

## VAJIRAM &amp; RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2025

<b>General Studies</b> <b>Full Length Test</b> <b>Test - 2 (GS - 2)</b> <b>Test Code - A21052502</b>	<b>Evaluator Code:</b> <b>Date of Assignment:</b> <b>CQ:</b>
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NAME:	Rameshwar Maheshwar Shinde	Time allowed: 3 Hours
STUDENT ID.:	24 VR 96 477	Email: [redacted] jmdic
UPSC ROLL NO.:	8317 846	Submission Date: 13/07/25
MOBILE NO.:	[redacted]	

**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 - 2:40

End Time - 6:10

Mode of Examination

Online

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Receiving date -

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13 JUL 2025

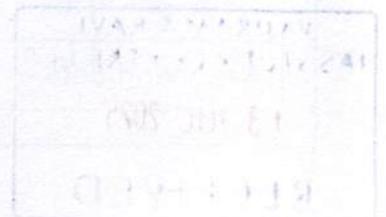
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Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No.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

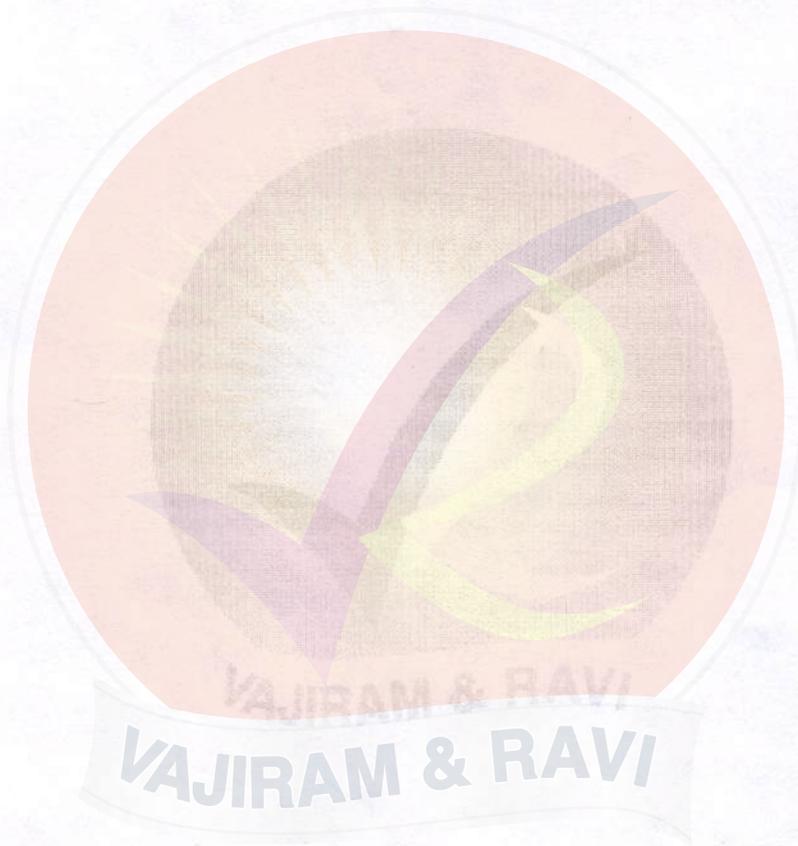
**Mentor's Feedback**

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**VAJIRAM & RAVI**



## Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



## Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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

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

Constitutional morality is adherence to constitutional values like equality, liberty, justice and so forth. It is daily life & Supreme Court is K.B. case

Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment but cultivated

- ① Social morality prevailed in society. Some times lead to violation of constitution.  
(eg) M.P. case
- ② Gender inequality. How persistent is. Article 14, 21, 11  
(eg) Job reservation issue & Supreme Court case
- ③ presence of mob lynching and mobocracy not allowed.  
(eg) Trishleen case

- ④ practices of society which are against constitutional ethos
- ⓐ individual practicing untouchability
  - ⓑ caste & prejudice by individuals
- Auth. norm to be cultivated by legal, social and moral means
- Supreme Court in Jabalpur & Kher (1972)

### However (Categorical Testimony):

- ① Individual practicing equality in life.
  - ⓐ Gender equality in family
- ② Societal values of secularism & tolerance
  - ⓐ lack of communal violence
- ③ Government neutral approach & constitutional value upheld is
  - ⓐ legal law per issue like dowry, Sati etc

Thus constitutional freedom promote adherence to values of constitution it needs to be nurtured from childhood onwards.

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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 are processes govern government functioning and maintain fundamental rights

