

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

General Studies Full Length Test Test - 2 (GS - 2) Test Code - A21052502	Evaluator Code: Date of Assignment: CQ:
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NAME: KUMAR SHIVRAJ	Time allowed: 3 Hours
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UPSC ROLL NO.: 0830955	Submission Date: 06/07/2025
MOBILE NO.: <input type="text"/>	

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 - 11:15 AM -

End Time -

Mode of Examination

Online

Offline

Receiving date - 06 JUL 2025

Dispatch date -

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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 mean following the ideals and principals of constitution in true spirit

Constitutional morality not a natural sentiment in India :-

- (i) Patriarchal value goes against the gender equality
- (ii) caste based discrimination and untouchability → Against Right to equality
(Art 14-18)
- (iii) Regionalism like linguistic discrimination → violence against Hindi speakers in Karnataka → Against sovereignty
- (iv) Lack of social trust like communism mob-lynching, ethnic violence
- (v) Lack of rationality in society
→ proliferation of religious saints who exploits poor

Need for cultivation :-

(i) legislative measures like civil rights act, prevention of atrocities act.

(ii) Ensuring gender justice

(a) Ban of sati, child marriage.

(iii) Judicial interventions

(a) Subramanian judgement

(iv) Inclusion of 3rd gender by supreme court.

(a) NALSA judgement

(v) fear of punishment ensuring compliance.

But, constitutional morality is also inherent in Indians :-

(i) Unity in diversity: different communities living together.

(ii) respect for women is cultural ethics + (a) worshipping women

(iii) Thus, constitutional morality is not a thing that can be assured to permanent it is for everyone to preserve it for themselves

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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)

Procedure established by law and due process of law both are feature of rule of law in society.

Comparison

Procedure established by law	Due process of law
<p>(i) It check whether the law is formulated by competent authority</p> <p>(ii) Is there any law for the judges to ensure justice.</p> <p>(iii) It is mostly procedural in nature</p> <p>(iv) Whether the law was formulated by competent authority or not</p>	<p>(i) It check the availability of law, competent authority to form the law</p> <p>(ii) It also check the legality of law → whether the law is fair or not</p> <p>(iii) It is <u>substantive</u> in nature.</p> <p>(iv) It goes into spirit of law to check its constitutionality</p>

(eg): Supremacy court in ADM Jabalpur case during emergency → uphold the suspension of Art 32 and Art 21, based on procedure established by law

while, supremacy court in Shreya Singhal case, of restricted applications of Art 19 (freedom of speech) based on 'Due process of law' → on principles of proportionality on liberty.

However, both have some commonality

- ensure rule of law
- uphold principle of natural justice.
- protection citizens liberty and rights

Thus, due process being more holistic in nature, S.C. in Manikrao Gunde case replace PEBL to Due process in Indian context.

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Marks:

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)

Article 50 under DPS P provides for separation of power in India.

Recent invocation of Article 142 as violation of separation of power:-

- (i) Judicial overreach in the domain of executive i.e. giving assent
- (ii) Undermines the authority of Office of Governor: created by Art 153.
- (iii) May lead to erosion of public trust on elected government
- (iv) Goes against the spirit of outmost faith in elected government
- (v) High issues of mixture of discretionary power by governors.
- (vi) It may lead to slipping slope of Judicial activism in future

(Need for invocation of Article 42)

① Governor was setting on bills for more than a year → undermine will of people of state.

② federalism on basic structure of constitution (S.R. Bommai case)

③ upholding constitutional morality by giving timeline for assent by governor

④ It was response to executive maladministration.

⑤ It ensure complete justice as multiple bill pending was paralyzing state administration.

Indian Constitution does not provide for strict separation of power, instead it provides for checks & balances

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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 guardian of house and his conduct is needs to be impartial for proper functioning of parliament.

