

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES Full Length Test Test - 2 (GS2 CT2)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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SUBMISSION DATE: 12/08/2024

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 502

6.00pm-9.00pm

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

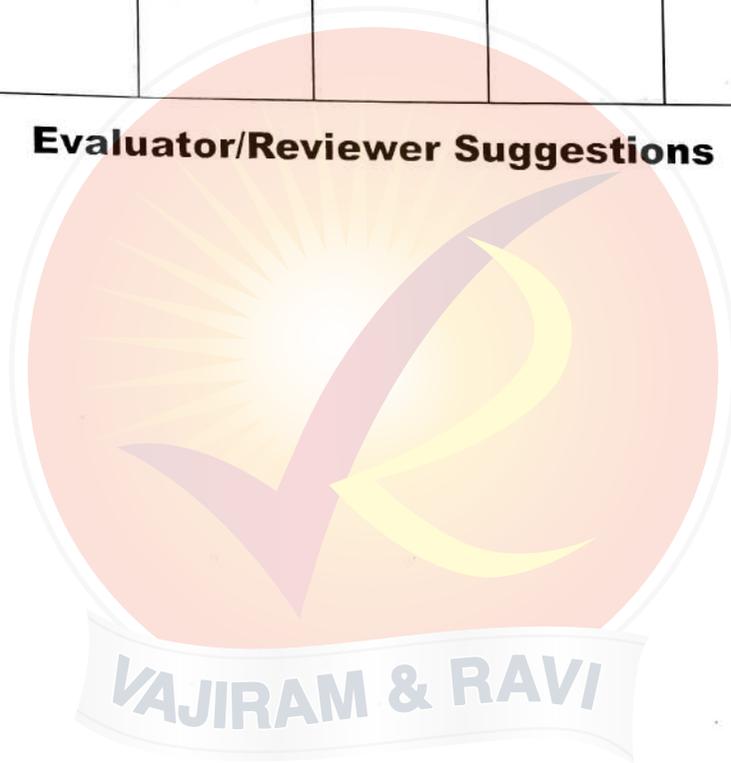
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

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

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

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions





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(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)

Department Related Standing Committee provides for robust discussion. There are total 24 DRSC. Woodrow Wilson perfectly summarises their role in a quote - "Congress in parliament is Congress at display, Congress in committee is Congress at work".

Role of DRSC system

- ① Expertise & meter → with adequate time at disposal, they scrutinise the Bill fully without any pressure.
- ② Representation to various voices as committee contain members in proportional representation
- ③ Recent referral of wage amendment Bill 2024
- ③ have Backing of staff at hand for research purpose

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- ④ Out of glow of media presence → leads to ambition with reasoning without vote Bank politics
- ⑤ Adequate time for member to put their point
- ⑥ member can gain expertise over members in 1 year time

however in recent time some issue

→ less number of Referrals
 (17th LS only 16% Bill)

↳ only advisory committee

↳ Rotation time 1 year = very less for gaining expertise.

USA like power of pigeonholing the Bill or

UK like pre-scrutiny of every Bill can help

to make our democracy more vibrant

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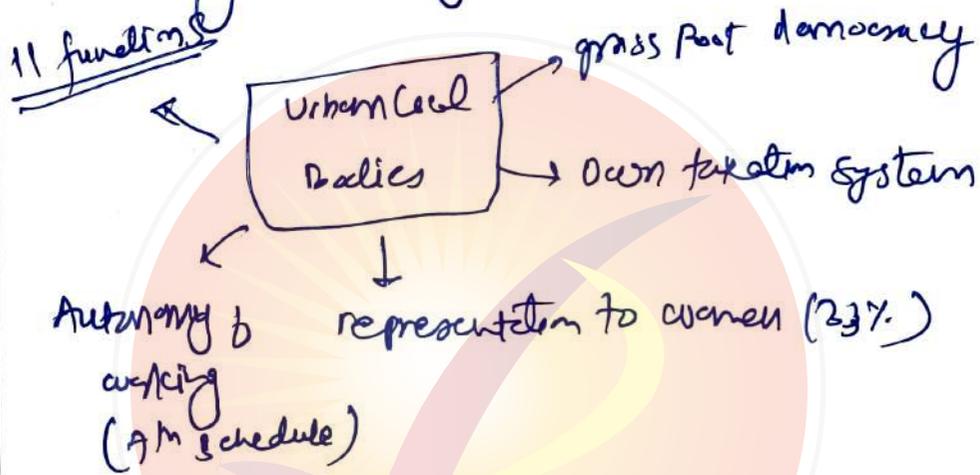
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2. Presence of multiple parastatals erodes the autonomy of Urban Local Bodies.
Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Urban Local bodies started after 74th amendment Bill of 1992. However the true decentralisation is locking is working



Issue of Autonomy Urban Local Bodies

- ① multiple parastatal bodies takes away their power & working
- ② Maryana water Board taking away local power
- ③ Power of Bureaucracy leading to

loss of autonomy

② dependency of ULB on state & centre for fund.