## Construct

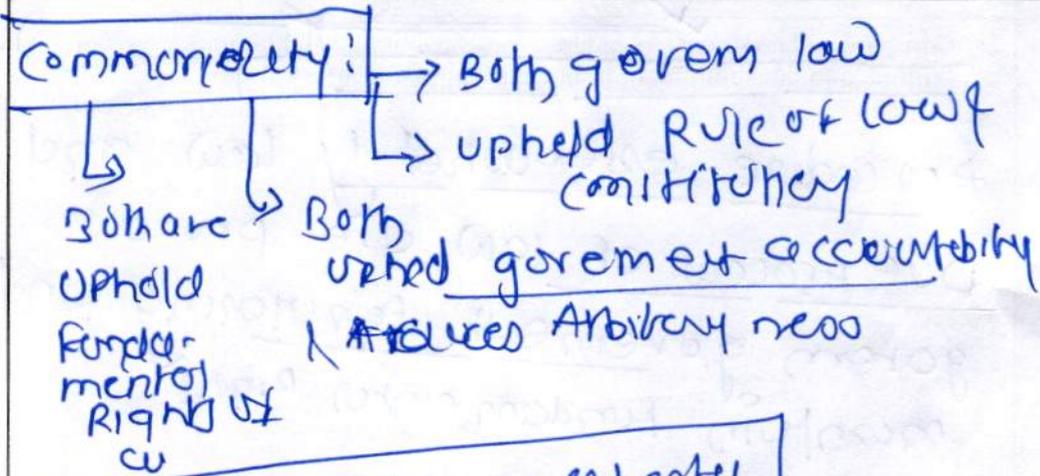
### procedure est. by law

- ✓ Given in Article 21 of constitution
- ✓ It is related to procedure aspect not substantive
- ✓ Higher court power restricted with respect to procedure
- ✓ practiced in  
① UK, India
- ✓ Limitation on liberty of individuals

### due process of law

- ✓ Not explicitly given in constitution
- ✓ Both procedure & substantive is judge
- ✓ power of court is unlimited (USA)
- ✓ practiced in  
USA, France
- ✓ more authority to individuals

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## Implications on personal liberty

- ✓ Manoj K. Gandhi : case Supreme court upheld due process of law and right to life under Article 21 is more than just procedure
- ✓ Shreya Singhal case: Again Supreme court retreated due process along with procedure that Art 14 is unconstitutional
- ✓ procedure established by law by court followed in legislative process

Thus both concept are relevant in mind of use by judiciary

Introduction	
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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)

Recently Supreme Court give time limit to governor to assent bill under article 142.

Article 142 give Supreme Court power to do complete justice, however it also raise issue of separation of power.

## Deemed Assent and Separation Power

- ① Constitution ensure legislative sovereignty (ie. people)
- ② Delay of Bill doesn't seen by court as partisan role by Governor
- ③ Effective State level Administration
- ④ Court Noted time limit is not here in Article 200 but word as earlier or possible
- ⑤ Governor cannot circumvent legislator or people authority
- ⑥ Effective time limit (deemed assent) ensure better law making for people

## violation of Separation of power] by deemed assent

- ① Constitution envisaged separation of power between executive & judiciary (Article 50)
- ② Complexity due to 'deemed assent' as it not defined by 'court'
- ③ Certain 'loop hole' are there or total clarification about Article 200 not there
- ④ Center control over state is effective matter can lose

## Way forward :

- ① Adherence to 1st principle by both executive & judiciary
- ② Governor should avoid post-wan Rule (Jarkano Commission)
- ③ Amendment to be made to constitution for ten limit of bill

Though critical of 1st but Supreme Court ensure people authority in legislature

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Marks:	

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

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)

Article 90 provides for Speaker of Lok Sabha appointed by members of Lok Sabha.

Impartiality - maintaining political neutrality to ensure effective legal process

Impartiality & Integrity of legislative process

- Neutral Role in Parliament
  - ensure effective debate & discussion
  - opposing voice can be heard
  - Accountability of government to Legislature
  - less disruption in Lok Sabha & functioning of Lok Sabha
  - Uphold Constitutional morality
- eg) G. V. Mavalankar

Partisanship and non-integrity

- ① Bias toward Ruling Party as win on their ticket
- eg) voice vote more

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- ① debate, discussion on critical issue  
 topic (eg) Legislative motion become common
  - ② parliamentary is 10th scheduled decision  
 (eg) MH speaker is cross-qualification
  - ③ opposition voice muted by speaker  
 (eg) no extra time to speak to opposition
  - ④ Frequent disruption of parliament  
 (eg) Boycott by opposition
  - ⑤ Accountability of government to legislature ensured (eg Article 25)
- Way forward: venkataswami commission
- ① Independent tribunal for 10th scheduled hearing
  - ② page committee: Give speaker incentive to be neutral (speaker in next term)
  - ③ UK model can be adopted  
 (once a speaker always a speaker)
  - ④ code of conduct for speaker  
 (end ARC)
- That speaker impartially ensure parliamentary democracy

Introduction	
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Marks:	

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

Article 244 provide for sixth schedule for 4 states (Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura) for tribal ~~autonomy~~ autonomy

### Balance bet of Autonomy & economic integration

- ① Autonomous council to govern area
- ② uphold cultural traditions & ethos
- ③ village court to decide cr. & offences
- ④ Safeguard against exploitation of resources
- ⑤ Tribal representation at state level

### National Integration

- ① Comes under state executive power
- ② State / parliament law applicable with governor permission

③ Constitutional provision can be applied

### Success of 6th schedule

- ① Tribal culture maintained & LHO. Imposition from schedule

- ② Law & Rules for economic revenue on local resources



- ③ tribal development in area providing education, health, along with tribal culture
- ④ Integrated natural resources (a) mineral resources
- ⑤ Autonomy of policy making leading to better women development as well

## Limitation

- ① Financial constraint as depend on state
- ② Inequality among Council over power given by state center
- ③ Skewed representation : tribal group who are dominated more present
- ④ Women involvement is minimal
- ⑤ State level intervention affecting future (a) Government buy R<sup>n</sup>

## Way Forward

- ① Budgetary outlay for financial (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)
- ② Indicative represents (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)
- ③ Government Active Role

Sixth scheduled maintain tribal culture with national development

Introduction	
Body	
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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 Personal Data Protection Act 2023  
enacted at recommendation of Justice Srikrishna Committee govern to ensure data protection of individuals.

