AI given by Sam Altman - OpenAI CEO



② Develop indigenous AI mode to avoid AI bias of west & AI dependency

③ Subsidy to involve AI into system
→ For developers, data fiduciaries

④ Develop parallel infrastructure for Internet for all

⑤ Comprehensive AI law like EU.

Thus "education is path from misery to hope" (Kofi Annan) with AI this path becomes a expressway.

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17. Discuss the role of targeted welfare schemes for nomadic communities in achieving inclusive development. What are the implementation bottlenecks and how can they be resolved? (15 marks, 250 words)

Nomadic communities refer to those who migrate seasonally for their livelihood and subsistence. They usually practice animal rearing.

Role of targeted welfare schemes for nomadic communities for inclusive development

Nomadic communities of India



① They reach to last mile

Eg: special school (residential) for children of nomadic tribes

② Improves overall standard of living

Eg: Banking facilities across valley
Improved financial situation
Jan Dhan account.

③ Special Health Camps: Improved overall healths with targeted approach

④ Upholds Inclusive development policy

⑤ Innovative policies & tools

Eg: Digital ID to nomads to access various schemes at multiple centres.

Implementation bottlenecks

① Geographical challenges

Hilly & remote area migration patterns Eg. J&K valley, Nilgiris

② Lack of awareness

→ Due to low literacy ST's: 58%.
National: 74%.

③ Bureaucratic apathy:

→ Slow implementation & No involvement

④ Top down approach:

Non localized policies

Eg: similar policy to Balrased & Tode in nutrition
Different food habits.

⑤ Low fund allocation & disbursement

As per CAG report only 60% spent fund.

Solution to overcome bottlenecks

① Participatory approach

Involve stakeholders in decision &

Policy making

Eg: Village councils Consulted

② Collaborate with NGOs

To reach last mile effectively

Eg: Ekal NGO in Chotanagpur

③ Increase funding & monitoring

Through Dash board like PRAGATI

④ Include innovative approach

GIS, Geotagging for various benefits.

⑤ Establish special centre of excellence for detailed research

We must remember Gandhi's talisman of Antyodaya & Sarvodaya to ensure last mile reach of every development measure

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18. "Cultural diplomacy through diaspora outreach has emerged as a soft power tool in India's global engagement strategy." Evaluate the strengths and limitations of diaspora-led cultural diplomacy in advancing India's national interest.
(15 marks, 250 words)

India being culturally diverse and rich history with great religions like Hinduism & Buddhism is emerging as major soft power tool in recent diplomacy.

India have 35 million diaspora spread across 130+ countries speaking loudly of our culture & history

Strengths of diaspora-led Cultural diplomacy

USA > UAE > Saudi Arabia

① More people to people engagement

A real connection b/w countries over generations eg: India-Nepal

② More scope for trade

Due to similar taste & preference
eg: UAE our second export destination

③ Easy people movement

Eg: Bhutan & India agreement

④ Integrated supply chain :

=> India & Bangladesh in cloths

⑤ Increased soft power across world

Eg: Yoga, Bollywood influencing countries like South Korea

⑥ More remittance from diaspora
RBI \$ 131 billion in 2024

⑦ Scope for joint tourism development
Eg: Buddha circuit

Limitations of diaspora-led cultural diplomacy

① Visa-policy disruptions :

Eg: USA recent visa-policy restriction

② Culture is ever-changing

Thus we need to update & adopt all the time

③ It may lead to extremism

Eg: Khalistan movement & Sikhs funding from across world

④ Low involvement of locals in other countries

⑤ Lack of investment in cultural centres
Eg: Very few centres across world

⑥ Institutional challenges

⇒ To oversee engagements full burden on Ministry of External Affairs

Way forward

① Establish cultural centres in all countries

Eg: Buddha centre in East.
Gandhi centre in west.

② More funds to spread soft power like Yoga, Sports.

③ More events like Pravasi Bharath Divas

④ Promote "Brand India" by advertisement

As our external Affairs Minister says
"Diaspora is bridge to the development of India and world". We must use this potential to the fullest.

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19. How have the growing tensions between the U.S., Israel, and Iran affected regional stability in West Asia? In this context, evaluate the key considerations for India's foreign policy to safeguard its interests in West Asia.

(15 marks, 250 words)

West Asia conflicts with USA
meddling with Iran's nuclear facility
has increased the threshold of war
leading to serious negative outlook
for world

Growing tension between US, Israel & Iran
affecting regional stability in west Asia

① Affects regional power balance

⇒ Tilting towards West & Israel
Israel is only nuclear power.

② Increase in terrorism

⇒ By ISIS & IRGS in the region

③ Political conflict & divide

⇒ Due to Abraham accords
countries are divided in Israel
conflict.

④ Humanitarian Crisis in the region

~ 40,000 people died in Gaza

~ 2 million hungry in borders.

⑤ Disrupts global trade & supply chain

Eg: Houthis attack in Red sea

⑥ Turmoil in regional politics

① USA attacking on political & military leaders in Iran

Key consideration for Indian foreign policy to safeguard its interests

① Balance between West & west Asia

⇒ India condemned killings but avoided to vote against west in any UN resolutions : Shows cautious approach

② Policy of wait and watch

From history lessons, India should wait to unfold more detailed nuances

Eg: like in Afghanistan

③ Secure its energy security

→ By increasing alternative sources like Russia & USA

④ Safeguard its citizens in Area

Eg: Operation Sindhu was good step to rescue students in Iran.