↳ Economic Survey 2019 state issue of do co equilibrium trap → only 35% fund own

④ Parallel Bodies dilutes the activity of given ULBs (eg) special purpose vehicle by centre

⑤ over empowerment of executive over elected mayor (eg) Ddwi Municipal → dilution of Authority

way forward → proper Activity mapping (2nd ARC)
→ fund without any attachment

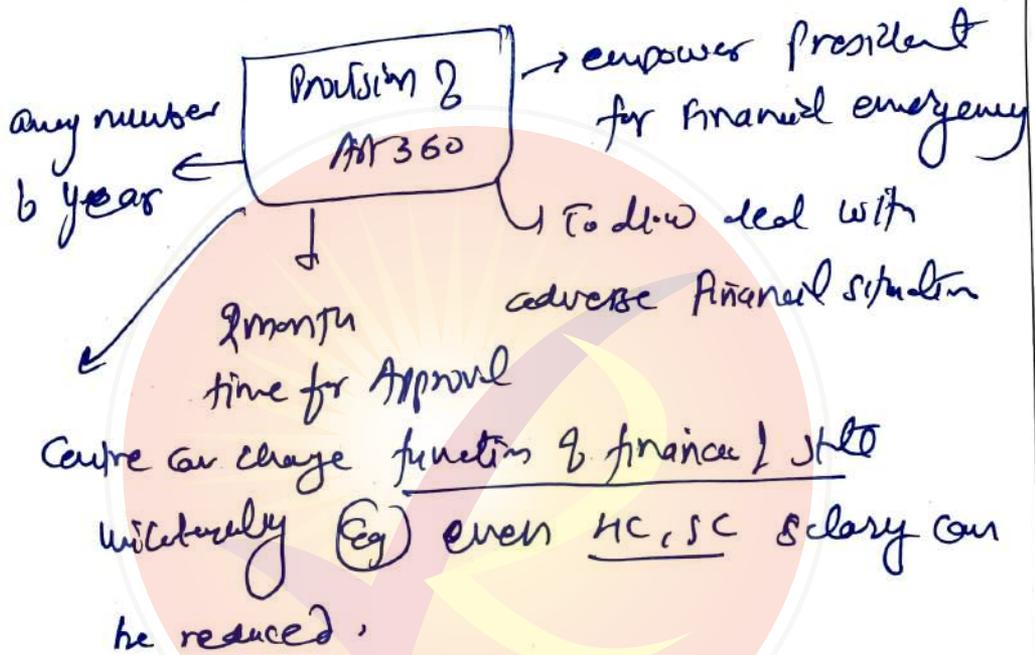
↳ "True subsidiarity principle" is required for full autonomy of Urban Local Bodies

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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)

Art 360 defines the provision of financial emergency during the financial instability



Provision of Art 360 remain a dead letter

① Till now, no application / use of Art 360 even amid crisis of 2008 Global Finance, or 1990 Economic crisis (BOP)

② In COVID 19 too, centre did not apply

financial emergency to deal with economic slowdown (-9.2% in FY2020-21)

However, it has been provided for use in worst situations. There are other ways to deal with financial issues, so they have been used →

① NDMA Act 2005 for disaster related grants

② FRBM Act 2003 to avoid adverse fiscal deficit & debt situation

(eg) max 60% debt allowed & 3% fiscal deficit in normal times.

③ Art 293 state can't borrow w/o centre permission if already under debt

Dr B.R. Ambedkar ask for emergency

provision to be deleted later to prevent their misuse to avoid centralizing tendencies

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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)

Every constitution is unique according to their suitable requirement. Indian constitution shows a blend of flexibility & rigidity vis-à-vis USA.

Flexibility & Rigidity of Indian Constitution vis-a-vis USA

① USA Constitution → is rigid because of power of federal states (most powerful senate)

↳ till now only 1 amendment in 250 year of American Constitution history.

② Indian Constitution Rigidity can be seen in the Art 368 itself → not allow the amendment easily
↳ due change in federal provisions

require Special Majority + Ratification

(by half of states) (Eg) Change in President, U.C, J.C, 9th schedule

3) Flexibility can be seen in terms of constitution adaptability in term of hybridity

(Eg) Till now total 106 amendments bill (even changes in preamble)
↓
92nd CA

4) Basic structure doctrine, Judicial review by Supreme court provide the adequate rigidity in India, while in America no such integrated judiciary & BSD.

5) Justice Mishra → commends the transformative character of our constitution

our constitution is known for its democratic enabling nature in words of Alfred Stepan

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

microfinance institutions are smaller entities which provide low interest, low amount loans to empower grass root development.

