

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT MAINS REHEARSAL 2025

General Studies FULL LENGTH TEST (GS - 2) Test Code - VR1052510	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME:	INDHUJA.U.S	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT. ID.:	2 1 V R 3 2 8 9 2	Email: <input type="text"/>
UPSC ROLL NO.:	<input type="text"/>	Submission Date: 09/08/2025
MOBILE NO.:	<input type="text"/>	

Adm No: 24200021

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 - 3:30 pm	End Time - 5:30 pm
Mode of Examination	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>

Receiving date -

Dispatch date -

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



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

1. Ordinary laws and constitutional amendments are subject to different tests of judicial validity. In light of this distinction, examine, whether the Basic Structure doctrine should be applied uniformly to both. (10 marks, 150 words)

The Basic Structure doctrine is applied to the ordinary laws and Constitutional amendments to ensure that the law or amendment does not violate the basic essence of the Indian Constitution.

Ordinary laws require simple majority in the Parliament whereas the Constitutional amendments require special majority along with ratification by 50% state legislatures in certain cases. Yet, both are equally subjected to the Basic Structure doctrine in judicial scrutiny.

Application of Basic Structure Doctrine:

(1) To ordinary laws

(i) To ensure it does not violate
the fundamental rights or any legal right

(ii) Fairness of the law

(iii) Limited powers of Parliament

(2) To constitutional amendments

(i) Limited constituent power of
Parliament

(ii) Supremacy of rule of law

(iii) Fundamental rights of citizens to
be safeguarded

Uniform implementation of Basic structure doctrine is necessary to ensure that
fundamental rights are not infringed or
parliament does not overstep.

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2. Politicisation of the Vice President's role as Rajya Sabha chair raises concerns over impartiality. Elucidate its implications for parliamentary democracy.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha as per Constitutional Convention. He has the right to vote in case of equality or tie of votes, without being member of Rajya Sabha.

Implications for Parliamentary Democracy:

- (1) Politicisation of Vice President's role of chairman of Rajya Sabha comprises on impartial proceedings of the House
- (2) Restrictions on the freedom of speech of MPs from opposition parties
- (3) Curbs meaningful debates and constructive criticism of government

policies.

(4) Paralysing the proceeding of the House

Eg: Walkout by Opposition MPs during Budget session

(5) No tolerance to dissenting views of Opposition

Eg: Expulsion of MPs by Chairman

(6) Unequal domination and participation of MPs from ruling party - No free and fair debates

(7) Frequent allegation of Breach of Parliamentary Privilege against dissenters

Politicisation of Chairman's role can have negative effects on Parliamentary democracy and reduce efficiency of Rajya Sabha.

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3. Regulating religious endowments without undermining the right to manage religious affairs poses a dilemma. Discuss how regulatory oversight can be balanced with the protection of religious rights. (10 marks, 150 words)

Indian Secularism follows principled distance between State and Religions. State treats all religions equally and has the right to interfere in secular activities of religious endowments.

Balancing regulatory oversight with protection of religious rights:

- (1) Uniforms rules and regulations for all religious endowments
- (2) Religion neutral laws with respect to funding, management, disclosure of funding sources.
- (3) Reforming all religions simultaneously

Eg: Sati in Hinduism and Instant Triple Talak in Islam - Both banned by law

(4) Safeguarding specific interest of minorities against imposition by majoritarian religions.

(5) Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) can be step towards reforms personal laws of different religions.

Balancing regulatory oversight and protection of religious rights is at the bedrock of Indian secularism.

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4. The New Criminal Laws marks a shift from colonial control to contemporary justice. Discuss how these reforms reflect India's constitutional vision and societal needs in the 21st century. (10 marks, 150 words)

The New Criminal Laws seek to replace the colonial era IPC, CrPC and Indian Evidence Act with Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) and Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS).

Reflecting Indian Constitutional Vision and Societal needs:

(1) BNS involves provision for community service for petty crimes - law has to be reformatory and not retributive

(2) Sec 124A of IPC imposing curbs on free speech as 'Sedition' has been removed - 'Sedition' not part of BNS.