DPDP Act 2023 of Safeguard privacy

- ① Consent of individual to be taken before data processing
- ② Data fiduciary who monitored & deleted data on the basis of individual
- ③ Right to be forgotten upheld in it

DPDP Act 2023 of Risk Weakening

- ① Data fiduciary monitored data avoid release of data
- ② Govt control over process data is limited only in emergency condition
- ③ Data protection Authority who ~~maintained~~ control over data fiduciary

## DPDP Act 2020 / Transparency Framework

- ① Legal Cases information to be available to public
- ② Identity of individual will not ~~remain~~ revealed
- ③ Data Protection Authority regulatory update & share info with individual
- ④ After every data processing individual consent require

## Challenges | As RTI Act 2005 ~~is~~ Not Capre for

- ① political or control government control over data can lead to surveillance
- ② Centralization in data protection authority, mandate is not clear
- ③ data center are not adequately safe

## Key Findings

- ① Government exemption to be used exceptionally
- ② data protection authority have control & maintain transparency
- ③ RTI Act 2005 provision to be included for greater transparency

Introduction	
Body	
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Marks:	

DPDP Act provided data protection architecture but need regulation / monitoring

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.

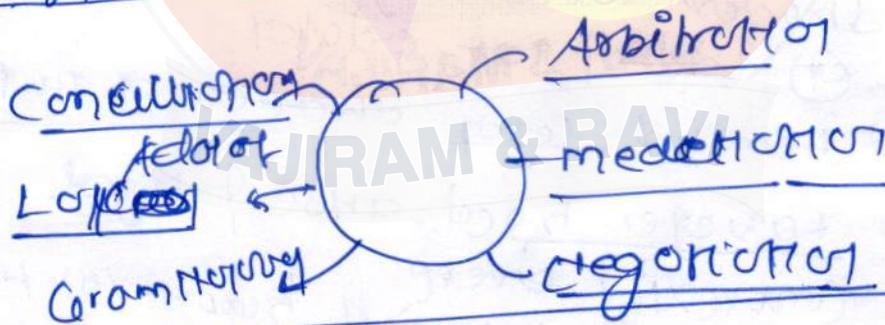
(10 marks, 150 words)

Alternate Dispute Resolution is mechanism where there is lack of formal legal process & based on community consensus and can provide viable solution to heavy judicial pendency

Overburdened Judiciary - Notional Judicial and Data

- 45 cr cases are pending
- 30% vacancys are there in High court & lower
- Infra structure court
- Attorney court looking
- Rise of PIL due to Complex issue

## Types of ADR mechanism



## Advantages over conventional litigation

- ① Judicial complexity avoid
- ② No adherence to procedural sp. but expedited justice

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- ④ Accessibility and Affordability  
as present in village, District level
- ④ Gram Nyayalas
- ③ consultative mechanism leading to middle outcome not discriminatory
- ④ Lawyer need but there is fees not required
- ⑤ Time limit specified so speedy & easier justice
- ⑥ customary & judicial sensitive mechanism
- ⑦ Award are binding for avoid delay

## Challenges

- ① Budgetary but lay is less | infra-structure awareness is less
- ② Limited legal awareness of people
- ③ Lawyer need arise & legal complexity arise
- ④ Binding Award not happen lot time to go to formal justice.

## Way forward

- ① Budgetary autonomy
- ② infrastructure
- ③ legal awareness

Introduction	
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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 Finance Institution  
work on principle of equality, justice  
and women empowerment and these  
are Charity based financial institute

Promote Responsive Governance

- ① Advocated citizen participation  
in governance & decision making
- ② political representation of marginalized  
section & empowering them to  
political leadership  
(a) RUZZ women
- ③ Reform innovation by learn direct  
acting or pressure group  
(a) RTI, Janak Audit
- ④ public awareness and bridge finance  
gap by providing financial help

Address Structural Inequalities

- ① Help to remove power hierarchy  
in society (a) caste based  
discrimination

- ② promote Gender equality by empowering women socially, & economically
- ③ STWA promote entrepreneurship
- ④ Help to remove poverty & income inequality among caste & gender
- ⑤ SHG providing loan to women
- ⑥ Better implementation of Jeevan of government & rural development
- ⑦ women political participation at policy level increased

### Challenges

- ① Lack of professionalizing level of corruption
- ② unequal representation in institutions of women, caste group
- ③ participation of institutions can happen

### Way forward

- ① Governance of profession to be monitored
- ② inclusive representation of all segment of people

Community based finance institution can promote

Economic Empowerment

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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 is commitment between organization & citizen to deliver good & services.

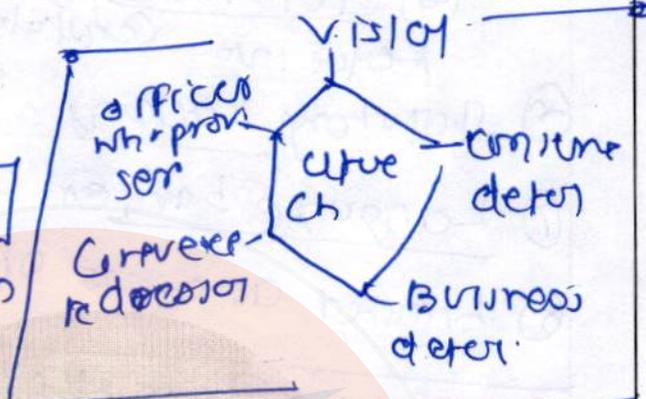
Intended purpose

① ensure citizen Grievance Redressal

② Accountability and transparency to government functioning

③ Citizen centric governance so that people participate

④ Ethical and standard delivery of good & services



fallen short in transforming Administration into citizen centric service system

2nd ARC noted that:

