

24

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 0 5

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SUBMISSION DATE: July 22, 2024.

**UPSE CSE 2025
AIR - 152**

Time Taken - 3 hrs 8 mins (10:27 - 1:35).

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

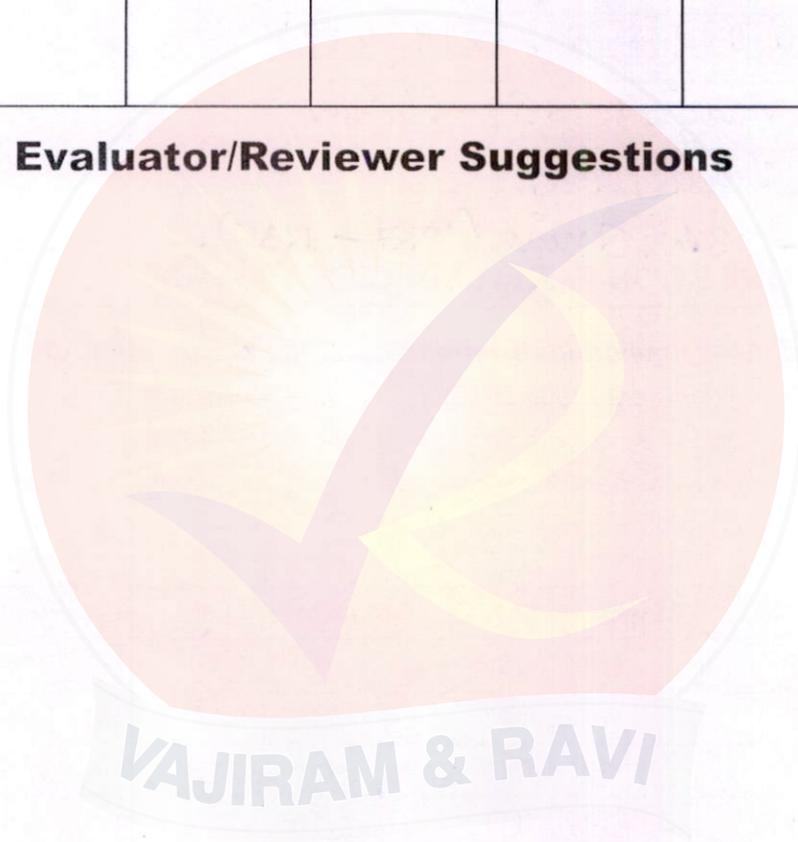
| Q No. | Marks | Q No. | Marks | Q No. | Marks |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Q1 | /10 | Q8 | /10 | Q15 | /15 |
| Q2 | /10 | Q9 | /10 | Q16 | /15 |
| Q3 | /10 | Q10 | /10 | Q17 | /15 |
| Q4 | /10 | Q11 | /15 | Q18 | /15 |
| Q5 | /10 | Q12 | /15 | Q19 | /15 |
| Q6 | /10 | Q13 |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

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 9717565805 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

| Parameters | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor | Very Poor |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------|------|-----------|
| Language and Articulation | | | | | | |
| Structure and Presentation | | | | | | |
| Conceptual clarity and Content | | | | | | |
| Number of Attempted questions | | | | | | |

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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

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

"Congress in session is Congress at exhibition,
Congress in Committee is Congress at work"
— Woodrow Wilson.

The Quote signifies the importance of Parliamentary Committees in improving effectiveness of Parliamentary democracy.

Role of DRSC in Parliamentary Effectiveness

- ① Detailed scrutiny over Demands of Grants
 - ① Specific Committee for specific ministerial demands.
- ② Expertise over information and processes
 - ↳ objectivity and efficient scrutiny of schemes proposed.
- ③ Checking Accountability of Executives
 - ↳ through submission of report to

Parliament -

④ Encouraging discussions and deliberation across various spectrum ② citizen participation.

⑤ Prevent arbitrary expenditure and withdrawal by the Government - promoting role of Parliament in financial accountability.

Challenges faced

- ① Autonomy and Independence
- ② Reduced Bills to Parliamentary Committees -
- ③ Recommendations are not binding.

| Year | Number of Bills |
|------|-----------------|
| 1973 | 724 |
| 1974 | 277 |
| 1975 | 161 |

Nonetheless, DRSG can arrest the decline in Parliamentary effectiveness with improved functioning and timely reforms.

Students should not write anything inside the box

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

74th Constitutional Amendment Act provided for Urban Local Bodies for promoting decentralisation and exercise of power at grassroot level.

However, presence of multiple Parastatals have eroded autonomy of ULBs

- Multiple Parastatals
- ① Parallel Bodies such as Development Boards (eg) DDA.
 - ② Duplicity and Clashes over functions (eg) MOD vs DDA.
 - ③ Bureaucratisation of ULBs - Increased role of Civil Servants (CCO)
 - ④ Emergence of regional Bodies such as caste based groups like Agarwal, Samaj Salih with their own rules and autonomy.

- Dilution of Autonomy from Parastatal
- ① Diversion of funds -
 - ② Lack of cooperation
 - ③ Violation of Constitutional Bodies / status.
 - ④ Law and Order Challenges

Suggestion for tackling the Issues

- ① Primacy of ULBs over Parastatal
↳ Constitutional Bodies have primacy.
- ② Necessary Amendment for diversification and functional differentiation.
- ③ Strict action against illegal groups and bodies.

Thus, ULBs are crucial for promotion of Goal of Purna Swaraj and Jan Bhagidari.

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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 emergency provision to tackle any financial threats for the country. Interestingly, Article 360 has never been used, ^{over,} till now.

Article 360 as a Dead letter

- ① Even during 1991 economic crisis, Financial Emergency was not used.
- ② COVID-19 posed several challenges to country's financial integrity. However, 360 remained a dead letter.
- ③ Even presently, global recession due to Ukraine war (wheat - food ^{price} crisis) and Gaza conflict (supply chain issues), Article 360 has not been of any use.

Reasons for Article 360 being a dead letter

- ① Stigma towards Emergency powers
(eg) horrors of 1975 emergency.
- ② Number of Available options
(eg) monetary and fiscal policy tools.
- ③ Deft Management of crisis by Government
of that times (eg) 1991 crisis handled, COVID crisis was successfully Overcome.
- ④ Measure of last resort - used sparingly in 'rarest of rare' case.

Thus, although non-usage of Article 360 is a welcome development for economic growth, certain rethinking on effectiveness of the provision can be done.

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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 and US constitution are two emblematic documents in the field of constitutionalism promoting individual liberty and dignity.

Unique blend of flexibility and Rigidity can also be found in these two masterpieces that differentiate them

| Indian Constitution | US constitution |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Flexibility</u> - present</p> <p>① Amendment of Constitution through Special majority u/Art 368</p> <p>② States are '<u>destructible</u>' (Article 3).</p> | <p><u>Flexibility</u> - largely absent</p> <p>① Detailed and rigid amendment process.</p> <p>② States are '<u>Indestructible</u>' and are completely federal.</p> |

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Rigidity - present

① Supremacy of Constitution

② Written Nature of Constitution

③ Quasi-federalism

Rigidity - largely present

① Supremacy of Constitution over all other

② US constitution is also written -

③ Full fledged federalism

Thus, US and Indian Constitution, apart from sharing various common, also distinguishes with each other.

It highlights the uniqueness of Indian Constitution and foresightness of Constitutional makers.

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

Microfinance Institutions refers to the financial institutions that provides micro-finance (loans) to micro enterpr-reneurs. for example, RRBs (Rural Regional Banks), SHGs (Self Help Groups) etc.