(3) The New Evidence Act allows digital and audiovisual evidence as permissible in the Court of law - Growing use of digital devices.

(4) Capital Punishment for Rape retained in BNS - Renouncing violence against women

(5) Gender-sensitive court proceedings and police investigation - Ensure better justice delivery to women.

The New Laws mark a departure from the colonial mindset and incorporation of Indian values into the justice delivery system.

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5. Urban local bodies have become dependent on grants rather than being fiscally autonomous. Examine the challenges in the fiscal empowerment of ULBs and its impact on urban governance.
(10 marks, 150 words)

The functioning of ULBs are often restricted due to limited funds and shortage of manpower. ULBs have limited financial powers and are dependent on state government for funds.

Challenges in fiscal empowerment:

- (1) Reluctance of state Government to impart financial powers to ULBs
- (2) Limited source of Income from urban administrative

Eg: Property Tax - 70% of all revenue of ULBs

- (3) Limited access to funds - lack autonomy in financial decisions.

(4) Reluctance of State Government to
Constitute a fund for the expenditure
of ULBs - Voluntary provision under
74th Constitutional Amendment
Act

Impact on Urban Governance:

(1) Poor quality of urban infrastructure

Eg: Lack of proper roads, sewage
facility

(2) Rising corruption in ULBs

Eg: To get access to resources

(3) Delays in implementations of
development schemes

(4) Poor quality of service delivery

Financial devolution and coordination
between ULBs and State Government is
necessary for better urban administration.

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6. Given the prolonged and unresolved nature of Inter-State river water disputes, do you think the current tribunal-based mechanism has outlived its utility? Substantiate your view with relevant examples (10 marks, 150 words)

Article 262 provides for inter-state river water tribunals to adjudicate inter-state river water disputes. Despite the establishment of such tribunals, the disputes remain unresolved.

Utility of tribunal based mechanisms:

- (1) Decides the water sharing arrangements between states.
- (2) Orders on release of river water to other states from the state of origin.
- (3) No appeals against the orders of the tribunals in any court in India including supreme court.

Efficacy of the Tribunals.

(1) Godavari River Water Tribunal -
Successful water sharing arrangement
between Andhra, Maharashtra and
Chhatisgarh

(2) Krishna River Water Tribunal -
Partially resolved yet disputes remain
between Telangana and AP.

(3) Cauvery River Water Tribunal -
Remains unresolved and multiple
appeals against tribunal orders in the
Supreme Court - States not obeying the
tribunal orders

The strengthening of tribunal-based
mechanism with better enforcement of
orders can improve its efficacy.

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7. "Operating in the informal grey zone, gig workers are increasingly facing conditions akin to modern bonded labour." Examine this statement in the context of evolving employment trends in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Gig workers are part of the modern informal sector based on digital economy. They constitute roughly 1-1% of total workforce in India.

Challenges faced by Gig workers:

- (1) Low wages and exploitation of employees
- (2) Poor bonus and incentive mechanism
- (3) No social security benefits like accident or life insurance
- (4) No job security - At the mercy of employees
- (5) Violates minimum wages norm set by the Government - Extremely low wages

(6) Due to poor skills or no skills, cannot move to high paying jobs - 'Income Trap'

(7) No fixed working hours.

(8) Contractual obligations of gig economy are unfair towards employees

Rigid penalties for violation

These features of gig economy make it comparable to modern bonded labour.

Formalisation of gig economy and upskilling

of gig workers can go a long way in economic

safeguarding rights of gig workers

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8. Highlight the major challenges India faces in integrating Artificial Intelligence into public service delivery. Suggest a roadmap to address them.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to improve the quality and accuracy of public service delivery if implemented with adequate safeguards.

Challenges:

(1) Data privacy concerns

Eg: Public service deals with personal data of beneficiaries

(2) Algorithmic bias in training AI models

Eg: Discrimination against specific community in allocation of benefits.