↳ It started in Bangladesh under leadership of Nobel laureate Mohammed Yunus in 1960s (Grameen Bank)

Role of MFI in Rural financial empowerment

- ① cheap loans → empowers local SHGs in India (Eg) NABARD → Bank linkage program helped 33 lakh SHG to get adequate cheap loans
- ② virtuous cycle of growth → Due to micro & deep loans, it helped in growth of smaller entities
- ③ women autonomy → deep loans helped

women to take autonomous decisions.

- ④ Boost in Rural Economy → small Agricultural cooperative got boost in arms due to MFI.
- ⑤ fiscal Role of Govt. loan to these type of bodies helped regular financing
- ⑥ formalization of Economy → Govt. have given the boost in increasingly formalization
- ⑦ Training & awareness of members.

however some issue still remains → like loans not reaching to most vulnerable and lack of financial literacy (SBI data → only 27% financial & digitally literate).

moving forward with help of NABARD, SIDBI and such institution, India can further improve to achieve 3cr (at par) billion target

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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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 was started in [102 district] which were lacking in most basic socio-economic parameter & development in 2018



Yes it has emerged as template of good governance

- ① Autonomy to local bodies → local bodies are considered as vehicle of change under ADP program.
- ② Target approach → based on targeted parameter of health, poverty, water & sanitation → leads to better governance.

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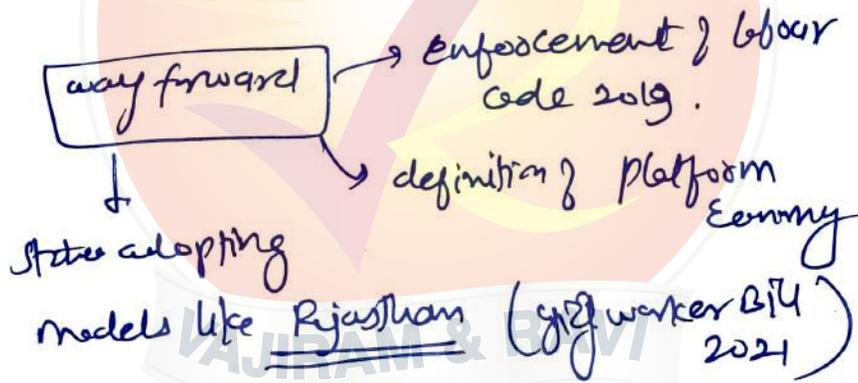
7. Rising informality in employment raises the concern for social security. Discuss the statement with reference to platform workers. (10 marks, 150 words)

India informal sector is today around 90% of total workforce and recent rise in GDP economy also shows the potential (NITI Aayog \rightarrow 27 million workers 2022) (2023)

Rising informality leads to concern for social security

- ① Employer discards the workers' responsibility by terming them as "partners" or freelancers
Eg) lack of social security benefit \rightarrow Zomato, Uber
- ② Informality leads to lack of proper work conditions \rightarrow Hazardous work environment
- ③ exploitation and Rating systems based pay leads to workers living on mercy of customers.

- ④ No life & medical insurance for informal workers in platform economy.
- ⑤ Large number of accident observed in quick commerce delivery system (eg) 10 min delivery system (Zepto)
- ⑥ Formalization of informal sector → leads to concern around Women Safety.
- ⑦ Informality also leads to lack of proper upskilling, promotion or timely wage hikes.



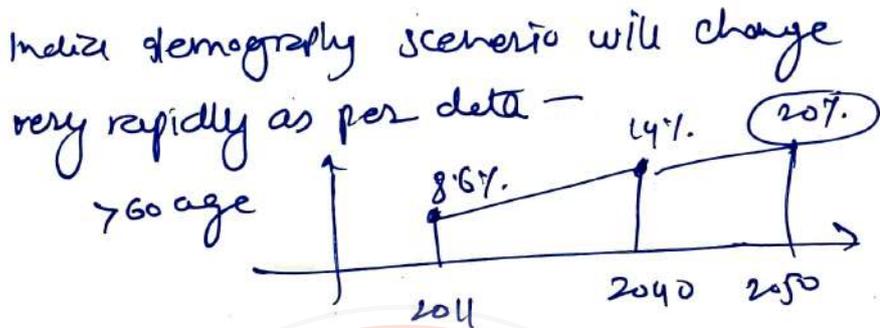
Government step of Registration (Shram portal), ONORC are in Right direction yet more regulation & attention is required.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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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)



This will lead to large scale health issue among Elderly.

Health intervention amid demographic transition

- ① Large case of Cardiovascular disease among elderly people
- ② Pressure on Care economy due to increase in population & lack of adequate workforce
- ③ Lack of Social security (pension, insurance) for elderly person.

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④ Issue like diabetes, dementia, Alzheimer will take a lot of pressure on health workforce.

⑤ steps are needed in area →

① Care Economy formalization

② old Age home number increase

③ Penetration of medical & life insurance

④ Now only < 4% insurance.