Role of microfinance Institutions in Rural financial Empowerment

| Key Data |
|--|
| 70% Beneficiaries of MUDRA scheme are <u>WOMEN</u> |

① Provides seed Capital for Small Enterprises
↳ helps in inputs and Raw material availability.

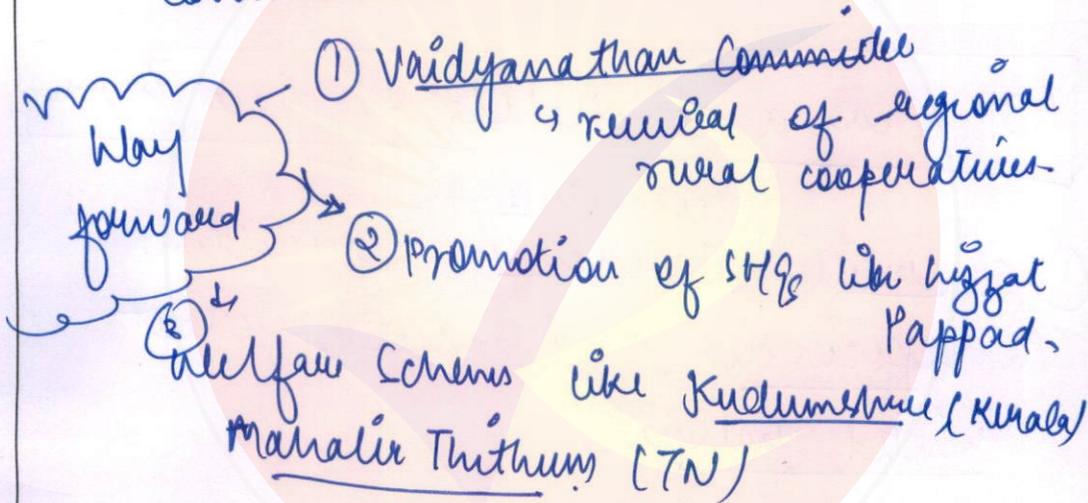
② Promotes re-financing mechanism
(eg) SHG - NARAKO refinance linkage.

③ Empowerment of women through

financial autonomy (eg) MDARA Scheme

④ Helps farmers in tackling delet crisis
(eg) Regional cooperatives like PACs.

⑤ Overall Rural Development - promoting regional connectivity, trade and Commerce.



Thus, Tackling Challenges like higher NPAs, rising interest rates and structural inefficiencies will be effected by empowerment of rural region

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

Aspirational District Programme (ADP) is suggested by NITI Aayog for creating aspirational districts in the country and enlarged to ~~cover~~ cover more in later phase.

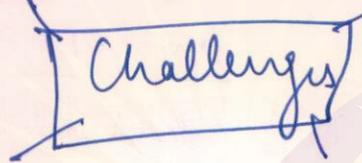
ADP has a template of Good Governance

- ① Competitive, ^{- cooperative} Federalism - resulting in efficiency and better result oriented policy.
- ② Use of technology - promoting transparency and accountability
(eg) Biometric Attendance.
- ③ Holistic coverage of education as well as Health Infrastructure
(eg) PM Swastha Suraksha Yojana

④ Integration and alignment with Smart Cities concept - resulting in good precedent for inter-linkage of schemes.

⑤ Citizen Centric welfare - with provision of Guidance Redressal mechanism.

④ Policy Paralysis → Bureaucratic Apathy



① Financial Constraints
eg) expenditure/ allocation is less

③ Centralisation of Power to Bureaucracy (need is decentralisation)

② Regional disparities
eg) within UP, Western and Eastern Districts.

Therefore necessary reforms such as localised approach and Awareness should be effective way forward for this revolutionary scheme.

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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)

In recent times, Platform workers which constitutes part of Gig Economy has enlarged which has led to rise in informality in employment.

According to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Gig workers presently constitutes around 180 million in India.

This informality has potential to raise various social security concerns

① lack of insurance, Job security etc
"Gig workers are not entitled to social security schemes."

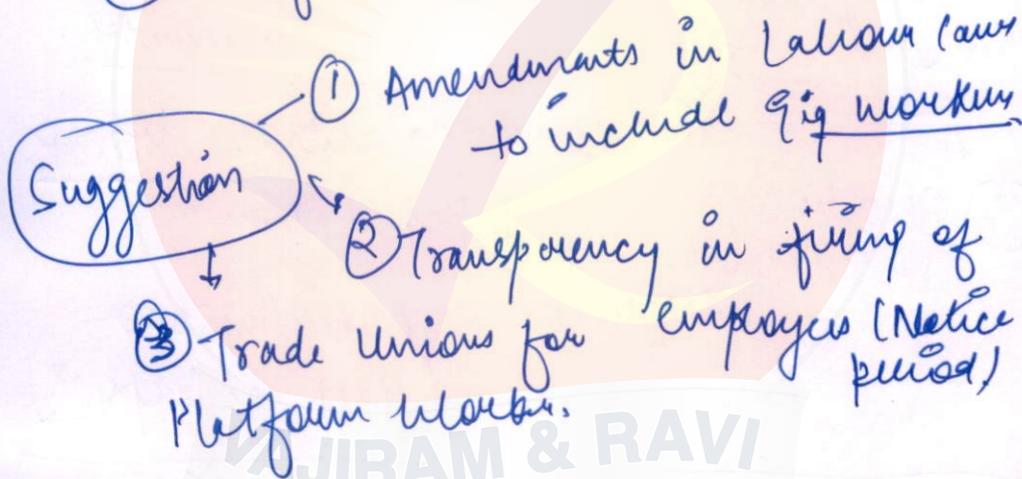
② hire-fire culture - without notice, workers can be removed from employment.

③ Income Insecurity - largely depends upon marginal incomes and very small profit for workers.

④ Monopoly of Platform over workers
Interest ⑨ Zomato strike by workers over
pay raise.

⑤ Inefficiency in Database collection

⑨ Informal Nature of employment.



For way ahead, adequate reforms and formalisation of employment should be effective long term solution.

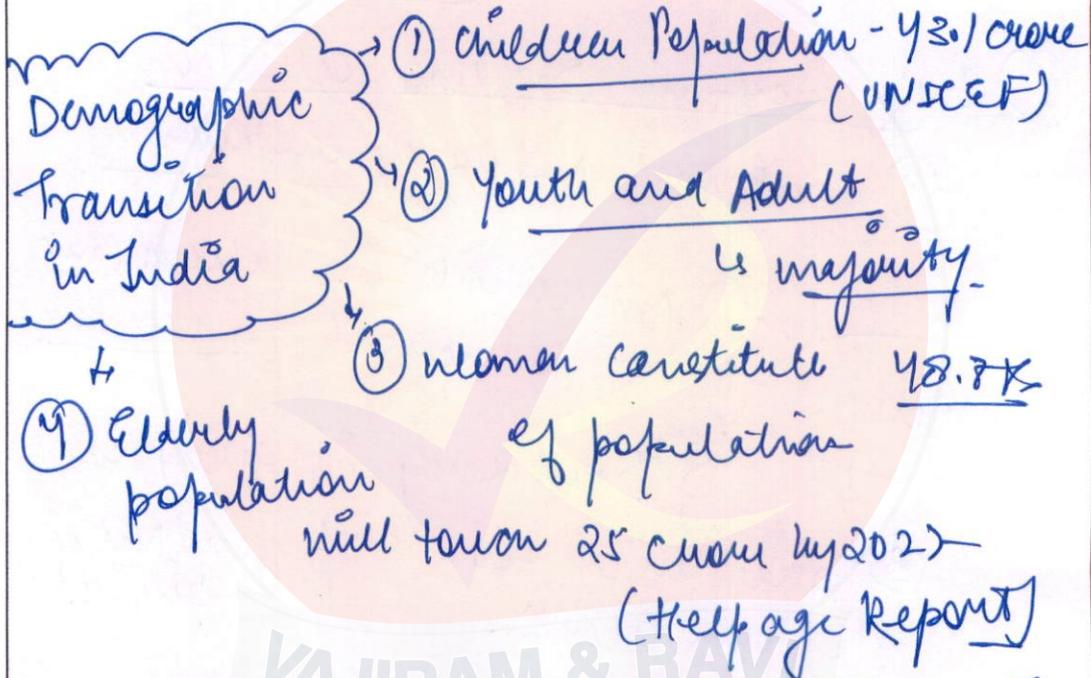
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8. Demographic transition demands renewed focus on healthcare intervention patterns. Discuss the statement in the light of geriatric health in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

According to Census 2011, Indian elderly constitute 2.2% of population of the country resulting in need for renewed focus on healthcare pattern.