(3) Digital Divide: 70% rural and remote areas lack functional internet

(4) Lack of adequate data to train AI model

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- (5) Lack of digital infrastructure
- (6) Lack of digital literacy among bureaucrats and public

Way forward:

- (1) Improving access to digital divide devices and internet to bridge digital divide
- (2) Data collection and storage with adequate safeguards to ensure privacy
- (3) Capacity building to bureaucrats and public servants
- (4) Digital literacy to public
- (5) Multiple AI models and algorithms to build a reliable AI model without any bias

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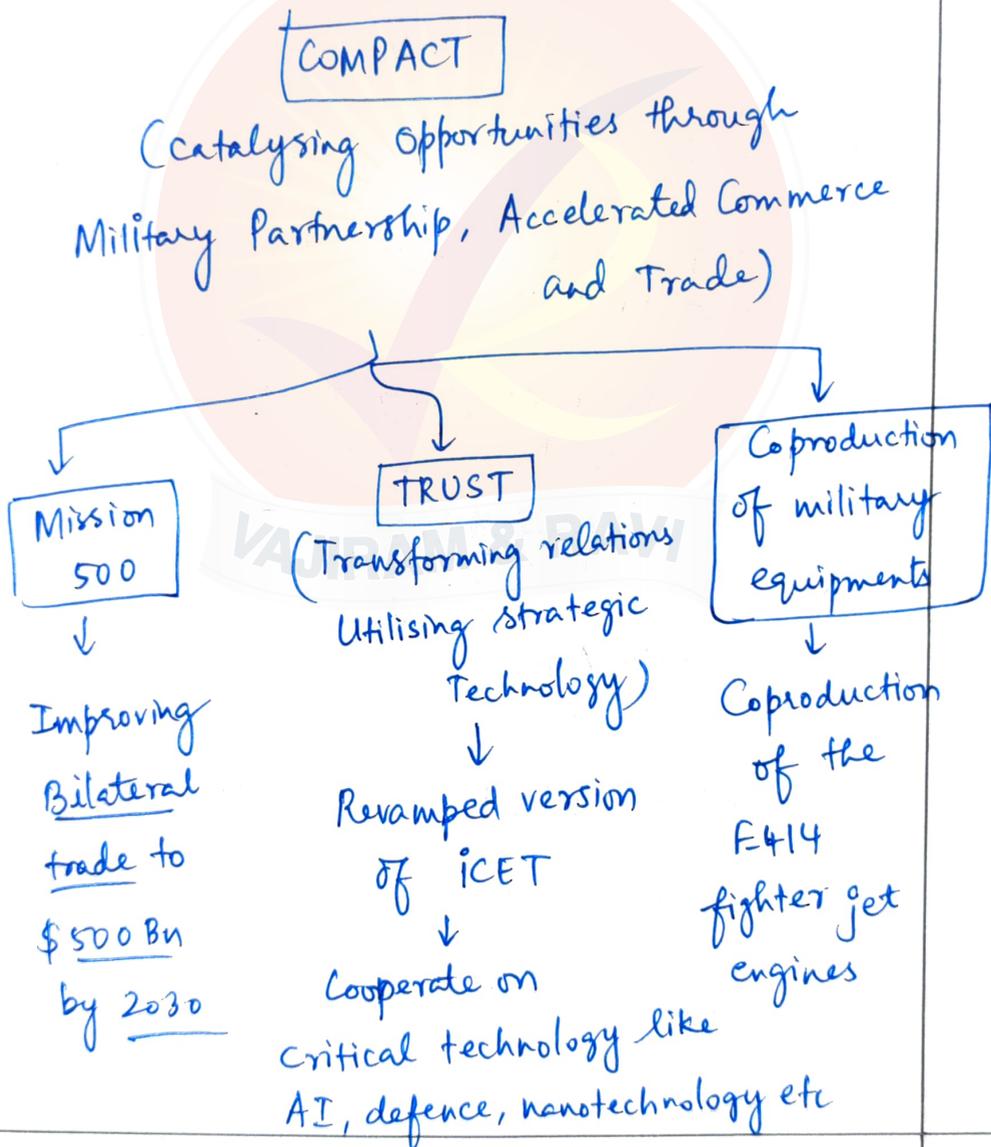
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9. Analyze the role of the US-India COMPACT initiative within the larger Indo-Pacific strategic framework and assess its impact on regional power dynamics." (10 marks, 150 words)

US-India COMPACT initiative aims at Military Partnership, Commerce and improved trade relations between the 2 countries



Impact on regional power dynamics:

- (1) Countering the assertiveness of China in the Indo-Pacific region
- (2) Better trade relations between India and US which is currently skewed in favour of India
- (3) Technology transfer and self sufficiency in defence production
- (4) Countering terrorism activities by Pakistan
- (5) Regional military power nation in South Asia.