① outdated nature of citizen charter CMO updation

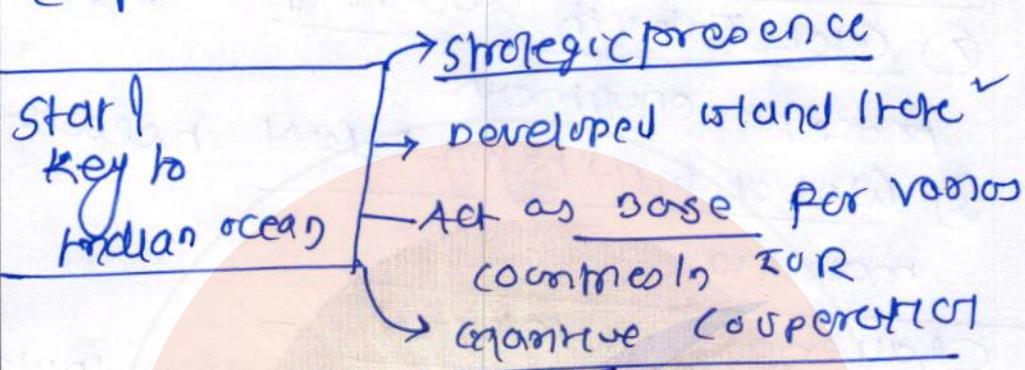
② one-size fit all approach followed

③ Aims are unachievable set by CC



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 Strategic Location make it "Star & Key" in Indian Ocean. Recently PM of India visited Mauritius to expand cooperation in various areas



Geopolitical significance is  
Indian Ocean Strategy

- ① Indian Ocean Strategy promote open, free & inclusive Indian Ocean
- ② Countering of China in Indian Ocean via Mauritius
- ③ SACAR Initiative need island state like Mauritius Cooperation
- ④ Indian Ocean should not become political hotspot for that need collaboration from Mauritius

⑤ Quantis provides Airbase promote maritime security (Ageleorisation)

to india  
⑥ Cooper Economy need more  
Cooperation

⑦ Global South leadership also women  
proactive engagement

⑧ Global institutions reform needed  
maritime.

### Challenges to Maritime

① China presence in maritime security  
in infra sector

② India Commitment but not delivery  
of objective

③ Strategic Interest of USA, UK  
France Competition

④ Economic Cooperation is very low  
⑤ Quantis and climate security of  
maritime is a challenge

### Way Forward

① Diplomatic engagement revery

② Dedicated policies toward maritime

Introduction	
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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)

Article 102 of Constitution provides for disqualification of member of Parliament (MP) in India

## Constitutional provision

- ① MP should be citizen of India
- ② does not hold office of profit
- ③ does not have unsound mind
- ④ Any other disqualification provided by Parliament

## Statutory provision

Representation of People Act (1951) provide: section 2:

- ① offence causing enmity between two group on the basis of religion, caste
- ② undue influence, procurement of dowry
- ③ practice of untouchability, sepi
- ④ convicted for 2 year and more for any offence
- ⑤ should not interested in company with 2% of Government shareholding

- ⑥ person convicted of corruption in administration
- Anti-defection law (10th schedule)
- ⑦ person if disqualified under 10th schedule he also lose membership of parliament

## Effectiveness of disqualification in upholding integrity of legislature

- ① petronome mechanism to grant vote on basis of religion, caste so inclusive parliament
- ② enriched debate & discussion in parliament (eg) Triple Tology issue
- ③ horse trading was controlled and lead to better political stability
- ④ criminal nature of mp though have but decreased since last 5dec
- ⑤ women representation increased in parliament (5% last → 13.75% 2024)
- ⑥ Biu referred to committee of parliament

Still effectiveness is low -

- ① Low conviction rate (ex) under RPA Act 200
- ② Business of speaker affecting voting in 10th scheduled
- ③ Criminalization of politics increased (ADR Report = 255 mp & criminal charge) Lok Sabha
- ④ Repeated disruption, and conflict in parliament affect functioning
- ⑤ Referral of Bill to committee decreased is lost @ Lok Sabha (17th = 15% Bill)

Suggestions to improve effectiveness

- ① Low commission power to EC to disqualify mp
- ② Independent tribunal for 10th scheduled ~~disqualification~~
- ③ speedy trial by fast track court
- ④ state funding of election (Indrajit comm) to avoid criminalization of politics
- ⑤ Committee functioning need to improve mp are 'pillar of parliament' their conduct defines parliamentary democracy

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Marks:	

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

Fiscal federalism is defined as cooperation of state and center in fiscal matters for equitable development.

vertical, transactional and tax-centric

- Financial devolution = 92% to center
- Tax centric: more cess / surcharge by center to lead to shrinking of state share
- Horizontal asymmetry also seen  
South vs North State  
(more finance) (less finance share)

Resource Federalism

- Federalism where not just sharing of taxes but source of resources equally for national development
- coastal resources between center & state
- Resource federalism ensure that resources are properly distributed.