This necessitates renewed focus on geriatric health and pattern

- ① Increased dependence on Post-Treatment Medicare
 - ② Long term disease and long recovery period.

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② Need of Psychological support - feeling of loneliness and solitude. (eg) Abandoned Parents in Old age homes

③ Need of Medical Pluralism
↳ multiple diseases at same time adding to complications.

④ Separate financial Instruments (eg) Insurance facilities, welfare schemes

- Steps Taken ↓
- ① Ayushman Bharat Care Scheme
 - ② Vayoshresta Yojana.
 - ③ Atal Pension Yojana.

④ Civil Society (eg) Helpage India.

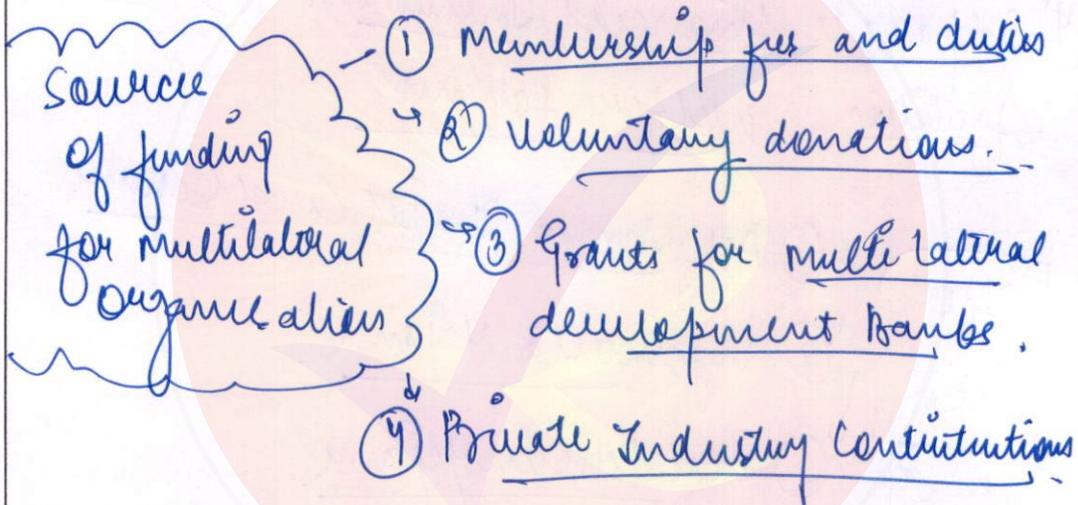
To conclude, it can be made call for further discussion since 'to ignore elderly is to ignore years of wisdom'.

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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)

Recent decision of US to re-enter into UNESCO has highlighted the importance of funding for effective functioning of multilateral organisation.



Funding as major limitation for UNESCO

- ① Over dependence on US contributions
↳ US provides approx. 1/3rd of UNESCO's budgetary allocations.
- ② Lack of effective and sustainable funding mechanism like that of NAB.

③ Low Voluntary Contribution :- Major states like India and China has reduced their contribution.

④ Propagation of US interests - due to our dependence on US funds.

⑤ Lack of funds for socio-economic initiatives in low income countries - hampers effective functioning.

Therefore, while going forward, it will be crucial for UNESCO to develop Internal Resource Generation, partnership with private and civil society and enforcing minimum contribution for member states.

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

BBIN Grouping stands for Bhutan Bangladesh - India Nepal grouping for regional connectivity and integration in South Asia.

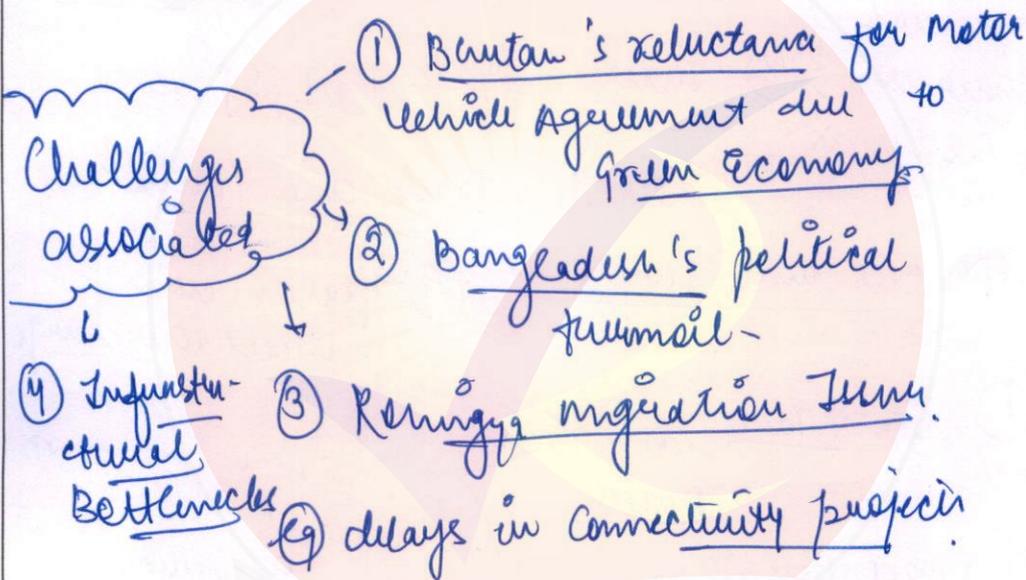
Role of BBIN in Regional Integration

- ① Development of Connectivity linkages
for example, Akhaura - Agartala Rail link
(India - Bangladesh)
- ② Sharing and Transmission of Hydropower
(e.g. India's project in Nepal and Bhutan e.g. Panchkula Power Plant.)
- ③ Promoting regional trade - leading to integration of markets and providing market access.

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④ Port Connectivity for landlocked countries like Nepal and Bhutan can use Haldia Port.