COMPACT initiative's success depends on friendly relationship between India & US against the aggressive policy of 'America first'

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10. 'Disengaging from regional groupings only creates vacuums for adversarial actors.' In the context of India's role in the SCO, critically examine this statement. (10 marks, 150 words)

SCO is a regional grouping primarily focused on the Asian regions regional development and security. India's engagement with SCO is important to counter aggressive neighbours like China and Pakistan

Importance of engagement with SCO:

- (1) Preventing Russia-China-Pakistan Nexus
- (2) Contain the dominance of China in the region with help of Russia
- (3) Prevent and question state sponsored terrorism by Pakistan

(4) Central to India's policy of Multi-Alignment and strategic autonomy.

Challenges of disengaging from SCO:

- (1) Closer relations between Russia - China - Pakistan
- (2) Seen as a pro-USA stance
- (3) Threats to internal security in Kashmir region - Terrorism (Cross border)
- (4) Regional Isolation in Asian region.
- (5) Lack of access to landlocked energy rich Central Asia

Engaging with SCO is central to India's strategy autonomy and to ensure peace and stability in the region.

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11. "In the digital economy, regulatory authorities play a crucial role in curbing abuse of dominance and ensuring fair competition." Analyse the effectiveness of statutory regulators like the Competition Commission of India (CCI) in addressing anti-competitive practices in emerging technology markets. (15 marks, 250 words)

With growth of digital technology, digital economy has proliferated across business. With the proliferation comes monopolising tendencies which need to be controlled to ensure fair competition.

Need for statutory regulators:

- (1) Prevent the monopolising tendencies of large MNCs
- (2) Safeguard the interests of small businesses
- (3) Ensure level playing field for all market players
- (4) Ensure free and fair competition

Statutory Authorities like Competition Commission of India (CCI), SEBI and Government are striving to ensure free and fair market conditions

Effectiveness of Statutory Authorities.

(1) Penalties on MNCs for attempting to establish monopoly

Eg: CCI imposed penalties on Google and Amazon

(2) Framing guidelines for ensuring equal market access to all businesses

(3) Law suites against MNCs trying to promote their own subsidiary.

Eg: Penalties on Amazon for promoting its own subsidiary

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- (4) Promotion of fair competition practices
and preventing market monopoly
- (5) Safeguarding rights of small businesses
and consumers
- (6) Resisting any attempts of market
distortion or manipulation by MNCs

Statutory authorities are important
to ensure level playing field and fair
competition in digital economy

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12. "The asymmetry of population growth across states has created a fault line in Indian federalism." Discuss the implications of post-2026 delimitation on cooperative federalism and regional political representation.

(15 marks, 250 words)

According to 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, the number of seats allotted to states ^{in Lok Sabha Parliament} will remain frozen for 25 yrs until 2026. Post 2026 delimitation, the ^{seats} states allotted to different states will change as per their population

The asymmetry in population growth is due to successful family planning in the South states. This could reduce the southern states' representation in the State Parliament

Due to higher population in Northern states, they will enjoy greater representation in the Parliament post 2026 revision

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Implications on regional political representation:

- (1) Reduction in the number of seats allotted to southern states
- (2) Increase in the number of seats of north Indian highly populated states
- (3) Lesser voice for the developed and larger contributing southern states
- (4) Redistribution of political power in the Parliament
- (5) Weakens the resistance by regional political parties of southern states in Parliament debates
- (6) Lesser control over laws passed by the Parliament

Implications on Cooperative Federalism:

- (1) Curbs the rightful representation of south states
- (2) Seen as a punishment for successful population control strategy
- (3) Skewed representation - Increased isolation of southern states in Parliament
- (4) Unfair fiscal strategies - Lesser funds to the higher contributing states.