⑤ Strategic autonomy at its core Never budge to any force or threat.

⑥ Increase dialogue and debate in world platforms.

@ UN platforms, G20 Summits

⑦ Offer humanitarian aid: Shows our Principle of (Humanity first)

Eg: Food & medicines to Gaza Strip.

Hence it is time to shift to Machivellian realpolitik principle with upholding our core principles like "Gujral doctrine" to ~~uphold~~ enhance "India First" outlook.

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20. With overlapping geographical and strategic interests, ASEAN-BIMSTEC cooperation can enhance Indo-Pacific connectivity and resilience. Analyze the institutional, political, and external challenges that impede this collaboration. (15 marks, 250 words)

ASEAN and BIMSTEC together become soul of Indo-Pacific with all major stakeholders voice without bully (China) for a more fruitful future.

Overlapping geographical & Strategic Interests of ASEAN - BIMSTEC

Geographic interests

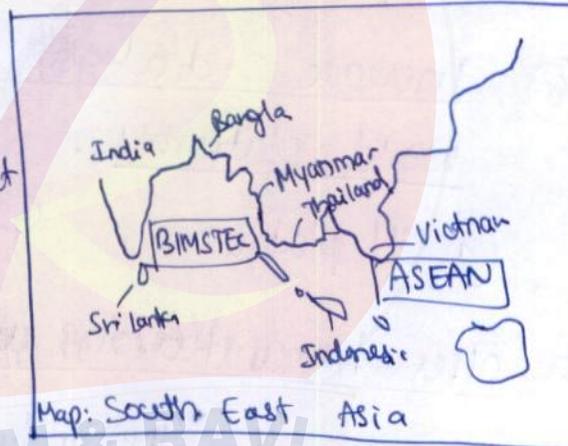
① Similar environment & ecology
→ Monsoon, tropical

② Similar challenges of climate change
Eg: Ocean rise, River drying up.

③ Connected economies :
Eg: IMT highway (India Myanmar Thailand)

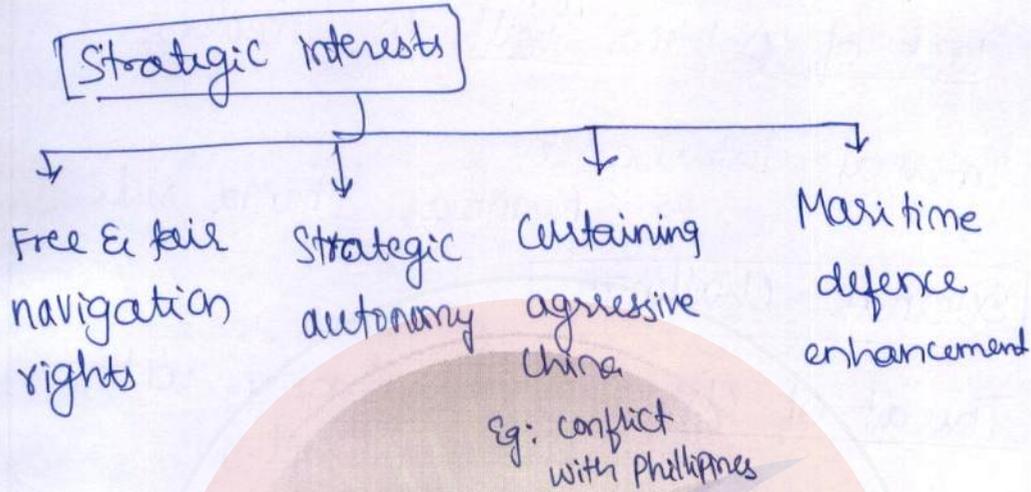
④ Bridging countries : Thailand & Myanmar

⑤ Shared borders : between countries.



⑥ Border Conflict with China

Eg: India, Vietnam in South China Sea



Institutional Challenges

- ① No properly established institutions to integrate eg: No FTA in BIMSTEC only charter.
- ② Loose integration in BIMSTE.
Eg: Bhutan moving out of BBIN.
- ③ Already established institutions by west
Eg: ADB, ~~WB~~ by World Bank

Political Challenges

- ① No common values
⇒ Mix of Political systems
Democracy
Theocracy

② Conflicts among members
 Eg: Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia in South China territorial dispute

③ Lack of political will in member

④ Internal disturbances
 eg: Myanmar Junta rule

External challenges

① Threat of china : Threatening with trade, borders

② Multipolar & divided world :
 Undue influence by USA & west

③ No permanent member in block: no power

Way forward

① Integrate economies by FTAs
 (revives 8th century Chola trade policy)

② Summit level dialogue to enhance its importance + institutional setting

③ Common strategy towards threats People to People connection

④ Open borders for free movement
 A well connected Asia

will help its players on edge to fight supply chain disruptions & problems of 21st century with "Oneness feeling at heart"

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Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