⑤ Mobility and Cultural exchange - migration and mobility agreements between member states -



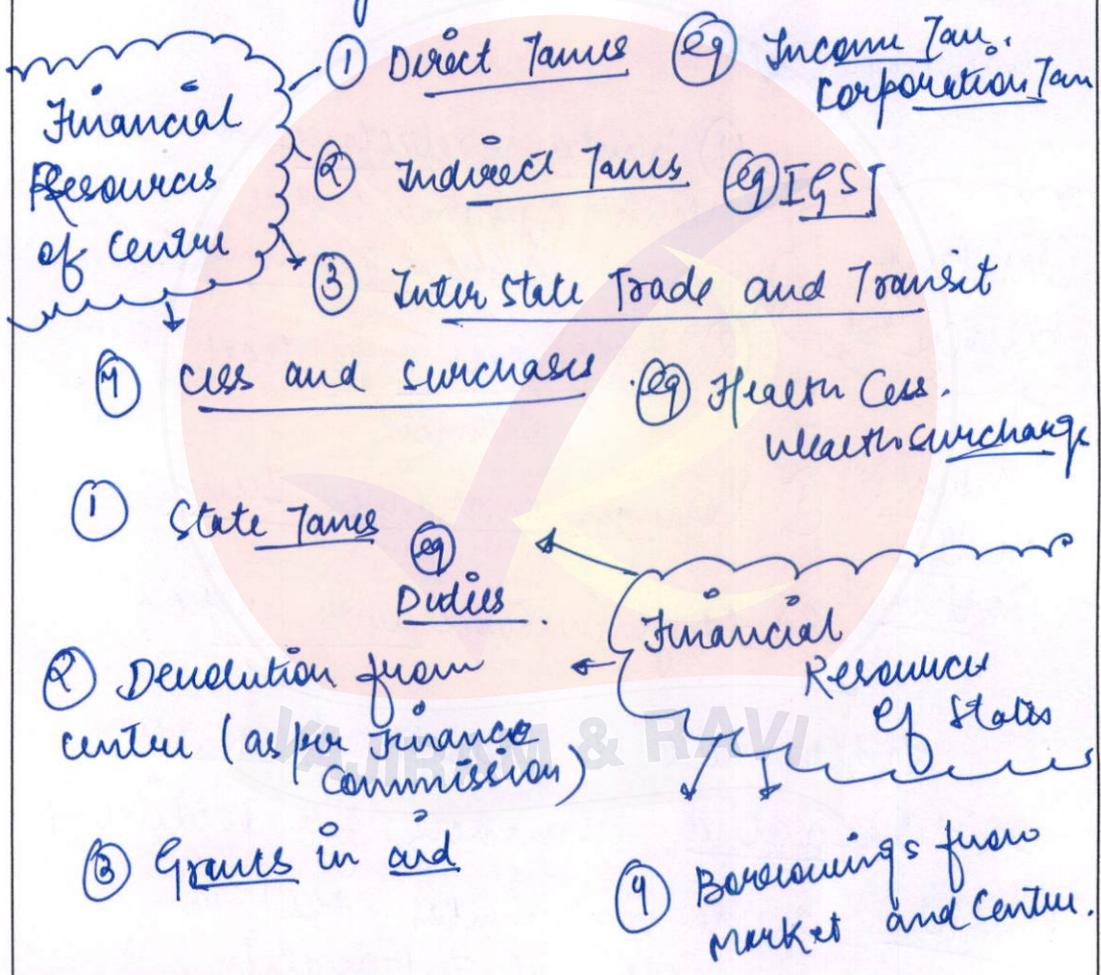
India needs to adopt pragmatic and proactive approach for facilitating BBIN as an instrumental tool in regional integration in South Asia.

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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)

Recently, several states including Tamil Nadu, Karnataka staged the protest for inadequate and inelastic financial resources and devolution by centre.



Therefore, it can be observed that there is substantial difference between Centre and State's financial resources.

Centre's Resources as Adequate and elastic

- ① Elasticity due to power to change Tax
① with prior recommendation of President
Centre can make amendment to Tax laws.
- ② Sufficiency due to larger Tax Base - As compared to states, centre's Tax Base is larger
② Increasing GST Tax Base since 2017
- ③ Central excise and Surcharges - providing extra-currency against adversity and additional sources of Income.
- ④ Possession of Inter State Trade resources
↳ due to inter state Trade and Commerce
④ Inter State GST.
- ⑤ Access to financial markets ⑤ Treasury Bills, ECBs etc.

State's Resources as Inadequate and inelastic

- ① less central excise Taxation ① GST took away many excise and value added Tax.

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② limited Borrowing Availability ② cannot borrow from international market

③ Inadequate Allocation from center
② Tied Grants seizing autonomy of usage

④ No power to levy cess and surcharge
② exclusive power to center under Article 268

① Strict adherence to Finance Commission recommendations

② Effective Grants in aid in terms of developmental programmes

③ Rethinking methodology for calculation of division of Taxes

Thus, spirit of Fiscal federalism should be followed considering state's role in socio-economic development.

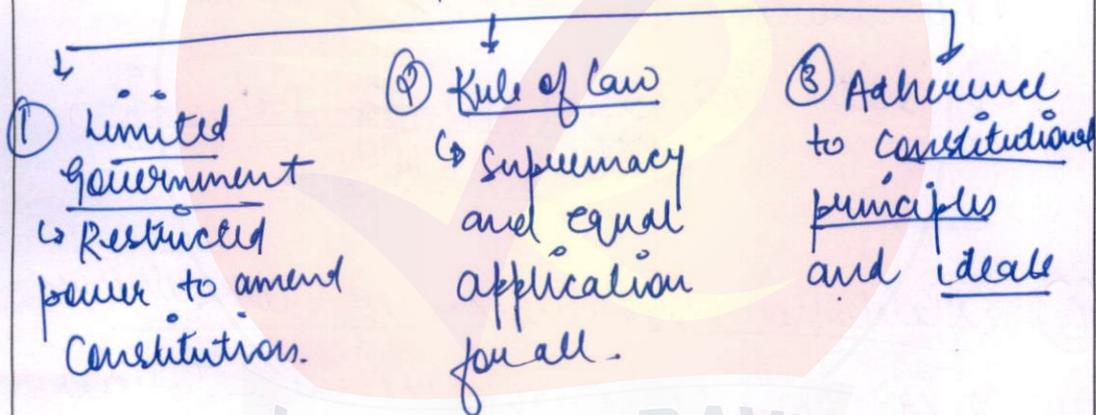
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12. "Supremacy of the constitution requires all ordinary laws to conform to the constitutional law." Discuss the statement with reference to judicial review in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Judicial Review refers to the power of Judiciary to check constitutional validity of Parliamentary or Executive actions. It is an essential feature of Constitutional Supremacy and has provided under Art. 13

Constitutional Supremacy and its Requirements



Power of Judicial Review in India

- ① Check Arbitrary Actions :- Applicable on both executive and Legislature
(eg) Aadhar case
- ② Protects fundamental Rights
(eg) KS Puttaswamy Judgment

- ③ Establishes Rule of law rather than rule by law (eg) Shreya Singhal case upholding Section 66A, IT Act as unconstitutional.
- ④ Prevents concentration of power
↳ Establishes system of checks and Balances. (eg) Article 13.
- ⑤ Protects Individual dignity.
↳ by preventing arbitrary actions of state (eg) Right to dignified life expanded.
- ⑥ Establishes Supremacy of Constitution
↳ (eg) basic structure doctrine - Judicial Review is itself protected (J.R. Coelho)
- ⑦ Promotes Justice for All - safeguards interest of vulnerable eg. women, elderly, disabled (eg) Nishada guideline.

However, Judicial Review has been criticised for its nature of Judicial Activism

- ① Violates Separation of Power.
 (e.g. Marbury's Spirit of Law)
- ② Policy Paralysis due to meddling by Judiciary.
- ③ More power with unelected Judges than elected representatives - against representative democracy.

Nevertheless, Judicial Review is essential for safeguarding Individual dignity and liberty against absolutism of state and establish Ram Rajya (based on Dharma).

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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)

Indian Parliamentary System revolves around Parliamentary and federal axis. Delimitation process seeks to streamline representative democracy in both axes.

However, it has been argued that rather, it creates wedge between Representative Democracy and federalism

① Power with Centre - Constitution grants power of delimitation to centre under Article 100.

② Tricking Demography - Delimitation process ^{can} manipulate demography in disadvantage to federal units.

③ lack of involvement of States and regional parties (eg) Delimitation process in Jammu and Kashmir.

④ Questions over methodology and operational uneasiness (eg) Delimitation in Assam raised questions on liberal nation.

However, Delimitation is a necessity and can create link between Federalism and Representative democracy.