Post-2026 delimitation has to be implemented at fairly, addressing the concerns of the southern states.

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13. The Mediation Act, 2023 marks a significant step towards institutionalising alternative dispute resolution in India. Critically analyse its potential to reform India's overburdened justice delivery system. (15 marks, 250 words)

Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (ADR's) are crucial for ensuring justice at door step to the poor and remote locations of India. ADRs are central to Gandhian Philosophy at grassroot democracy.

Mediation Act, 2023 was enacted to provide an alternative forum for resolving ~~res~~ disputes amicably without involving the Constitutional Courts. It provides for the establishment of a Mediation Board for resolving compoundable offences ~~prevr~~ between 2 parties in pre-litigation stage.

Mediation Act - Opportunities :

- (1) Speedy Justice - Quicker resolution of disputes
- (2) A low cost alternative to overburdened courts
- (3) Accessibility improved - Established in rural areas
- (4) Procedural flexibility - No strict documentation or application required
- (5) Easily understandable and approachable form of dispute resolution
- (6) Doorstep service and justice - Closer to applicants
- (7) Based on principles of natural justice - Does not require ex heavy evidence / proof

Amicable dispute resolution

Challenges:

- (1) Effectiveness of dispute resolution -
Timely dispute resolution difficult
- (2) Qualified arbitrators not available
- (3) Preference for legal and constitutional court procedures
- (4) Lack of public trust and awareness -
70% of population is not aware of ADRs
- (5) Non adherence to decrees given by the Mediation Board

Despite these challenges, ADRs are crucial for ensuring speedy and low cost justice.

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14. The efficacy of Joint Parliamentary Committees (JPCs) in ensuring governmental accountability is often compromised by political considerations and their limited coercive powers, which undermine their ability to affect substantive change. Critically analyse this assertion, considering both institutional constraints and the broader political landscape. (15 marks, 250 words)

Joint Parliamentary Committees are formed by electing members from both Houses of the Parliament. JPCs are involved in scrutiny of various Bills and Ordinances introduced in the House.

Efficacy of JPCs :

- (1) Effective scrutiny of various Bills and ordinances
- (2) Debating various matters of Public importance referred to it
- (3) Recommendations & suggestions of changes to be made in the Bills

Reasons for limited efficacy:

- (1) Domination of members of ruling coalition in JPCs
- (2) Only recommendations and advisory bodies - No powers of enforcement.
- (3) Poor coordination between members of JPCs
- (4) No financial powers to ensure independent functioning
- (5) Too much interference of the union ministers
- (6) Irregular meetings and lack of adequate debates and scrutiny
- (7) Limited autonomy and functions -

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Discusses only those matters referred to it

(8) Lack of expert opinions on various important Bills

(9) Inadequate representation of independent candidates and nominated members in JPCs

(10) Debates and discussions by amateurs

JPCs are important for ensuring accountability of the union executive and prevent hasty passing of laws without adequate scrutiny.

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15. "Non-state actors have emerged as indispensable partners in India's governance ecosystem." Examine this statement with suitable examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

~~Non-state actors refers to those individuals and organisations who seek to undermine the authority of the state and gain indirect control over the state.~~

Non-state actors generally refers to the civil society organisations like NGOs, self help groups (SHGs) and Resident Welfare Associations. They are voluntary organisations that aid in governance initiatives

Indispensible Partners :

- (1) Provide 'last mile connectivity' where government cannot reach

Eg: NGOs involved in educating adults in rural areas

(2) Empowering the deprived and vulnerable sections of the society

Eg: SEWA - Providing micro finance to rural entrepreneurs and SHGs

(3) Filling the vacuum left by the state

Eg: Chetna NGO providing sanitary pads to poor women

(4) Partners in developmental planning

Eg: NGOs involved in social auditing in MGNREGA

(5) Raising awareness about various schemes of government among the masses

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(6) Ensuring accountability of public institutions through RTI Acts

(7) Fighting for rights of vulnerable sections

Eg: Naas Foundation - LGBTQA rights

(8) Catering to needs of elderly population - Eg: Help Age India

(9) Aid in policy formulation and policy implementation - CSOs have better knowledge of local resources and challenges

(10) Aid at times of disasters

Non state actors play an important role in ensuring last mile reach of services of public institutions

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Marks:

16. Mission Karmayogi seeks to shift India's civil services from a rule-based to a role-based system. Explain its design and likely challenges in transforming India's conservative bureaucratic culture. (15 marks, 250 words)

Mission Karmayogi is a comprehensive training programme for civil servants to improve efficiency of governance in India.