Resource federalism for equitable and autonomous state level develop

- ① It ensure that every state has resources like tax, natural resource to deal with development
- ② Regional disparities between state can be reduced
- ③ Local level planning for development can be done  
(eg) panchayat development plan
- ④ social infrastructure like health, education and skill of people will be developed  
(eg) Kerala vs Bihar state (in) bridge
- ⑤ ensure democratic decentralization level to effective handling of disaster like situation  
(eg) COVID-19, extreme disaster
- ⑥ Publ. Burden on state will be decrease  
CRBF = 80% state govt is under debt

## Challenges:

- ① Constitutional: State / center resources power divided by 7th schedule
- ② State Resources availability is low  
India  
eg) coal, in particular area only
- ③ financial challenges state need center permission to force loan from market (RBI)
- ④ state level capacity to develop with resources due to lack of infra
- ⑤ Socio-cultural aspect of resource sharing eg) tribal displacement

## Way forward

- ① Finance commission should increase devolution upto 50% (15th)
  - ② Capacity building of weaker state via CRAFT AND FABP programs
  - ③ Interstate Council & central council to be used for effective coordination
- Federalism is basic structure of constitution. need to be ensured by financial autonomy to state

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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)

Impeachment of Judge devere  
started due to found of empty cash of  
Delhi High Court Judge House.

Article 124! provides for Impeachment  
of judge in India and process is  
regulated by Judges Inquery Act (1961)

India process of Removal of Judges

- ① motion to be introduced with support of 100 member in LS & 50 in RS
- ② motion can be accepted / rejected by Speaker / chairman
- ③ Speaker if accepted been passed
- ③ member committee → SC judge  
→ High Court  
→ Chief Justice  
→ Minister Justice
- ④ committee go through allegation against judge
- ⑤ Report to Speaker / chairman, then motion can be passed by majority present voting & majority of house

- ⑥ matter passed by other house by joint process
  - ⑦ president declare Removal of Judge if passed.
- Ground : misbehavior & incapacity

## UK Mechanism of Removal of Judges

- ① No constitutional or legal process like India
- ② It is ministerial responsibility of Ministry of Law & Justice but in India no such mechanism
- ③ In house mechanism and inquiry not parliament procedure like India
- ④ No need of motion to be passed by parliament
- ⑤ Ministry on the basis of Inquiry report suggest removal
- ⑥ Judges Removal Ground not clearly defined but misconduct corruption breach can be used.
- ⑦ Constitutional provision not there.

## Evolution in monitoring Judicial Accountability

UK

Positive:

- ① Simple procedure
- quick result
- ② No political consensus required
- ③ Specific Ground are not mentioned so any Act which is in demerit can be moved.

Negative

- ① Constitutional grounds have been so bases can be fees
- ② originally appeals can ~~lead~~ lead to judicial independence
- ③ popular sovereignty not uphold to remove

India

Negative:

- ① Complex / lengthy process, →
- ② political consensus required which makes it ineffective.
- ③ only on specific 'concentration' events which are not defined

Positive

- ① Constitutional / legal procedure, some necessary maintained
- ② Judicial independence now maintained
- ③ popular sovereignty upheld in removing

Both process has benefits. Plus both countries need to adopt each other element to make it effective

Introduction

Body

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Presentation

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 50 of DPSP (Directive principles) provided that state shall implement the uniform civil code all over the India (UK state passed Act for UCC).  
Even supreme court is earlier Myrdal case said to implement UCC and law commission to provided in recommendation.

Factor behind delay at National level

- ① political consensus not achieved due to conflicting ideology between parties
- ② Constitutional : constitution ensure fundamental right of religion if UCC implemented it violating it
- ③ Socio-cultural opposition : RJ various religion that it is against their cultural & religious ethos

- ④ Unity in diversity can be affected due to uniformity between personal matters
- ⑤ Legal challenges! to cope with the personal matters of different communities in single law
- ⑥ Tribal issues! They don't have any religion and personal law and can affect the custom & tradition of India
- ⑦ Social awareness of people about UGC in detail is lacking
- ⑧ Instances of violation of fundamental right of privacy Reg UK - UGC Law for equal relationship

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Potential measure for implementation at national level

- ① Law Commission! • Gradual reform at personal law to ensure gender equity
  - Consensus between political parties should be done

- ② Expert pointed out uniform legal law ~~for~~ like CPC, CrPc structure can be followed
- ③ Ensure multi-stakeholder consultation between all members of community
- ④ Exception can be provided for tribal people like Ors & scheduled
- ⑤ State level implementation can be done at first in all state and then national level
- ⑥ Supreme court ~~ensure~~ Jod that constitutional minority should be prevail over local majority
  - ① triple ~~test~~ test case
- ⑦ strong legal ~~to~~ awareness among people through media, debate to ensure apprehension of it to be held

Thus uniform civil code implementation require uniform consultation with focusing to account diversity and fundamental right of people