① Provides Constituency based on population & adequate representation to masses.

② Binds together in Intra State and inter state proportionality. (eg) Ratios should be same for each state.

③ Promotes Representative democracy along with federalism (eg) division based on recent Census.

ways to address concern of federal units

① Rethinking Appointment process - following collegiate approach.

② Promoting Transparency and Accountability through participation of civil society
eg ADR

③ Following principles of Representative democracy and federalism
eg Adequate space for states.

④ Recommendation of NCRWC met. to delimitation should be followed

Thus, delimitation as a necessity should be streamlined, made effective and efficient on basis of Cooperative federalism.

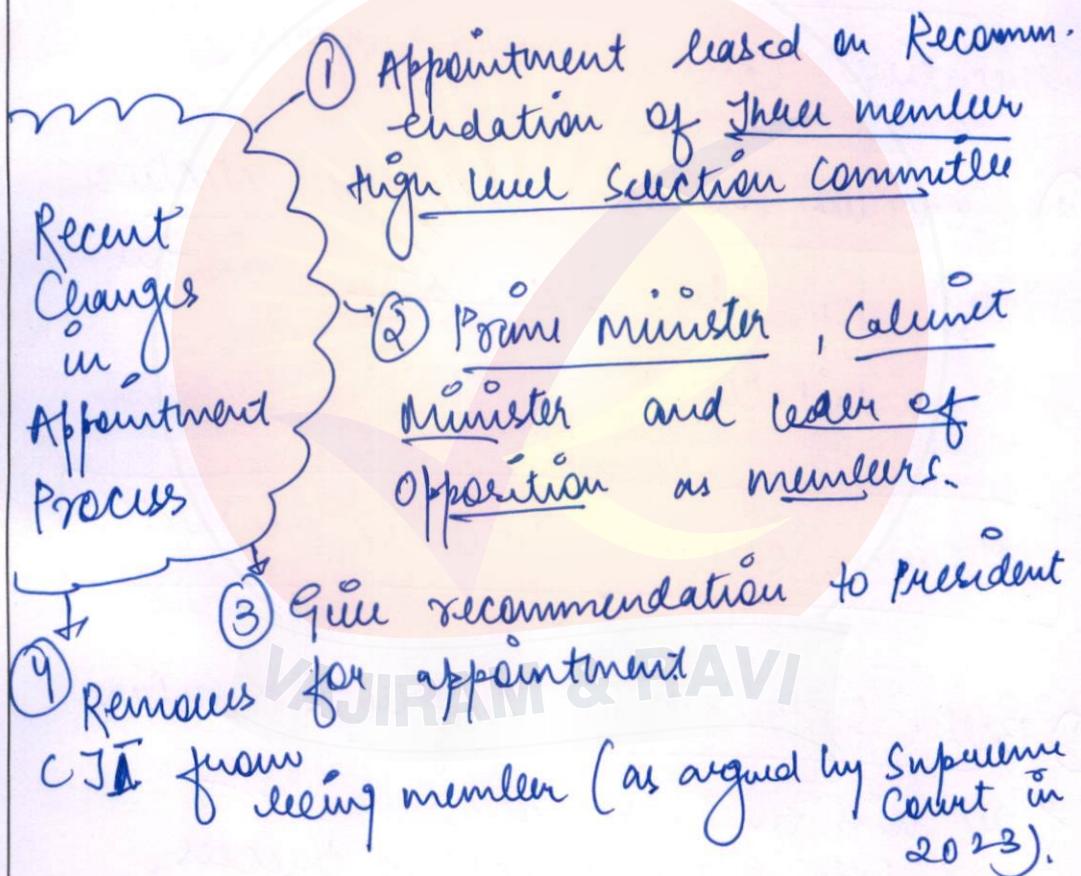
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14. Examine the impact of recent changes to the election commissioners' appointment process on autonomy and independence of the election commission.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Article 324 to 329 provides for Electoral democracy in the country with Election Commission as the authority to ensure free and fair elections.



Impact on Autonomy and Independence

① Tilt towards Ruling Party :- leader of opposition as single representative -

② Impartiality and Biasness
↳ will be questioned of selected candidates.

③ Select Committee to be headed by Cabinet Secretary to suggest list of potential candidates - will lead to executive control over process.

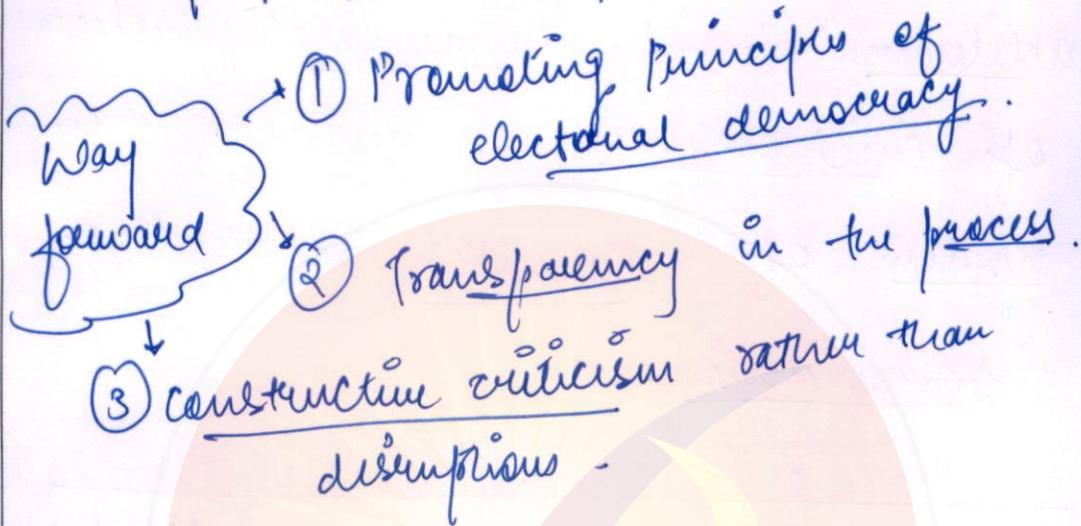
④ Concerns for free and fair election
(eg) fear and favoritism in the candidates.

Spencer, several positions as well

① Better System than before. Earlier, there was no representation of opposition in selection process.

② CJI not being member ensures separation of power and prevents overburden.

③ Leader of Opposition as an 'alarm' against arbitrariness - will check the monopoly of Ruling party.



The autonomy and Independence of E.C.F is of utmost importance for India being recognized as 'Method of Democracy'.

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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 seeks to streamline attitudinal and behavioural aspects of civil services to generate the wisdom of 'Karmayogi' rather than 'Karamchahi'.

Degeneration of Civil Services ~ Need of Mission Karmayogi

- ① Administrative Challenges
 - ① Institutional lethargy
(eg) delay in projects
 - ② lack of accountability
 - ③ Hierarchical selecting mechanism system
& transferring of responsibility
(eg) inefficiencies in ACK.
- ② Operational Challenges
 - ① Role and Goal clarity
 - ② lack of

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target setting (eg) Citizen Charter missing in more than 60% public offices - (Pragati foundation)

- (3) Attitudinal and Behavioural Challenges / (1) Absence of Commitment to duty
- (4) Discretionary mentality / (2) weak motivation and activity
- (3) 'Baloo' mentality / (eg) low Reward High punishment mechanism.
- lack of work for civil servants.