Impartiality of speaker is central to integrity of legislature process :-

- (i) Proper functioning of house with debate and discussion
(eg) opposition member boycotting for an allegation of bribery by speaker.
- (ii) Ensuring legislature accountability
(eg) Madhwa bill was given Money bill status to byham Rajya Sabha.
- (iii) Proper and timely action under Anti-defection Act -> to prevent horse trading.
- (iv) Disciplinary power
(eg) Man disqualification of opposition MPs during farmer bills.

- (v) Allocation of time for discussion is decided by speaker.
 - (vi) every party must get time to express their views
 - (vii) chairman of various committee like rule committee, ethics committee
→ demand impartiality
 - (viii) Power to accept or withdrawal of different motion
(ix) Introduction of No confidence requires speaker consent
 - (ix) Consensus building among members of different parties for proper function of house.
 - (x) way forward → appointment of deputy speaker in (vacant since 2014)
→ transfer of power in case of resignation to election commission
- Thus to ensure impartiality of speaker UK model of 'once a speaker always a speaker' can be adopted in 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)

Article 244 provides for 6th schedule for administration of tribal areas in India.

Features of 6th schedule to balance tribal autonomy & national integration

- ① Tribal Autonomous Council to formulate legislation & executive action
- ② Autonomy regarding regulation of money lending, intoxication & civil affairs
- ③ Ban on transfer of tribal land to non tribals
- ④ Groom Sabha consent is mandatory for any development action.
- ⑤ governor is empowered for modification in any law before application in these regions:

Success of 6th schedule :-

- ① Creation autonomous district councils (eg) 10 ADGs are there

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ② Protection of tribal rights over land (eg) vedanta mining case
- ③ Preservation of tribal culture and ethnicity
- ④ enforcement of tribal community and their representation.

Limitations :-

- ① No regular report by governor is submitted
- ② Gram Sabha decision is often overruled by bureaucracy
- ③ Issue of manufactured consent by false gram Sabha meeting.
- ④ Governor's over reach as recommendations of ADCs are often over looked.

Thus, there is need to empower ADC as binding recommendation under the schedule.

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Marks:

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 data protection act 2023 aims to empower the digital citizens of India

Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 safeguarding privacy: -

- ① Definition of personal data to ensure safety.
- ② Provides for rights of data principle
(a) right to be forgotten
- ③ provision for informed consent for any use of personal data.
- ④ defining obligations of data fiduciary (a) security & integrity of data.
- ⑤ establishment of digital data protection board of India
- ⑥ provisions for fines and punishment for data fiduciaries

(Risk of weakening of RTI Act 2005)

(i) Personal data is kept out of ambit of RTI 2005

(ii) Provision of pro-activeness - disclosure under Section 8 of RTI is not applicable.

(iii) Anonymization of data under digital data protection act will under RTI Act 2005

(iv) Protection to intermediary to platform collecting data will hinder institutional responsibility.

(v) Blanket freedom to state for use of personal data + will violate their right to privacy (intermediary judgment.)

Thus, Digital data protection bill must to be adjusted to ensure privacy as well as accountability.

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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)

ADR provides for redressal of judicial grievances outside the formal mechanism of courts

④ Low Adalats.

Types of ADR mechanism in India

- ① Mediation: solution of issues by direct talk between the party led by a mediator
- ② Negotiation: when mediator is facilitated by 3rd party in negotiation
- ③ Arbitration: a neutral third party appointed by an authority decides the matter.
- ④ Conciliation: when two party arrives at solution without involvement of any other member.

Advantages of ADR:

- (i) Accessibility and acceptability of better due to informal setting
- (ii) faster resolution - informal court or pendency of over 4-5 crore cases
- (iii) low cost of ADR: as it does not require professional lawyers
- (iv) flexibility offered as ~~most~~ it only follows principle of Natural justice
- (v) finality of judgment: the award judgment cannot be challenged it is binding on party.

Thus, India can adopt the Italy model of mandatory fore-mediation to ensure faster justice delivery.

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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 that mobilises the community resources to provide financial assistance to its members.