Introduction

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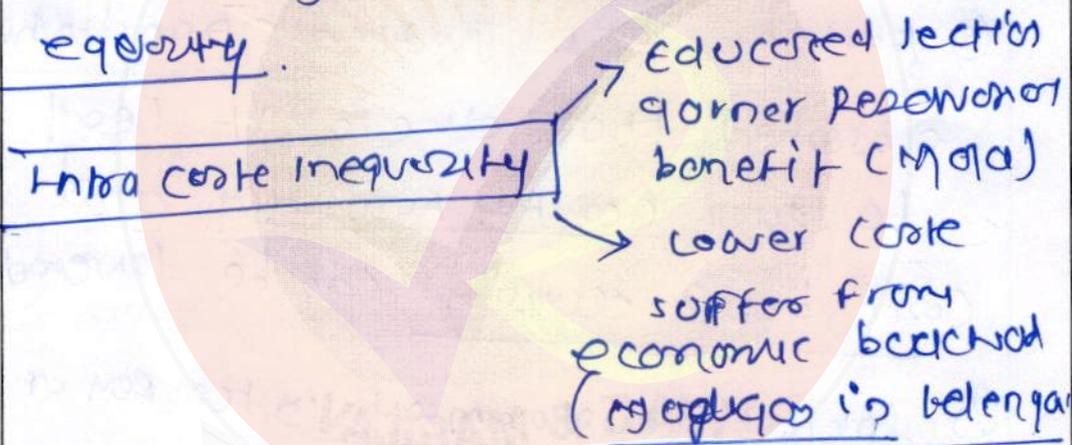
Presentation

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 said that there should be sub-categorisation of caste among "sc" to ensure social justice.

As social justice and economic and political justice are linked together so need Affirmative Action based on reasonability & constitutional principle of equality.



Opportunities provided for social justice

- ① Constitutional mandate of equality to be ensured by intra-caste affirmative action
- ② Equitable development of all Caste lead to inclusive growth

③ Sub-categories of Reservation  
- ensure benefit reach to last persons  
of caste (ensure Goodth Janyodaya)

④ Economic development of communities  
lead to national development

⑤ Gender equality: will be ensured  
as lower caste women suffered  
both patriarchy & gender inequality

⑥ Former CJI Justice Chandrachud  
observed that due to it lead  
to social capital formation and  
caste based division can be lowered

⑦ Social development is the key of  
education, health facilities ensure  
human capital growth

## Challenges

① Historical challenges: that  
remediation given on the basis  
of historical injustice Not on  
economic  
basis

① opposition by own caste member due to decreasing of their share

② caste based politics by political parties for vote bank politics  
(eg) modiga

③ potanzation of people leading to ineffective judicial reform

④ Legal challenges (constitutional):  
Amendment require for categorization

Measure to improve Intra-caste  
equality

① Socio-economic development of people  
via welfare scheme

(eg) AB-PMAY: education

② Reconciliation among caste to be  
implemented properly by ensuring  
proper data collection

③ Economic & political justice to be  
given @ political representation

Constitutional morality of social justice  
to be implemented for better  
welfare of r

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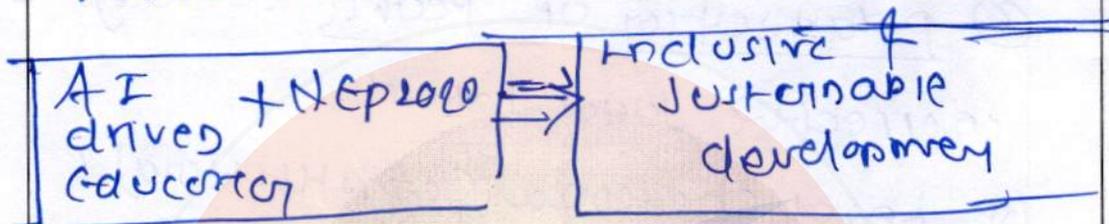
Conclusion

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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)

New Education Policy: 2020 ensure technological deployment for better and inclusive education for better future of India



Opportunities of integrated AI in Education

- ① Last mile connectivity: to remote area by AI
- ② Better technological access and new skill to student to ensure future ready development
- ③ Engaging Education via AI by digital presentation, play to student
- ④ Effective and easily availability of study material & doubt solve

⑤ Teacher educational development leading to better teaching outcome

⑥ Curriculum and pedagogy aligned toward culture can be made

⑦ Tribal Area

⑧ Language barrier in education can

be reduced

⑨ Bhashini App (re languages)

⑩ penecia is ~~greater~~ disaster situation toward Learning (or)

⑪ Covid-19

## Challenges of AI in Education

① Digital divide: internet availability in rural area vs urban area (58% below)

② Digital literacy of both teacher & student is less and lead to marginalization → Gender divide

③ Infrastructure connectivity in rural area is lacking

④ Affordability of digital education low low-economic student

⑤ Effective communication between teacher & student and value building also look

⑥ Teacher capacity building & AI/ML look

⑦ National level policies & state policies coordination is looking

⑧ Cyber security attack of Cyber crime, fraud & digital privacy can be hampered

Safeguards are needed

① Bridge digital divide & digital gap

(e.g) internet connectivity, PM-DISHA program

② Comprehensive National policies about AI in education

③ Capacity building of teacher & stud

④ Infrastructure at school level to be improved

⑤ Ensure Affordability to vulnerable section special girl student

Inclusive AI deployment in education will usher new era in education lead to future ready citizen

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Marks:

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 or pastoral communities are vulnerable communities in India due to dependence on nature.