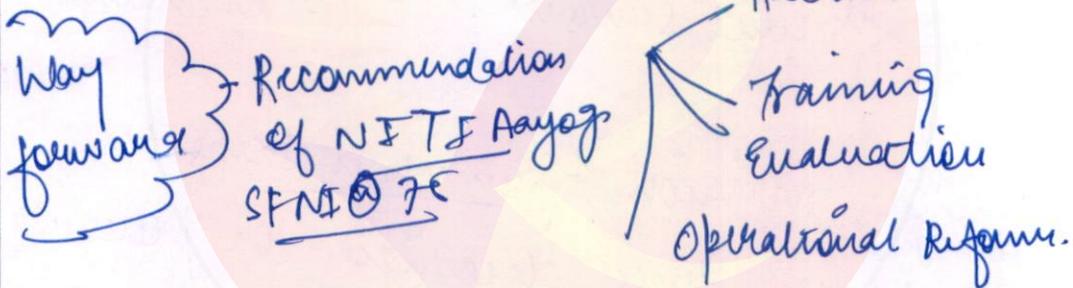
Therefore, mission Karmayogi seeks to address these challenges for preventing Civil Services in becoming 'Priesthood without Accountability' :-

- (1) Established Performance based Mechanism
→ promotion of performance through regular assessment.
(eg) FRAC mechanism.

② Bringing Accountability (eg) iGet Kaamguz platform

③ Value System Upgradation
(eg) Inculcating civil service values for attitudinal change.

④ Citizen Centric Approach - Kaamguzi to Kaamchahi
↳ emphasis on duty towards citizen.



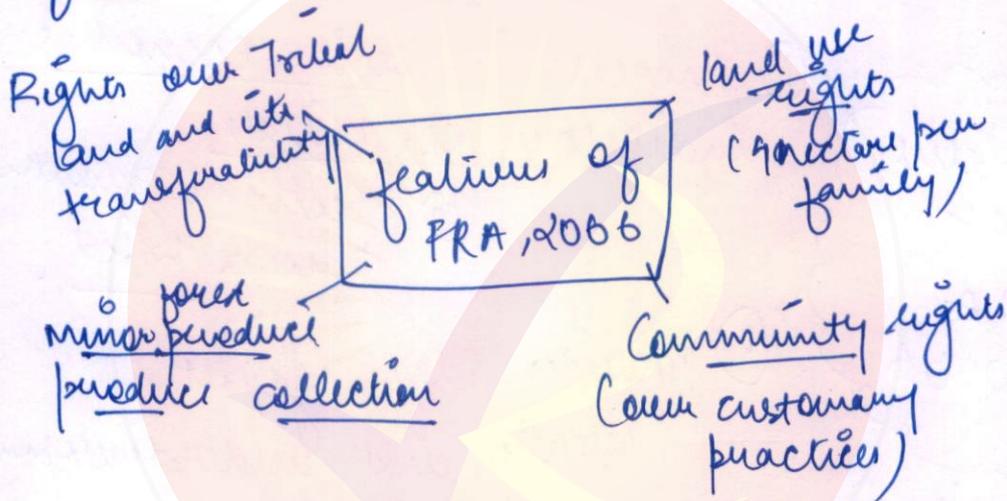
Thus, as called by PM Modi, Bureaucracy should move from ABCD (Avoid, Bypass, Complain, delay) to ROAD (Responsiveness, Openness, Accountability and discipline).

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

Forest Rights Act, 2006 was passed for re-establishing rights of forest dwelling and tribal communities over forest and their produce.



FRA as an historic step

- ① Ended Colonial age approach of apartheid towards Tribals
(eg) denying forest rights.
- ② Protecting Tribal culture and diversity
(eg) community rights were provided.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

③ Adherence to principles of PANCHSHEEL promoting natural development of tribals -

④ Socio-economic development - benefits of various schemes (eg) PM Vandhan Yojana

Status of FRA, 2006

① Increase in socio-economic indicators of tribals.
(eg) Economic growth through forests.

② Provides edge against poverty and underdevelopment
(eg) Selling of MFPs like Honey.

③ Increase in awareness and participation (eg) Odisha, Chhattisgarh.

However, impaired with various challenges

① Regional Imbalance - growth not inclusive for all areas (eg) Thar

- ② Deforestation and Land Degradation
↳ faced by Tribals -
- ③ Struggling for basic necessities (eg) Gas and electricity.
- ④ Control by states over resources

Suggestion for better Implementation

- ① Socio-Economic database for indicators of development.
- ② Localised Approach for specific areas.
- ③ Tackling regional imbalance.
- ④ Role of civil society (eg) Akshay patra providing MDM in tribal areas.

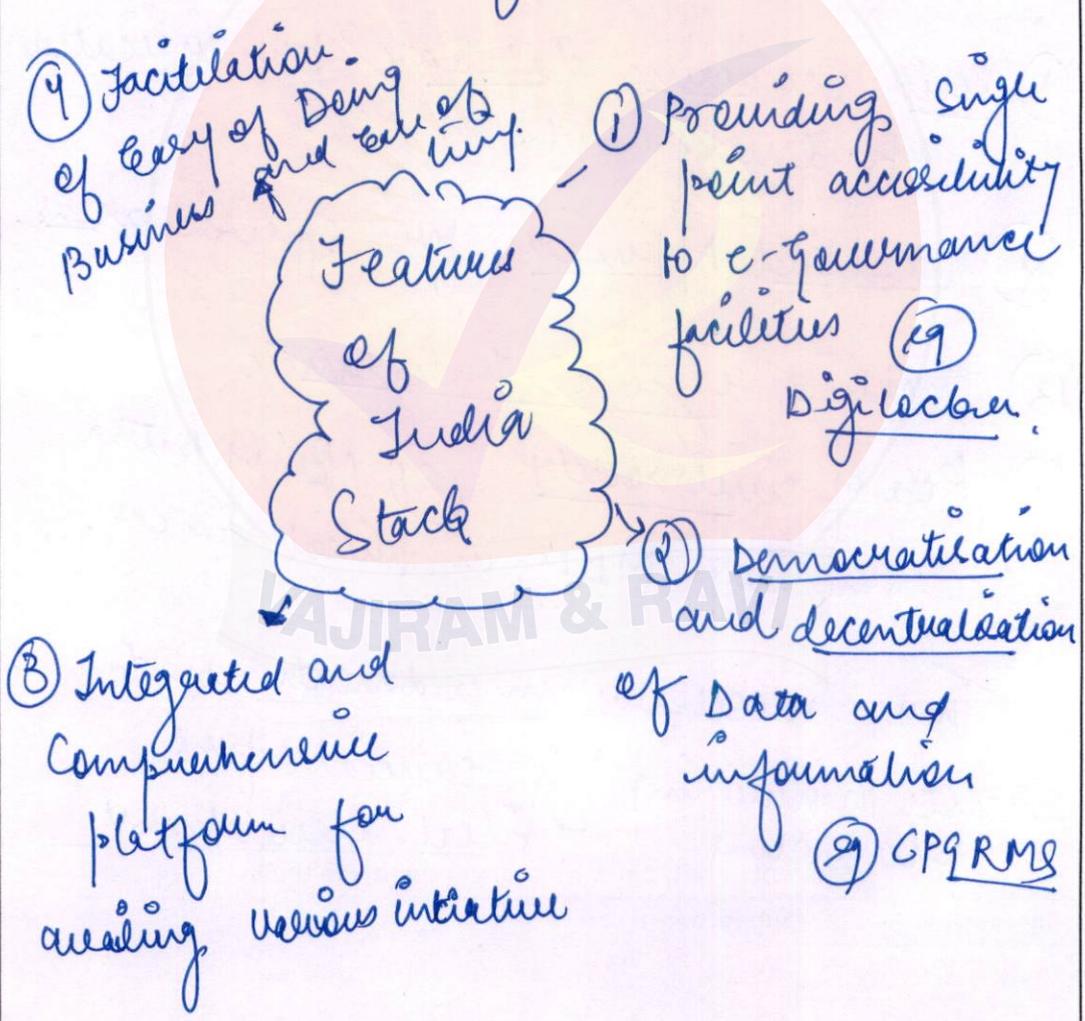
Thus, necessary amendments and route monitoring is crucial for promoting Tribal development.