Role of in responsive governance

- (i) Promotes financial inclusion by providing access to formal credit.
(a) Jeevika in Bihar for women.
- (ii) Promotes financial literacy among women.
(a) PM - Gramin digital Sakshara Mission
- (iii) Provides skills and training to women in micro-entrepreneur.
(a) Kudumashree in Kerala
- (iv) Provides access to capital and market avenues.
(a) SEWA for women entrepreneurs in Gujarat

(v) Provides livelihood support and employment opportunities

(eg) 'Didi ki Rasoi' by Jeevan

(vi) Provides healthcare and food security to women

(eg) Jagori, in Delhi

(vii) Promotes traditional and vocational training

(eg) Saras in Rajasthan for dairy farming by women

Challenges face of SHG → elite capture

↳ lack of professional management
↳ recalcitrance by banks to give loan

Thus government has launched SHG bank linkage programme to empower women and make them 'lakshmi' clidi

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Marks:

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 charters highlights services, quality, responsibilities and grievance redressal mechanisms in government organization.

Reasons for falling short:

- (i) lack of legislative / statutory backing.
- (ii) Top-down model in framing of citizen charter
- (iii) linguistic problem: mostly written in English
- (iv) lack of capacity development to achieve quality
- (v) ineffective grievance redressal mechanism
- (vi) lack of feedback mechanism
- (vii) low consultation with customer while formulating.

(viii) Lack of awareness among citizens.

However, citizen charter has been effective in some institutions.

(i) RBI citizen charters gives time limit & finer for not delivery of service.

(ii) Railway citizen charter has been entire to citizen demand.

Way forward

(i) provide statutory backing to citizen charters.

(ii) Multilingual citizen charters.

(iii) Bottom up-approach with wider consultation.

(iv) Grass root redressal mechanism for feedback.

This 2nd ARC suggested SAVOTHAM model of citizen charter must be followed.

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)

Mauritius is a Island ~~key~~ nation in Indo-pacific region that connect Indian ocean to pacific ocean.

Geopolitical significance of Mauritius :-

- (i) Strategic significance to ensure free and open Indo-pacific.
- (ii) Ensuring security of maritime trade \rightarrow 90% of Indian trade by volume & 70% of value passes.
- (iii) Energy security as India's report 80% of its fossil fuel needs.
- (iv) Strategic choke points like 'Strait of Hormuz' can be solved.

- (v) Security of trade against marine pirates
- (vi) Protection of important sea line of communication.
- (vii) Arctic and climate change issues requires cooperation.
- (viii) Increasing presence of China through its string of pearls strategy.

Thus India through BIMSTEC, SAGAR initiative have engaged Majorities in Indian Ocean to serve the region.

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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)

Members of parliament are elected on the basis of universal adult franchise and can be disqualified for unconstitutional behaviours.

Constitutional provisions for disqualification of MPs :-

- ① Citizenship : is mandatory to be elected as M.P. → if one loses their citizenship → may be disqualified.
- ② Other grounds mentioned of one
 - ⓐ interdumy of mind & insanity
- ③ Office of profit : MPs can't hold government offices on contract
- ④ Breach of privilege : decided by ethics or disciplinary committee
 - ⓐ Holra Moitra disqualification in 17th Lok Sabha

Statutory provisions are

① Representation of Peoples Act 1951 gives various grounds like section-8 → advocacy of hatred, satipranta
section 8A: conviction for 2 or more years

② Anti-defection Act: for changing party from which one is elected

③ Lily Thomas Supreme Court case → immediate disqualification in case of conviction for 2 or more years

Effectiveness of these measures

① Maintaining the conduct and discipline of members in

(i) check on criminalization of politics by 45% MP's with criminal cases (ADR)

(ii) providing stability to government through Anti-defection
a) fall of Maharashtra govt due to mass

definition

- ① Allegation of corruption cases among MP's.
e.g. 2G scam, coal scam.
- ② Election malpractice has also not been effectively checked.
- ③ Vote fraud during election

Way forward

- ① establishment of special court for MP's for speedy trial.
- ② election tribunal for election dispute (Direct Governor Committee)
- ③ Transfer of power under Anti-defection from speaker to election Commission.
- ④ Clear definition of free of profit.