⑤ awareness program → healthy life style (Eg) AIF India movement

⑥ Health Budget → 3% GDP (like Advance countries)

⑦ Innovative solution like

time Bank system (Switzerland) to increase effort of young / Adult contributing for elderly care

India need to be careful to avoid the demographic disaster by taking proactive & holistic interventions

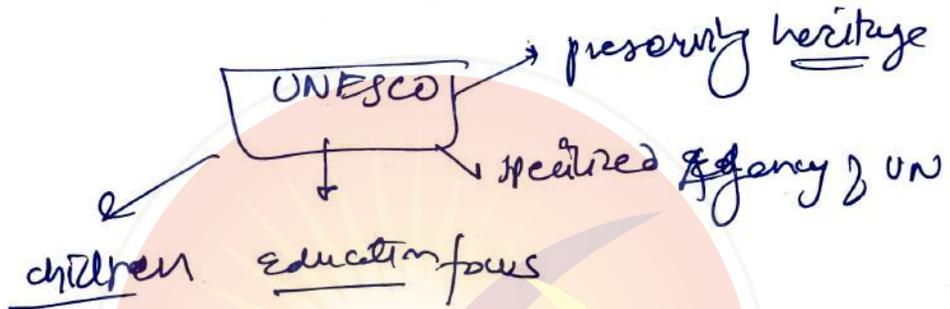
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9. 'Funding remains a major limitation for the effective functioning of multilateral organisations.' Discuss the statement with reference to the functioning of UNESCO. (10 marks, 150 words)

Multilateral organisations are organisations consisting of many nations to work in socio, economic & political space for empowerment.



Funding as limitation to working

- ① Voluntary contribution by member states leads to lack of proper funding
- ② Requirement is high amid increasing issues in world → African development problem.
- ③ mercy on developed states like USA & china for funding

(2) Inadequate funding → it leads to donor country misusing & attacking autonomy of institution.

(eg) WHO - china discrimination in holding COVID accountability

(5) UNESCO being a large area of working body needs large funding

Way forwards →

1) Fixed funding Burden on States

2) Collaboration with civil society & states for proper functioning (Kofi Annan)

UNESCO being a important agency of UN required attention for it autonomous working

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

BBIN grouping consist of Bangladesh, Bhutan India & Nepal from South Asia.

These kind of minilaterals today are increasing amid issue in multilateral institutions.

BBIN group contribution in promoting regional integration in South Asia

1) Part of SAPARC, BIMSTEC → will lead to better coordination in these grouping

2) BBIN group are Core of South Asia & close proximity to China → major stakeholder to contain China

3) many areas of working

— Transportation & Connectivity

(2) Kaldor Multimodal Connectivity

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- energy grid (eg) South Asia energy grid

(4) Can promote unity among nations

(5) BBIN can help to increase soft power → centre of Buddhism circuit
↳ civilizational linkage.

(6) stability in Indian Ocean Region will lead to better integration

(7) Being a multilateral on discuss issue of FTA, AIMTEC, SAARC Revised properly

BBIN provide a smaller platform when can provide a unity, voice & purpose leading to integration in South Asia i.e. linkage with ASEAN, China dealing & OR security

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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11. 'Financial resources of the centre are elastic and substantial while that of the states are inelastic and inadequate.' Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Fiscal federalism has been a major feature in Indian democracy in last decade due to imbalance in power of centre & state (eg) GST issue.

Financial resource of centre are elastic & substantial →

- ① No constitutional limit on borrowing
- ② Ambit of tax area increased amid GST
- ③ Empowerment due to Cess & surcharge which are not shared.
- ④ Control over Financial Commission (Art 280)
- ⑤ Mechanism of Borrowing
 - debt financing (external 9%, internal ~ 95%)
 - Raising Bonds & share values
 - eg) RBI green Bond Scheme
- ⑥ Large finances
 - excise duty
 - ~~interest tax~~
 - custom

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However some control -

① FRBM Act 2003 → Control over central debt (40% of GDP) & fiscal deficit ~ 3% limited.

② scrutiny & control by legislature

③ Accountability via CAG, Financial Committee (eg) Estimate Committee

Financial Resource of state are inelastic & inadequate

① Inelastic → Art 293 provide control of State Borrowing

② Limited external Borrowing

③ less area of Taxation → GST subsumed major taxes.