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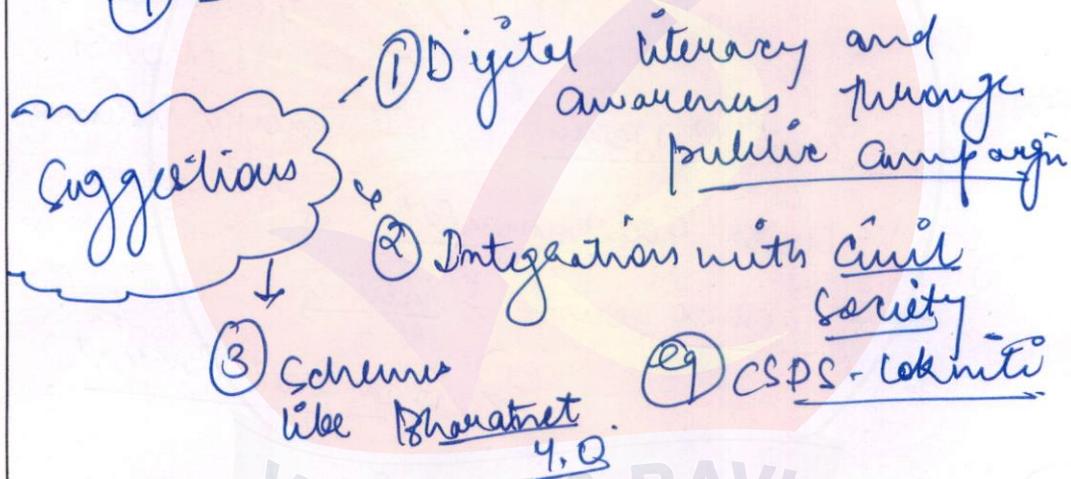
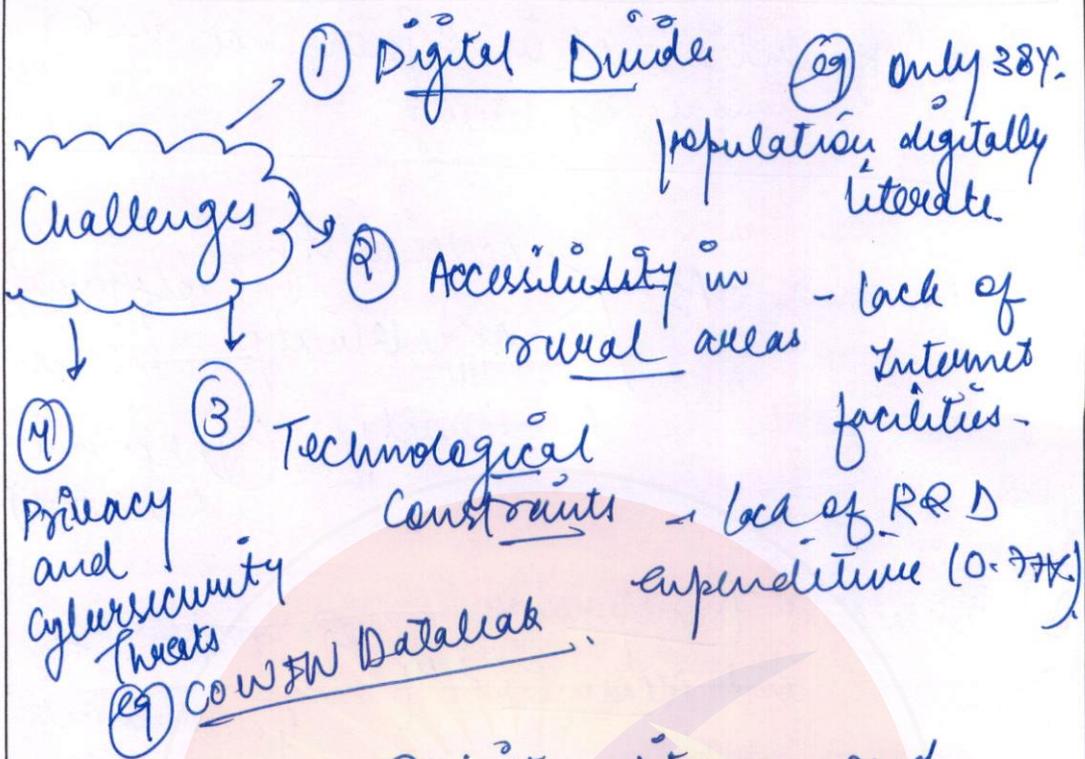
17. What do you understand by India Stack? Discuss its role in good governance and improving ease of living. (15 marks, 250 words)

India Stack is the epitome of India's digital public infrastructure encompassing various digital and e-governance initiatives and facilities at one place.



Role of India Stack in e-Governance and Ease of living

- ① Promoting 3A's
 Accessibility of Governance mechanism
 Affordability
 Availability (eg) hokvani (Uttarakhand)
- ② Enhancing Transparency and Accountability (eg) Progress of Government Schemes through various details.
- ③ Single Point / Platform for various Governmental programmes and schemes (eg) Bharat Project.
- ④ Improving digital Public Infrastructure
 \rightarrow promoting ease of living. (eg) NAVIC system.
- ⑤ Monitoring and post implementation evaluation (eg) CPGRAMS, SCORES (SEBI)



Therefore, India Stack can revolutionise the e-Governance mechanism in country with improved implementation

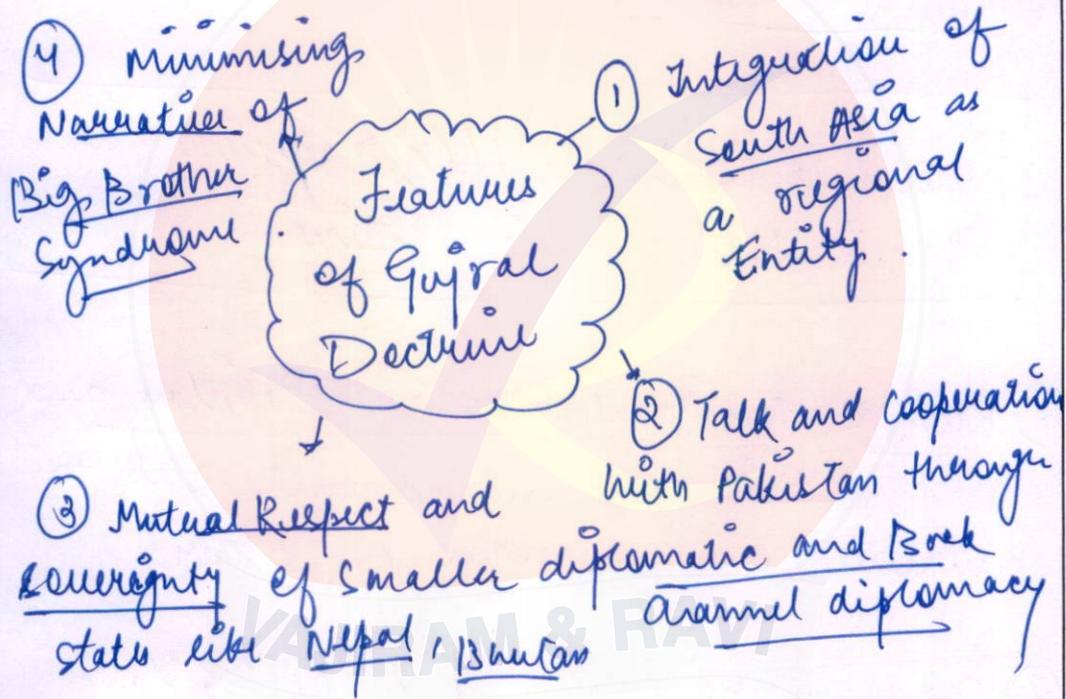
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18. 'You can change our friends but not neighbors.' In the light of the statement, examine the relevance of Gujral doctrine in India's Foreign Policy.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Gujral Doctrine in India's foreign policy refers to friendly and non-reciprocative relations with neighbouring countries as developed by Dr. J.K. Gujral in 1996.