Parliamentarians are expected to adhere to highest degree of integrity to ensure good governance

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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)

Fiscal federalism deals with distribution of financial resources among the federal units.

India's fiscal federalism features.

(A) Heavily vertical → 41% devolution by finance commission
→ Centre collects most of taxes and distributes to state government
→ Art 275: grants-in-aid to states

(B) Transactional → ① limited power of state to borrow
→ ② GST-compensation
→ ③ central-sector schemes dependent

(C) Tax-centric → ① GST forms 18% of total fiscal share
→ ② Income tax forms the largest proportion

Resource federalism for more equitable & autonomous economic development :-

- ① Allocation of taxation powers to state on their resources
 - ↳ Mines and mineral tax. power to state
- ② Decentralized taxation policy for better collection efficiency.
- ③ Resource allocation will enhance states capabilities
 - ↳ allocating posts and infrastructure to state.
- ④ Addressing development deficit by resource mobilization.
 - ↳ Harsh deficit being resource rich in poor state.
- ⑤ Capability building of state for utilization of natural and human capital.
 - ↳ HDI idea by NP TR Amey

⑥ Self-mobilization of states fiscal resources by states:

(a) promoting investment summit
using Bilbrot Gujarat Summit

⑦ Strengthening local government

(a) Municipal bond for urbanization

Way forward :-

(i) Limiting the number of centrally sponsored / central sector scheme

(ii) Gas and surcharge must be shared with state.

(iii) Resource based planning and allocation can be done by NITI Aayog.

(iv) Representation of state in Finance Commission (Art 280)

Ther. fiscal federalism forms the heart of cooperative federalism. The resource based allocation will help in achieving target of Viksit Bharat by 2025

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Marks:

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 means holding judiciary accountable for their actions. It helps in maintaining constitutional supremacy by check and balance.

Indian process for removal of judges:

It is governed by Judges case and Judges enquiry act which provides for process of impeachment.

Application for removal of judges must be signed by 100 MP (Lok Sabha) or 50 members of Rajya Sabha.

Speaker/Chairman

reject motions

accept the motion

forms investigation team of 3 members, one non-judicial

based on finding charges are framed

if found guilty

President signs the impeachment motion

Both house pass the motion with 2/3 majority

UK methods of ministerial responsibility

(i) UK has Judiciary accountability committee in Ministry of Law

(ii) This committee deals with any case → sumo based on judiciary request

(iii) Ministry represents its report to houses → houses discuss it if passed → disciplinary action is taken on judges.

Thus, judiciary removal process is bit difficult in India than in UK.

Evaluation in maintaining judicial accountability:

(i) Ensures check and balance between legislature and judiciary.

(ii) Ensures constitutional supremacy in case of India and Parliamentary supremacy in case of UK.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

(iii) Checks corrupt practices by ~~law~~ judges (eg) recent incidence of cash found in S.C. judges in India

(iv) Ensures the Natural justice principle → both judges are given to present their case before a committee

(v) Upholds institutional integrity and trust of people in judiciary.

Thus, judiciary accountability commission must be setup in India for better accountability of judiciary in India

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Marks:

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)

Article 44 under DPSP provides that state shall strive for a uniform civil code for its ~~members~~ citizens.

Factors behind the delay:-

(i) Vast diversity of India in religions, ethnicity, customs.

(ii) Conflict between fundamental rights and UCC.

(eg) Article 25 to 28 provides for religious freedom.

(iii) Lack of political will and consensus among political parties.

(eg) UCC is projected as anti-minority.

(iv) Lack of demand from civil society.

(eg) No inter-religious forum to discuss UCC has been formed.

- (v) Protest against ucc by minority committee and ethnic groups
- (vi) Complexity and lack of model to form uniform Civil Code
- (vii) Goa, ucc is too narrow to replicate at national stage.
- (viii) lack of consensus among different religious groups.