It aims to improve citizen engagement and role based governance by the civil servants.

Design of Mission Karmayogi:

(1) Synergy between top educational institutes of India like IITs, IIMs to provide quality training material

(2) Coordination between multiple government agencies and departments to frame an effective training pedagogy

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- (3) Transition from rule-oriented to goal oriented civil services
- (4) Capacity building for civil servants -
Digital literacy for e-governance
- (5) Inculcating a sense of duty and dedication among civil servants
- (6) Practical training modules

Challenges:

- (1) Resistance by bureaucrats - Prefer status quo in governance
- (2) Lack of political will - Improper implementation
- (3) Failure in changing the mindset of senior bureaucrats

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(4) Lack of funding to implement the programme

(5) Poor centre-state coordination

(6) Ivory Tower Mentality of

bureaucrats - Poor participation in the training programmes.

(7) Political patronage of civil servants -

Poor learning outcomes

Mission Karmayogi has the potential to transform the Indian governance with proper implementation addressing above challenges.

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17. Despite the enactment of the IT Rules, 2021, digital platforms continue to host harmful and misleading content. Analyze the gaps in the current regulatory framework and suggest measures for more effective control over social media and OTT platforms. (15 marks, 250 words)

IT Rules 2021 aims to ensure safe digital space for all social media users in the country. Misleading and harmful content continue due to gaps in implementation of the Rules.

Gaps in Regulatory framework:

(1) Safe harbour protection under IT Act, 2000 - Social media platforms shift responsibility of any harmful content

(2) Vastness of internet and the huge number of users - Difficult to track large amount of content

- (3) Poor enforcement of IT Rules
- (4) Lack of proper Complaint mechanisms for digital media users
- (5) Poor data protection safeguards -
Violation of data privacy
- (6) Multiple laws governing social media activity - Overlapping legislations
Eg: IT Act, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Digital Personal Data Protection Act
- (7) Lack of grievance redressal mechanisms - Poor citizen participation

Measures for effective control :

- (1) ^{Single} Central Nodal Authority/Agency
to regulate social media and OTTs

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- (2) Self regulation guidelines for OTTs
and social media content regulation
- (3) Swift and grievance redressal
- (4) Strict enforcement of IT Rules and
heavy penalties for violation.
- (5) Raising public awareness about
safety in digital space and methods
and medium of complaint redressal
strict implementation of laws and
guidelines can go a long way in ensuring
safe digital space for the society.

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18. To what extent does the affordability and accessibility of the internet in India reshape the rural-urban governance divide? Illustrate with examples.
(15 marks, 250 words)

Internet is playing a central role in the e-governance initiatives in India.

Accessible and affordable internet is the backbone of successful e-governance in India.

Affordability of Internet:

(1) Urban areas have better plans and lower cost of internet plans and facilities.

(2) The cost of internet ^{is high} and variety of plans available is poor in rural areas.

Eg: Mobile internet plans are 30% cheaper in urban areas over rural.

Disbursal of subsidies and DBTs are more delayed in rural areas

Education: Only 22% of schools in rural areas have functional internet as compared to 78% in urban areas.

Accessibility of internet:

- (1) Digital divide - Only 40% of all rural population in India have smart phones. In urban areas, 75% of the people have smart phones.
- (2) Digital literacy - Only 20% of rural population have digital literacy.

This limits e-governance initiatives in rural areas.

Eg: 70% farmers do not know to operate or use m-Kisan app.