The philosophical and logical basis behind Gujral Doctrine was emphasised by late Atal Bihari Vajpayee in his famous

'We can change our friends but not neighbours'

it signifies that

- ① Significance of Geography in foreign policy formulation
('Reverge of Geography')
- ② Managing threats from Pakistan & China
- ③ Importance of stable neighbour need for security
- ④ Role of neighbouring countries

Relevance of J K Gujral Doctrine in India's foreign policy

- ① Risk of Two front war with Pakistan and China :- India should seek to neutralise one to focus on other.
- ② Smaller states as Neutral or Swing states
(eg) Nepal and Bhutan.
- ③ Geostrategic significance for regional security architecture
(eg) Rise of Taliban in Afghanistan.

④ Concerns of Organised crimes and Terrorism in the neighbourhood (eg) India is between Golden Crescent in West and Golden Triangle in East.

⑤ South Asia as least integrated region (as argued by S. Jaishankar in his The India Way)

Certain Upgradation in Goyal Doctrine

- ① Shift to Neighbourhood first
- ② Dehypertension with Pakistan
- ③ Pragmatic Realism in talking with Taliban.

④ Focus on BPMSTEC than SAARC.
 Cas against 1996-2001 approach

Thus, Present Neighbourhood first policy has ideological roots in Goyal doctrine and serve as policy vehicle in South Asia.

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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 regional grouping of Indian Ocean bordering and Island states like East African countries came together for improving Indian Ocean Region.

Various Objectives of Indian Ocean Rim Association.

- ① Promoting free and open Indo Pacific for trade and commerce
eg Indian Ocean witnesses movement of 85% of goods.
- ② Tackling Maritime Challenges
eg Piracy and other maritime concerns
- ③ United front for Humanitarian Disaster

Assistance Response (HADR) (eg) India providing help for Sri Lankan vessel fire.

(4) Promoting regional supply chains and connectivity routes and channels

(eg) Navigation system (NAVIC).

(5) Regional cooperation and adherence to UNCLOS.

The objectives of Indian Ocean Rim Association holds great significance for India's Strategic Interest

(1) India's vision of Free and Open Indo-Pacific :- declining power concentration and allowing open trade.

(2) Maintain Security :- nuclear Attacks through maritime route.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

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- ③ Alignment with India's aspiration for NET SECURITY PROVIDER in Indian Ocean Region. (eg) Humanitarian Assistance.
- ④ India's ~~SAGAR~~ SAGAR Doctrine aligns with objectives of IORA.
- ⑤ Reducing influence of China in Indo-Pacific (eg) India as Stationed Ship in Indian Ocean (S.S. Menon).
- ⑥ Establishing Naval Power in Indian Ocean (eg) Blue Navy doctrine.

Thus greater alignment of objectives of IORA and aspirations / interests of India calls for better cooperation.

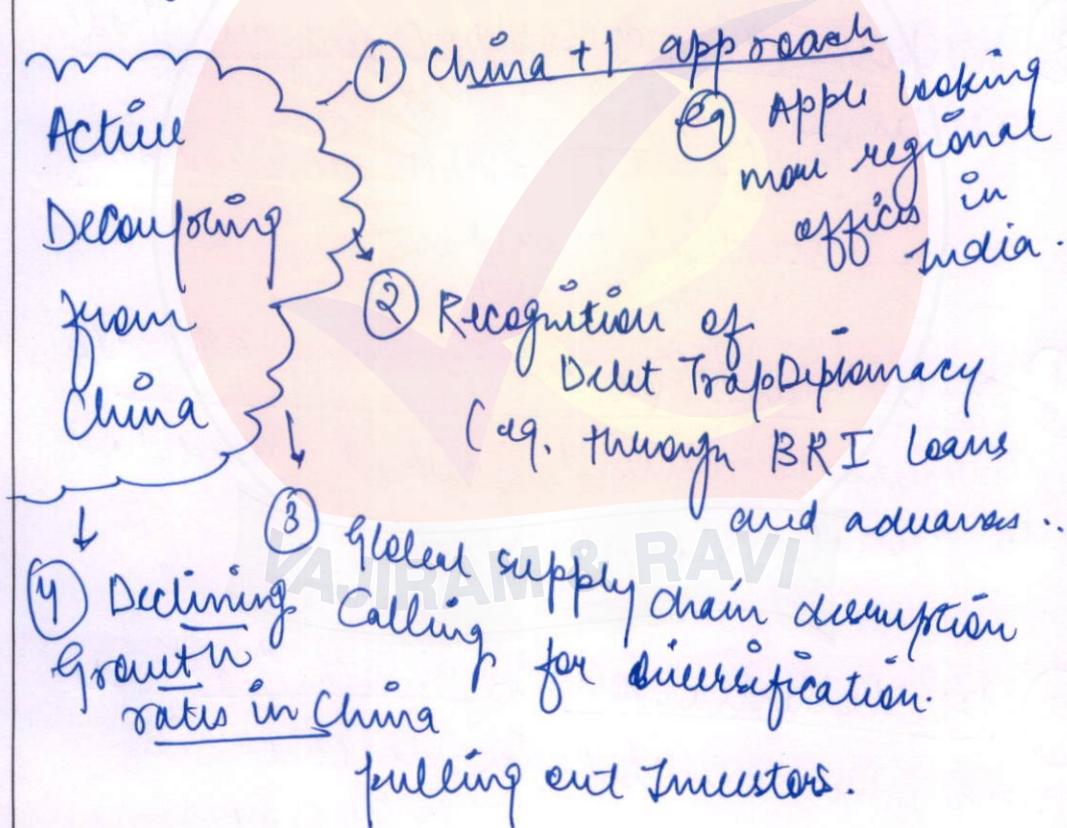
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20. What are the strategic challenges to the global economy in active decoupling from China? How will it benefit India's economic growth prospects?

(15 marks, 250 words)

In Post-COVID economic order, global economy has faced several supply chain and strategic bottleneck due to over-dependence on one specific geography as argued by S. Jaishankar.



However, decoupling with China as various strategic challenges

VAJIRAM & RAVI

- ① Alternative - lack of any other manufa-
to China - during powerhouse
may create Inflation and unemployment.
- ② Risk of Global Recession - slowing
growth rates in Western countries due
to restricted trade.
- ③ Weaponisation of Supply Chains and Trade
routes (eg) China's Control over Gwadar
as an essential chokepoint.
- ④ Mass Production and Economy of scale.
is missing around world may lead
to Global slowdown.
- ⑤ De-dollarisation :- US-China trade
war has resulted in decline in
value of dollar in global
market posing risk like ITC, 2000

In this context, India appears as viable option for being Next powerhouse -

- ① Better Alternative to China → following liberal laws and democratic values
- ② Encouraging China's / for diversification of supply chain (eg. Apple in India).
- ③ Economic Growth :- (eg) 7.0% in FY2024.
- ④ Manufacturing hub :- India's Industrial and manufacturing especially MSME will be benefited.

Thus, India should seize this opportunity into reality through promotion of liberalisation, Globalisation and Privatisation reforms (LPG 2.0)

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Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