Various steps toward ucc in India

- (i) Hindu Code Act 1956
- (ii) Special marriage act: provides for intercaste & inter-religious marriage
- (iii) Shah Bano case - SC. asked to frame UCC
- (iv) Triple Talaq has been banned
- (v) State forming their own ucc
 - (a) Uttarakhand ucc
- (vi) Centre forming committee to look frame ucc

Measures for national implementation

(i) Legal reform approach: i.e. codification of personal laws to ensure gender justice (law commission)

(ii) formation of inter-religious panel for wide scale discussion on UCC

(iii) encouraging states to come up with their own UCC (e.g. Uttarakhand)

(iv) Engaging with civil society organization for wide-scale informed debate on issue

(v) keeping ethnic and far left out of UCC to preserve their culture

Thus, UCC will help to ensure gender justice. It will strengthen EK Bharati with Dharm concept.

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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)

Recently supreme court allowed for the sub-categorization and introduction of creamy layer concept among scheduled castes to ensure social justice.

Challenges of sub-categorization of SC

- (i) Homogenous: SC are largely homogenous group with poor socio-economic status
- (ii) Historical oppression and caste based discrimination is uniform among all castes of SCs
- (iii) It may create political fragmentation of SCs → hence leading to political disempowerment
- (iv) Difficulty in segregation of caste wise data =

(v) lack of objective character for sub-classification

(vi) Inclusion and exclusion errors may be caused.

Opportunities of sub-classification

(i) Ensuring intra-group equality
(e) only dominant SC group gets 90% benefit of reservation.

(ii) Creamy layer concept is lead to new beneficiary of social justice

(iii) Empowerment of most marginalised castes among schedule castes
(e) Chamars, Masihans in Bihar

(iv) It will ensure data based governance as sub-categorization will require empirical data.

(v) Increase of representation to those who are left out of social justice net

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- (vi) It will empower the less-politically vocal group
(vii) Mahadalit sub-categorization in OBC

Way forward:

- (i) Conduct of socio-economic census of SC/ST.
- (ii) Sub-categorization based on their proportional representation
(a) Rohini Commission → 3 sub-group to OBC
- (iii) Introduction of creamy layer on lines of OBC

This ensure the samodaya through Antodaya and bring social justice in true sense.

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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)

AI provides for personalised and adaptive learning for every individual based their own learning abilities.

AI role in achieving goal of NEP 2020

- ① Universal literacy by 2030: AI can treat multi-lingual text books
- ② Increasing enrolment in higher education by 50% → digital learning
- ③ vocational training by online mode can be deliver
- ④ Multi-disciplinary approach: can be facilitated by AI based on students interest

Opportunities of AI in Indian education system

- ① Addressing issues of languages
- ② Shiksha portal for multi-lingual text by using AI.

(ii) Skill gap:- AI can be used to train teachers in teaching methods

(iii) Interactive learning

(a) virtual classroom & laboratory

(iv) Increased accessibility and 24x7 availability

(a) swamyam portal

(v) Improved quality of education

(a) IIT & IIM providing online course

(vi) Addressing industry-academia

skill gap via PM-Kaushal

vikas 40 + to form on AI & ML tech.

(vii) Inclusive education: AI & AI

can be used to deliver education

of physically challenged students as per their needs

(viii) Multi-disciplinary approach

(a) Nation credit bank to earn admit credit

Challenges

- ① digital divide
- ② Lack of infrastructure in rural area.
- ③ Teachers training in use of AI
- ④ Lack of material to support schools
- ⑤ privacy issue and cyber security
- ⑥ digital device addiction and mental health of children
- ⑦ Lack of parental oversight
- ⑧ quality of educational material

safeguards needed

- ① National framework for AI in education
- ② regular oversight over content created for consumption of children
- ③ Ban of social media (Australia Model)
- ④ Monitoring & training of teachers and staff in AI

Thus, AI holds transformative potential to realise goal of NEP & SDG 4 (Quality Education)

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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 are group of tribals that transmigrate from one place to another for their livelihood
(i) Bhotia tribe of Uttarakhand