④ No share from Cesit & surcharge

⑤ Inadequate → centrally sponsored scheme in large number (High responsibility)
↓
dependency on grants (central)
(eg) Art 275 → statutory grants

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- ⑥ No say in Finance Commission TOR
- ⑦ Limit on debt & fiscal deficit (FRBM 2003)

however, fund are provided

- 1) Central share in GST Pool increased to 42%. (16M PC)
- 2) Borrowing limit (Art 293) only if it has central debt.
- 3) possibility of raising funds internally
(Eg) Kerala raising fund.

way forward

- ① Adequate financial decentralization
- ② GST Council → representative to state voice
- ③ Finance Commission (TOR) represent state voice.
- ④ share of cess & surcharge (18% total central tax)

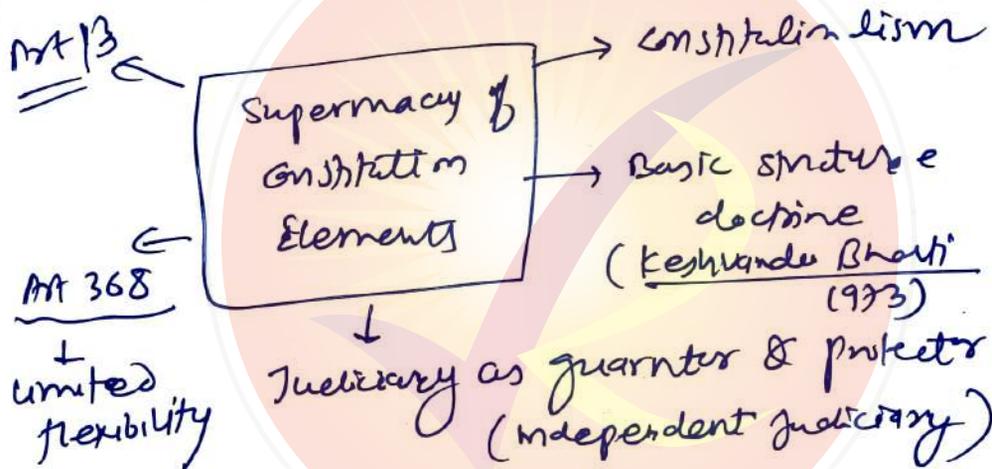
Finance being foundation for providing welfare needs adequate support from state

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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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)

India follows model of Constitutional supremacy as compare to British Parliamentary supremacy, so Judicial Review is important tool to establish that amid legislative (and) changes.



Supremacy of Constitution require all ordinary law to conform to constitutional law

↳ Constitutionalism (limited government) → this is ensured by Constitution Art 368

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with rigid amendment power (special majority + Ratifying half states)

② Constitution Law Breaches are checked by judiciary under Review (Art 13).

(Eg) NJAC 2014 Bill declared null & void

③ Judicial review over ordinance power under Art 123 & Art 213

(Eg) Cooper Case & Krishan Kumar Case → power of Judicial Review over ordinance

④ Judicial Review → itself part of Basic's structure (Eg) established under Minerva Mill Case (1980), S.R. Bommai Case (1994)

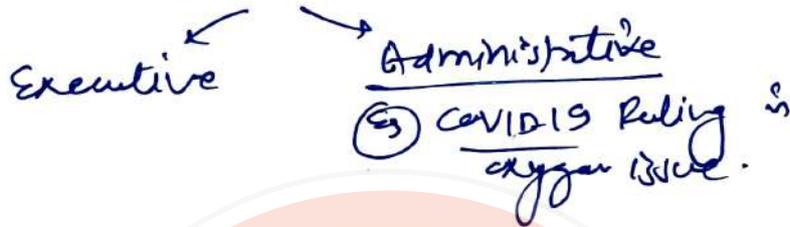
⑤ Fundamental Rights protection under writ provision (Art 32 & Art 226) → Constitutional Remedies.

⑥ Affirmative Action policies are provided

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for empowerment of vulnerable under
ART 15 & ART 16.

① Judicial oversight via suo-moto
cognisance to check & balances



However amid Judicial Review concern →

- 1) Independancy of judicial appointment
(uncle-kinet syndrome)
- 2) Tyranny of unelected (Judicial legislation)
③ wine shop Ruling → Administration convenience
- 3) Judicial overreach

Amid concern, Judiciary should
exercise Judicial Restraint to protect
Montesquieu's concept of separation of power.

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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)

Delimitation under Art 82 & Art 170 is process of bordering malik for election purpose to decide constituencies & to uphold one vote, one value systems.

Representative democracy → People electing representatives via Regular election (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)

Federalism → Representing state voice & keeping a balance b/w centralization & decentralization (adequate subsidiarity)

delimitation ⇒ wedge b/w representative democracy & federalism

① concern of southern states → amid issue of discrimination over representation

② Already dominated Hindi belt will further get empowered after 2026

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delimitation due to population policy of Jajnesu state

(2) Rajyasabha → unequal seat unlike US senate (1 state = 2 senators)

(3) leads to apathy among voters
↳ voice getting stifled by Hindi belt issues.

(4) Imbalance b/w larger & smaller states

(eg) UP - 80 Lok Sabha seat (vs) Goa (2)

(5) issue of majoritarianism may emerge

(6) Further delimitation issue may cause tension b/w North & Southern Belt.