Rural - Urban Governance Divide:

- (1) Better implementation of e-governance
due to better digital literacy and access.
- (2) Smooth functioning of government institutions - lesser face-to-face interactions
- (3) Increased transparency and accountability in urban governance
- (4) Responsive Grievance Redressal mechanisms

Affordable and accessible internet is necessary to bridge rural urban divide and so Government has initiated Bharat Net project to provide internet connectivity to rural areas.

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19. The New Washington Consensus is reshaping the contours of international cooperation. Discuss how this framework will influence India's foreign policy, particularly in relation to its strategic partnerships and regional security.

(15 marks, 250 words)

New Washington Consensus is a revamped version of 'America first' Policy by the US - President. Rising trade wars and protectionist policies of USA are part of the Consensus.

Implications of the Consensus:

(1) Trade wars with China

(2) Tariff imposition on Canada, Japan

and other European Nations

(3) Divided stand on Russia-Ukraine

Issue between European Nations and USA

(4) BRICS and SCO seen as anti-west

and Anti-US organisations

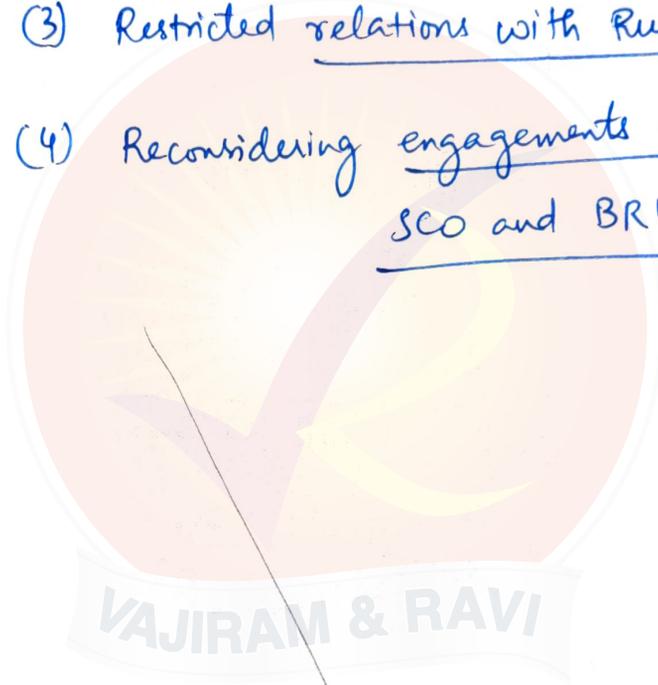
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Influence of the Consensus in Indian foreign policy:

- (1) Need for strategic reconsiderations
- (2) Trade policy changes to avoid tariff imposition
- (3) Restricted relations with Russia
- (4) Reconsidering engagements with SCO and BRICs



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20. Discuss how the interplay of 'cooperation and competition' shapes the trajectory of India-China relations in the 21st century. Substantiate with recent examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Being India's largest neighbour and major global player, China's relations with India play an important role in India's foreign policy.

India follows a combination of cooperation and competition to navigate its relationship with China. Both countries cooperate wherever necessary and compete in other forums.

Cooperation with China:

(1) Climate Change and Climate Justice:

India and China put a unified front against the West based on principle of

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Common but Differentiated Responsibility.

Eg: In COP21 of UNFCCC, Both India and China protested the 'phase-out' of coal suggested by West.

(2) Resolving border issues: Both sides resolved border issues along the LAC post Galwan clashes - Joint Patrolling along LAC and disengagement from friction points like Denchok, Depsang etc

(3) Regional forums like Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and BRICs - Cooperate on regional development and issues like terrorism and connectivity

Competition with China:

(1) Alternate manufacturing base for Western companies moving out of China

due to China + 1 Strategy.

(2) China - Pakistan Nexus : Resisting BRI projects through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

(3) Access to critical mineral resources like Lithium, Silicon for national security and economic growth.

(4) Connectivity Projects : Asia Africa Growth Corridor, INSTC, IMEC as alternatives to BRI

(5) Permanent membership in UNSC.

(6) Ensuring open, free and inclusive Indo-pacific.

Indo-china relations are important in the power dynamics of Asia.

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