Role of targeted welfare schemes for nomadic communities:-

- ① providing basic needs like food security and shelter.
 - (i) conservation cum development scheme.
- ② Providing health benefits
 - (i) Mobile health care under National health mission
- ③ Education and employment
 - (i) provision of seasonal schools
by J & K govt
- ④ Providing them with necessary documents like father card & ration card

Implementation bottlenecks:

- (i) Geographical connectivity as these communities live in far of hilly region
- (ii) Lack of necessary documents like citizenship & ration card
- (iii) No permanent residence → hence political representation is not there
- (iv) Administrative inaccessibility due to lack of demographic data
- (v) Cultural diversity of nomadic communities → difficulty in formulating development policy
- (vi) Linguistic diversity → provision of education & book availability is challenge
- (vii) Lack of awareness among community

Ways to resolve:

- (i) Comprehensive survey and documentation of nomadic group

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- (ii) Provision for seasonal schools for children + their area of stay.
- (iii) Providing administrative power and training to their own community member (tribal panchayat)
- (iv) Provision for hospital for human as well as their cattle
- (v) ~~Good~~ Economic inclusion by providing access to market for their product
- (vi) Providing training & skills for permanent employment

Thus, nomadic communities form the most vulnerable group among different vulnerable group in India. Their development will ensure 'Sawodaya through Antodaya'.

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Marks:

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 has 30 million strong diaspora spread across the globe. This strengthens our soft power in geo-political interest.

Strengths of diaspora led cultural diplomacy:-

- (i) Political lobbying is facilitated by diaspora.
➤ India-USA nuclear deal by Indian Caucus.
- (ii) Influencing business and economic decision
➤ Google and Microsoft meeting in India
- (iii) People to people connectivity
➤ PM Modi meeting with diaspora
- (iv) Facilitating trade deals by businessmen or diaspora
➤ recent finalization of India-UK FTA.

(v) Transfer of technology by skilled diaspora.

(vi) Creating good will among the host nations.

(a) in west-Asian region → Golden Visa

(vii) Better understanding of India's perspective:

(a) Tulsigabhadra advocacy for H-1B Visa for Indians

Challenges:

(i) Lack of database with foreign ministry.

(ii) Policy gaps: there are no single policy to address the crises of migrants

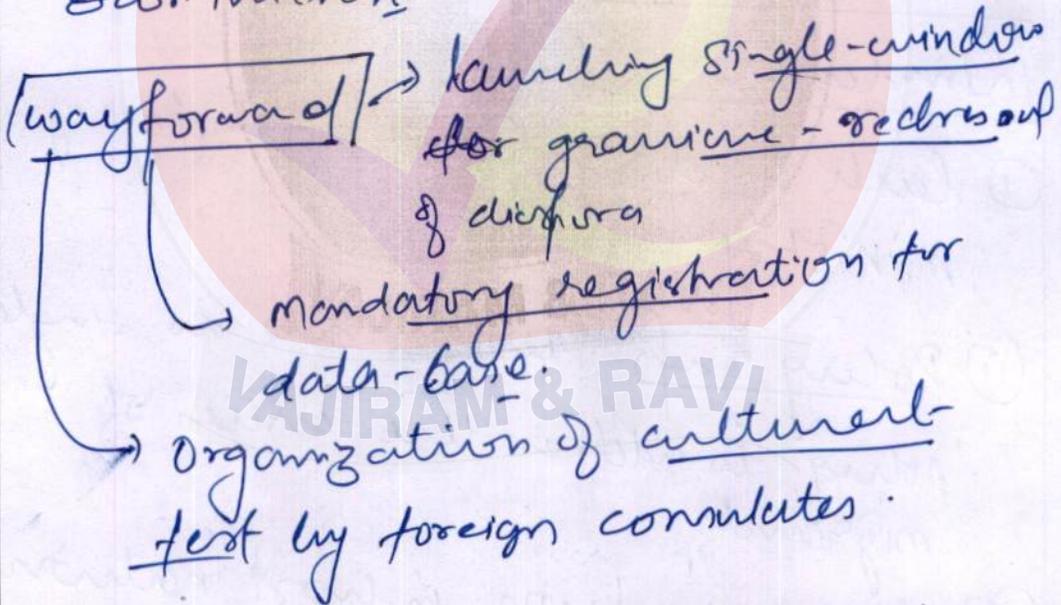
(iii) Discrimination in host nations

(a) Sexual attacks on American Indians

(iv) Working conditions: specially for informal sector workers

in Middle eastern region is not good.