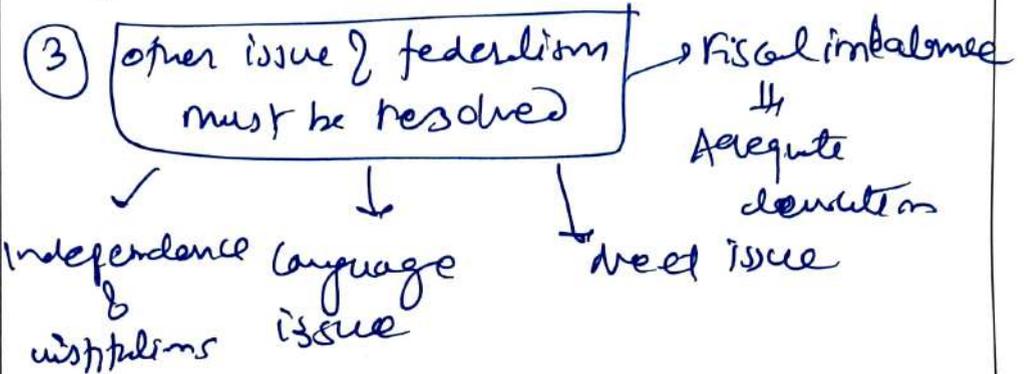
Suggestive measures to address concerns

(1) Rajyasabha → equal representation from state like US senate

(2) taking into account population dynamics

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of southern states'



④ delimitation process on basis of fresh census data (currently on basis of 1971 census)
 ↓
 very old

Federalism is basic structure as emphasized in SR Bommai (1994) judgement, concern of states must be resolved via holding proper discussion over coming delimitation

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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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)

Election Commission is provided under Art 324, which is basic institution for our democracy.

Recently central government began a Bill after Supreme Court Anup Barnwal judgement asked to appoint EC on basis of committee.

change in appointment of Election Commission

- ① Body of 3 → PM, leader of opposition, HM
- ② This body will recommend a name among the name selected by social justice & law ministry →
- ③ final appointment by President.

Impact on process of Autonomy & Independence

↓ Control over electing committee of central government may lead to Bias & favoritism in appointment.

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2) opaqueness in candidate selection as no requirement & qualification provided by Constitution (void)

3) 2/3 gives \rightarrow effective majority \rightarrow no say of leader of opposition

However this may not be true

① Enough safeguard to ensure independence

\downarrow Election Commission independence ensured by separate salary & other provision.

\hookrightarrow security of Tenure

\hookrightarrow EC itself a Constitutional body

② Already many independent institutions elected by such type of Committee

(eg) CBI, CVC.

③ Election Commission derive its power from Constitution itself (Art 324-329)

(Don't write anything in this part)

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- ④ Judicial overview over malafide appointment of any member
- ⑤ No extension of tenure of EC & CEC.

Further step to secure independence

- ① separate secretariat
- ② Power to deregister a party (Section 29 A of RPA 1951)
- ③ removal of provision of removing other EC at behest of CEC request
- ④ Committee involving CJI as member.

As former CEC, Sy Kirishiri says, election are bedrock of democracy, their independence is paramount to uphold the trust in democratic process.

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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)

Civil service provides a link b/w people & state by per functioning & implementation of policy, taking preferences & voice to state. That's why orderly ideal considered from steel frame of our nation.

Issue regarding civil services

1) Lack of performance target → leads to lack of accountability mechanism.

2) It also further leads to lack of merit based allocation of jobs, department and promotion.

3) Lack of target → failure of governance

→ Improve utilization of Resources

→ Lack of effectiveness & Efficiency

→ Lack of accountability by general public

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1) Issue of secrecy over proactive disclosure of RTI → without targets public can't check the work properly even with social audits

2) Lack of accountability is also caused by other factors →

(i) Politicization of Bureaucracy → leading to partisanship in appointment & transfer

(ii) Inadequate legal measure for proper auditing of work

(2) Lack of legal Backing to Social Audit

(iii) Passive citizenry → Lack of interest

(iv) Collusive corruption & criminal nexus

(v) Elitist character of Bureaucracy

Mission Karmyogi as a step towards better accountability & target based working ⇒

(1) Rule based to Rule Base Bureaucracy →

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Under mission Karmayogi, officers are likely departed according to expertise

- 2) i-got platform for career training, course learning & specialization in policy
- 3) 360 feedback & promotion based on proper review mechanism.
- 4) Target based working promotion to achieve maxim of
 - efficiency
 - effectiveness
 - good governance.
- 5) focus on feedback based system (Agile based system) for dynamic & flexibility in policies.