So government introduced targeted welfare measures for them. to ensure inclusive development

Welfare Schemes

Role of scheme is inclusive development

① Nomadic communities often lack land for grazing, so welfare scheme ensure grazing ground

② Education of scheme like JAMARA Shiksha to ensure children get quality education

③ Health facilities like JAMARA health camps to ensure better health

- ④ Targeted Women development of ~~the~~ domestic women by promoting SHG via (SHG-Bank-linkage progr)
- ⑤ Settlement programmes to learn via housing scheme (PM-Awas)
- ⑥ Mitigation strategy to avoid impact of climate change on livelihood  
(a) veterinary clinic & doctor availability
- ⑦ Effective prices to buy product in market like milk, ghee etc for livelihood
- ⑧ Alternate livelihood mechanism via scheme like MGNREGS

## Implementation bottleneck

- Targeted beneficiaries were not get benefit  
(a) diversion of fund
- Data availability on them due to nomadism is less
- Seasonal Red top (m) spotty

- Awareness of Homecare people is lacking
- effective coordination b/w ministries is lacking
- Audit & monitoring of scheme is lacking
- technology (software & deployment) is not best
- comprehensive scheme for Homecare people is lacking

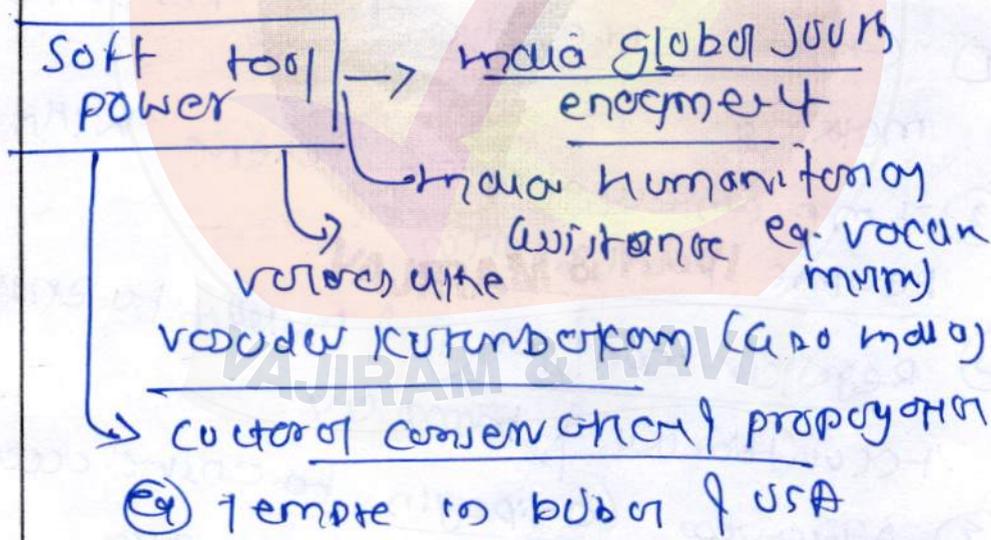
## Resolution of Bottleneck

- ① Ensure effective data for portup making
  - ② Implementation of scheme with people participation
  - ③ Regular monitoring & audit to ensure accountability & transparency
  - ④ Awareness campaign to ensure access
  - ⑤ ITCO & eMIL society integration
- Homecare communities need to developed due to constitutional mandate of youth & economic justice

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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)

Cultural diplomacy is defined as use of culture, ethos, moderation, people to people connect and voluntary humanitarian assistance as soft power for engagement.



## Strengths of diaspora led diplomacy

① Strategic interest of India can be ensured

- ① India's civil nuclear deal 2008
- ② India's global image for global South can be created via diplomacy
  - eg) A+20
- ③ Diaspora ensure Economic Interest
  - eg) Remittance (largest in India) (WB)
- ④ Cultural connect between countries lead to better bilateral relations
- ⑤ Diaspora ensure conflict like situations can be controlled
  - eg) Beck channel deployment in Iran PEC 2011 ceasefire
- ⑥ Represent as skill capital of world ensuring global employment avenues
- ⑦ Geostrategic Interest via diaspora
  - CAATSA waived from USA by diaspora led engine

## Limitations of diaspora led diplomacy

- ① Discrimination of diaspora in various countries

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ① Australia on line of RCEP
- ② Economic vulnerabilities of diaspora  
due to discriminatory policies  
③ middle east
- ③ Legal engagement can be limited due to restriction
- ④ effective representation at global level lack due to lack of educational disparity

## How to ensure diaspora led diplomacy

- ① Social protection to be given to them by government
  - ② Economic protection to be given by engaging with countries bilaterally
  - ③ UNESCO Forum to collaborate & share India's idea of civilization
  - ④ Ensure global diaspora connect to India by pravasi bharti scheme
- Diaspora can be effective hard diplomacy but ensure their limitation to be removed

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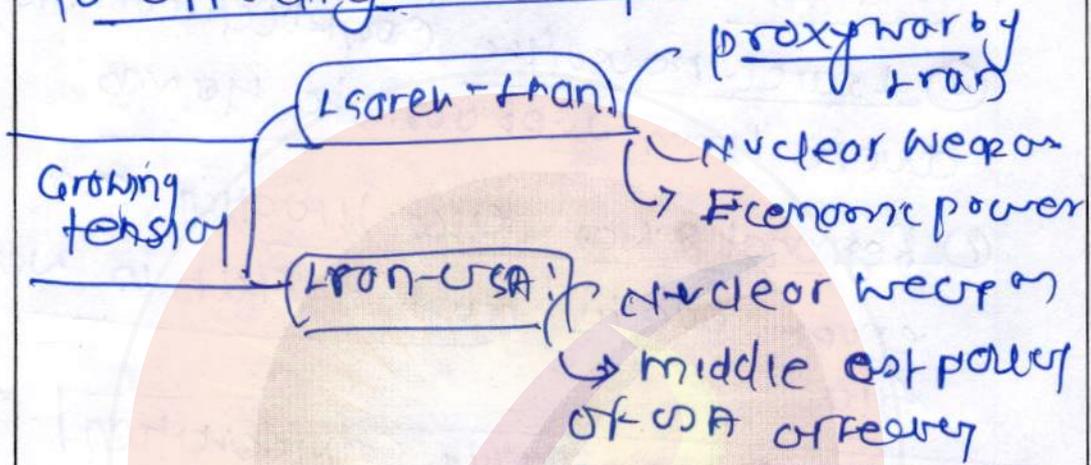
Presentation

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)

Recent turmoil between USA, Israel & Iran over "Nuclear weapon" turned into hotpatch in middle east leading to affecting stability.