- (v) No provision for social security
- (vi) Illegal immigration and human trafficking
- (vii) USA detention and sending of illegal migrants.
- (viii) Limitated impacts as policy of host nations are decided by their own interest.



Un. parashit Charters Diwan is a step in right direction. It can be made annual & cent. from current biennial mode.

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Presentation

Marks:

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)

The recent attack on Iranian nuclear facilities by US, along with Israel has heightened the tension in west Asia that poses challenge to India's Look West Policy.

Growing tension between US, Israel and Iran affecting regional stability

- ① Already a volatile region: due to regional conflict
(eg) Israel-Palestine conflict
- ② Threat of about war in the region
(eg) recent attack by Israel on Iran.
- ③ Political instability due to regime change
(eg) Syria, fall of Assad regime.
- ④ Threat of nuclear proliferation as regional powers like UAE and Saudi may also develop nuclear weapons

⑤ Involvement of great powers like USA, Russia and China may lead to global instability.

Key considerations of India in West Asia region :-

① Energy security: India imports around 40% of crude and 70% of LNG from West Asia.

(ii) Security of Indo-Pacific.

② recent threat to blockage of strait of Hormuz by Iran.

(iii) Trade interest: India has good trade relations with West Asian region.
③ UAE has bilateral trade of \$60 bn in 2024.

(iv) Diaspora: around 30 million Indian diaspora lives in West Asia.

④ operations Balima after Israel attack on Iran for evacuation.

(v) Strategic interest: India has defence relationship with Israel.
⑤ Impact of UAU.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- (vi) Geo-strategic grouping like I2U2 may face challenges
- (vii) Infrastructure project may get delayed
(a) Shahabab port in Iran
- (viii) It may derail the connectivity project
(a) IMEC launched in 2020
- (ix) Strategic autonomy of India to dehydrate Palentine & Israel may face challenges.

Then, there is need to have nuclear. Same in the west Asia region. India must strengthen its bilateral ties with each countries. India calls for immediate deescalation of war a step in right direction

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Marks:

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-BIMSTEC cooperation will bring the Indian ocean nations and south east nations together.

Geographical overlapping between ASEAN-BIMSTEC

- ① Both as member nations having Indo-Pacific as its boundary.
- ② common membership: Thailand and Myanmar is common to both.

Common Strategic interest

- ① free and open Indo-Pacific
- ② rising influence of China in region
- ③ Trade security (eg) RCEP
- ④ region of great power influence
(eg) US-China conflict
- ⑤ Militarization of south China sea
(eg) China building artificial islands

Indo-Pacific connectivity & resilience by ASEAN BIMSTEC cooperation

- ① Connectivity projects
 - IMT trilateral highway
- ② Strategic choke point to secure maritime trade
 - Malacca straight
- ③ Securing important communication line
 - Sea line of communication
- ④ Disaster resilience and rescue
 - Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR) operation by India
- ⑤ Securing trade interest
 - regional trade is only 4% among ASEAN & BIMSTEC members
- ⑥ Defence and strategic interests
 - India exporting Boalumes to ASEAN nation

Challenges in this collaboration

① Institutional: BIMSTEC does not have permanent secretariate.
 → Both grouping has not created any formal institutional arrangement
 → lack of financial institutions like NDB for BRICS.

② Political /- political instability like Bangladesh fall of regime
 Myanmar 'Military Junta'
 lack of political will in general. (eg) India withdrawal from RCEP

External challenges → China's increasing presence & assertive in South China sea
 great power rivalry in the region between VIA & China.

Thus, there is need of cooperation, dialogue to create a stable free trade zone between ASEAN & BIMSTEC region

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Marks:	

Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