Further steps of legalizing code of ethics in civil service can help India to realize goal of Viksit Bharat & goal of SDG 16 (proper institutions)

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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)

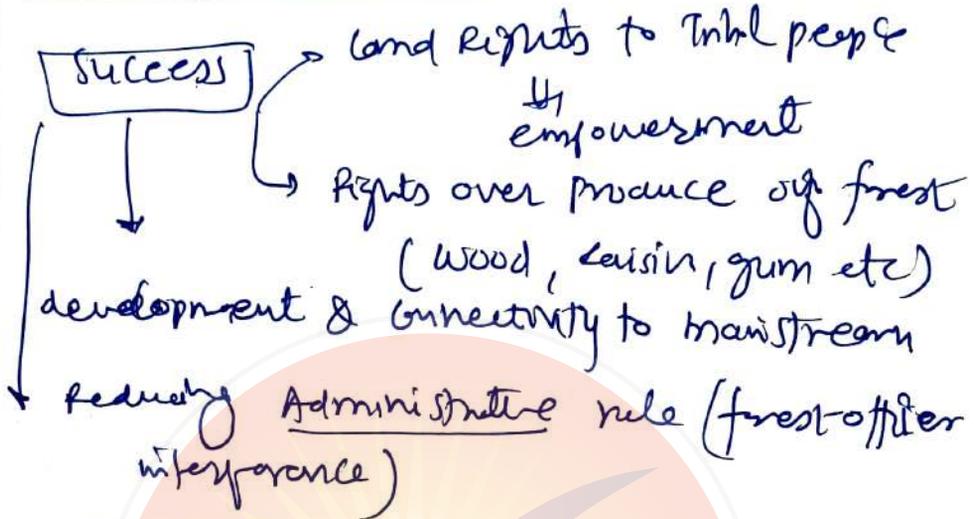
Forest Right Act 2006 were implemented to provide land & Community Rights to tribal community, by moving towards conservation based development.

FRA 2006 → historic effort

- ① Land title Rights → lead to giving Patta to people living in forest area over 75 year.
- ② Use rights → Tribe people could use these lands for minor forest produce & for livelihood purpose.
- ③ Community Rights → over collection, grazing & Resource utilization.
- ④ Empower Tribal by ensuring reducing unjust displacement & paper rehabilitation.

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However status of implementation has many challenges & success



Challenges

- ① Rejection Rate is very high in providing land title rights
- ② Pendency of Applications very high, due to lack of digitalization of lands.
- ③ Inadequacy of land → < 4 acre provision
- ④ Lack of documents to prove ownership & habitation among tribal people
- ⑤ followed Thum activities.

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Suggestive measures

- ① enforcement of current laws
 - 1) LARR Policy 2013 for proper Rehabilitation
 - 2) FAA 2006 → reduce the rejection rate
- ② Digitization of forest land & resources under GRAMIRA scheme for poor or poor
- ③ documentation of Tribd people via using local cadres & local institutions.
- ④ steps like TRIFEP, Vandhan Yojana, PM PVT development steps, scheme should be efficiently enforced.

Tribd being a 8.6% population and part of most vulnerable section require government attention. Recommendations of XAXA Committee can be implemented further.

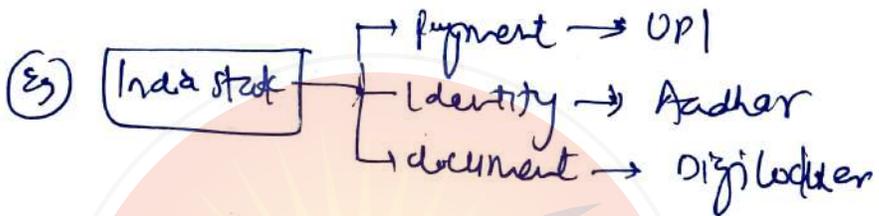
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17. What do you understand by India Stack? Discuss its role in good governance and improving ease of living. (15 marks, 250 words)

India Stack is use of digital governance or digital public infrastructure tools to govern the people.



It consist of digital architecture to provide service with efficiency & speed.

Role in Good Governance

1) voice of people registered via grievance redressal mechanism

2) Inclusive governance via targeting different section efficiently

3) Efficiency via tool of dbt (DBT)

(Eg) After 2015, over DBT of 34 lakh crore (savings of 2.7 lakh crore in leakages)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- (4) Effective service delivery
↳ door step delivery of Pensions.
- (5) Transparency & Accountability measures
↳ children charter
↳ digital overwatch [PRAGATI]

Role in Improving Ease of Living

- 1) All government service at one place
(eg) UMANTA App
- 2) Ease of doing Business → paper data using India Stack.
(eg) financial architecture after digital India has boosted [e-commerce].
- 3) Empowering grass root worker
formalization in economy ⇒ leading to Ease of services & living
- 4) Better monitoring via various index → using India Stack
(eg) NITI Aayog → Education
→ Health
↳ SDG (cleanliness) index

5) Start to know government service
(eg) mygov.in → scheme objectives

6) improving judicial efficiency leading to ease of living

(eg) high clearance rate with use of tool like SUPACE

(7) Better customer service (eg) AT-Bhasini

However some challenges

- digital divide & digital literacy
- cyber security & privacy related issue (Puttaswamy 2017 Judgement)

Implementation of Digital Protection Act 2022 properly is paramount for proper use of India stack. Further state should be provided with option of flexibility in adopting these stacks at state & local level.