Regional stability affected

- ① Regional spillover of tension in West Asia - like Lebanon, Syria
- ② Growing apprehension between state like Saudi, Arabia, UAE, & Iran due to nuclear deployment
- ③ Economic security of region affected as depend on oil  
 (eg) ~~Suez~~ Strait of Hormuz closure

- ④ Red sea crisis leading to global energy insecurity
  - ④ Yemen bombing ship at Red sea
- ⑤ Rise of proxy war using Haartheke actor like Houthi, Nusra, name.
- ⑥ Israel-Palestine conflict continuation due to Iran support to Hamas
- ⑦ Regional war like Iran can erupt due to trust deficit in West Asia

## India Foreign Policy Consideration

- ① Strategic diplomatic balancing between Israel and Iran
  - ④ Advocated strategic dialogue & diplomacy
- ② Energy security to be ensured by diversification
- ③ Global Engagement to avoid China penetration in such issue
- ④ maintain balance between USA & Iran via strategic autonomy

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(Don't write anything in this part)

- ⑤ West Asia policy to improve itself properly to ensure connect to middle east
- ⑥ Diplomacy to be upheld  
eg operation Indhu is fire-brown concrete
- ⑦ International collaboration at global platform to proceed upholding of UN principles

## Challenges

- ① Diplomatic lightening not always possible  
eg USA support to Pakistan for Israel trans conflict
- ② Active voice against injustice is challenged due to national interest  
eg Israel Hamas

## Way forward

- ① Strategic autonomy along with global principle to be upheld
- ② Ensure energy security as depend on oil from west Asia
- West Asia is energy bowl for world security & stability is most for it

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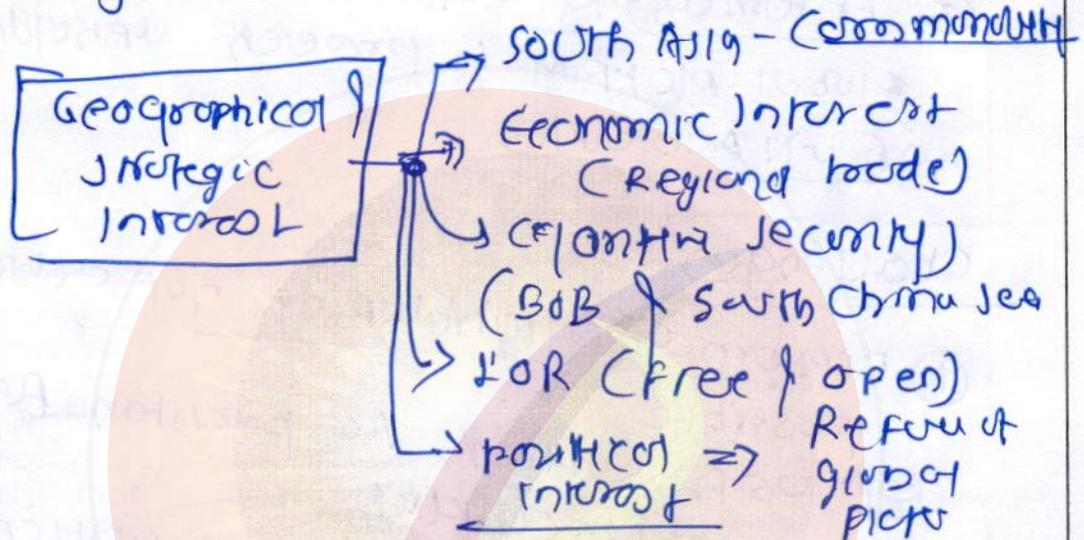
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Marks:

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 organisation for South East Asia & South Asia has similar objective and resources share in geopolitical but challenges are there



Indo-Pacific Connectivity & Resilience

① Maintain Connectivity between Indian & Pacific Ocean

② Climate Resilience & Mitigation

③ Similar challenges like maritime & strait & closure



## Challenges Impede collaboration

### ① Institutional →

- ✓ BIMSTEC & AECAN have institutional differences
- ✓ presence of charter and objective have been counter

### ② Political challenges

- ✓ China presence in Asean group led impede participation
- ✓ myanmar conflict and Rohingya issue also impede
- ✓ Strategic interest of own states like India of cross link with Indonesia

### ③ External challenges

- ✓ Regional cooperation averted due to economic trade war
- ✓ presence of Non-State Actors in surrounding countries
- ✓ Global Rise of China & USA also impede

## Way forward

- ① Institutional collaboration to learn and make things compatible
- ② charter of institution can be framed as per need of both orgs
- ③ political neutrality to be maintained to ensure collaboration
- ④ legitimate collaboration in Indo-Pakitic
- ⑤ Economic cooperation by Regional trade deal
- ⑥ Cooperation at global level by BRICS & AIGAT can become Regional institution which promote economic connectivity & positive connectivity

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# Space for Rough Work



# Space for Rough Work