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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)

main foreign policy is based upon its strategic autonomy & rules based order. It follows rule of min-maxim (minimizing divergences & maximizing convergences) (MA 51)

Due to neighbors location in the border, it is paramount to take into account their Relationship with priority in foreign policy.

Gujral doctrine is based upon principles of non reciprocity in development support & peaceful coexistence in neighborhood.

It also follows that neighbor nation not allow their territory for misuse towards India.

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Relevance of Gyalal doctrine

- 1) Amid issue of China influence in area of Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, non-reciprocal development on create lot of goodwill.
 - (Eg) Line of credit & currency swap with Sri Lanka during financial crisis.
- 2) Acting as first responder → shows leadership & proactiveness
 - (Eg) Nepal earthquake maldive - water crisis
- 3) Support during disasters & development
 - (Eg) Covid-vaccine deployment under vaccine diplomacy
- 4) Resolving disputes mutually with proper bilateral discussions
 - (Eg) India Bangladesh 2015 land Agreement

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- 5) Principle of non-reciprocity can help India to remove China's hegemony
- (eg) Nepal → hydroelectric diplomacy
- 6) Respecting sovereignty of neighbor → to shed away the "big-brother" attitude
- 7) timely implementation of projects
- (eg) delay in Ekadon connectivity project

However there are some challenges in Gujral doctrine

- 1) Idealism over realism leads to neighbor misusing India's position via China Card
- (eg) India's out campaign (Maldives, Bangladesh)
- 2) Diplomatic maneuvering require flexibility in foreign policy

still Gujral doctrine is relevant & this is seen in neighbor hood first policy

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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 consist of 25 member in Indian Ocean Region & it was formulated in year 1997.

Objectives of IORA

- 1) Sustainable development in Indian Ocean region with proper use of mineral resources
- 2) Fisheries management
- 3) Proper trade & open sea
- 4) Tourism & development
- 5) Security & prosperity in the region by adequate policy measures

Importance for India's strategic interest →

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ① India alignment via SAGAR vision
(security & growth for ALL)
- ② India as net security provider
amid piracy issue (Somali region)
- ③ Sustainable mineral use (eg) Poly
metallic Nodule → India CEE &
influence by UNCLOS.
- ④ Fisheries production for Economic
interest
- ⑤ Gaining the right to USA & china
in Indopacific
- ⑥ Countering chinese encirclement
by diamond necklace strategy
- ⑦ Collaboration with IORA member by
bilateral or joint military exercises
- ⑧ Cooperation with member country
for security interest in Indian
Ocean Region (eg) Africa

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- (5) Securing trade route
- (eg) India 90% volume & 70% by value trade happen via Indo-pacific (sea route)

Further steps required for securing Indian Ocean Region

- (1) Boosting QUAD role → via including military ambit
- (2) Small island collaboration (eg) AAPLC
- (3) Boosting Navy expenditure to increase submarines & naval ships
- (4) Collaboration during natural disaster (eg) NADR diplomacy

Indo-pacific emerging as new theatre of importance due to Economic Rise require adequate focus from India

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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)

Recent trend of China + 1 strategy showed countries decoupling from Chinese economy. Decoupling means reducing dependence on a country in terms of supply chain, raw material, product etc.

Strategic challenges to global economy in active decoupling from China

- 1) China superpower in → critical mineral supply chain (over 60% of supply)
- 2) China contribution to trade is highest currently making trade superpower to all continents
- 3) Europe dominance ~~over~~ ^{of} China in providing supply chain related to low end manufacturing
eg) Textile products

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- ④ Dominance in Active Pharmaceutical ingredients (API) (eg) India's dependence for general medicine raw material
- ⑤ Technological power, Company like Nutril etc.
- ⑥ Deep product in market
- ⑦ Challenges to WTO free trade principles
- ⑧ Issue of trade war → Breakdown supply chains of world (in china lies at centre of chain)

Benefit in India's growth

- ① Friend shoring & nearshoring → can help India to attract the company.
- ② India becoming manufacturing hub of world
- ③ 2nd largest mobile manufacturer (Iphone Assembly - Foxconn)

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- 3) India's push via schemes like PLI (Production linked Incentive) in IT sector can help to attract PD)
- 4) India as pharmacy of world → India can help reduce drugs dependence.
- 5) covering low end manufacturing supply segment (eg) Textile, Toys etc

However some challenges

- (i) Competition with Vietnam & Bangladesh.
- (ii) Issue of Skilled Labour.
- (iii) Ease of doing Business & Labour Law issues
- (iv) Economic policy uncertainty issue

Challenges can be overcome by proactive step to attract companies by schemes like PLI, Make in India & digital India push.

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